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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY

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DIARY OF JOHN BLAIR.[1]

(Continued from Vol. VII., p. 153.)

Copied from an Almanac for 1751, Preserved in Virginia Historical Society.

January.

1. Buckland pays 800, suppos[d] to 1200 acres. Col. Burwell says Cole[2] had notice to survey.

2. Mr. King tells me my goods will come to James Town; must send thither.

4. Mr. Travis and Mr. Mecklin promise y[r] car. Bo[t] Sandy Reid's cow, and p[d] 50[s] for her.

7. Mr. Cary disap[td] and hired ano[r] vessell for y[e] Gov[r].

8. But much ice in y[e] river at Col. Burwell's.

9. Had a letter from Col. Buckner ab[t] Mr. Pelh[m].

10. Mr. Prentis sent down his cart, by whom I writt to Col. Hunter.

13. Heard of Wm. Taylor, drown'd in Carolina.

14. Our Spinnet came home lame.

18. Mr. Pelham approved of it, and of the musick sent with it.

18. Simmons and McGuire were hang[d].

19. P[d] Mr. Waller for corn, and shew[d] him a letter.

22. Col. Roscow wth me ab[t] J. Blair—went wth Richards to Gov[rs] house, and had much talk wth Mr. P. Johnson.

23. Mr. Richards gave in proposals in a very loose manner. Spoke wth Mr. Crosby ab[t] J. B[s] note. Mr. Warrington signed bond to-day.

[1] This is the supplementary portion referred to on page 153, note 2, as written on the blank leaves in the back of the almanac.

[2] William Cole, of Buckland, Charles City county. See Quarterly V., p. 177-181.

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24. Writt to Mrs. Prentis ab^{t} Creswell.

25. Wheatly shew^{d} me that he had finish^{d} Mr. Skelton's work, but Skelton took no care of it. Settled wth Mrs. Dimond.

26. Sent off my let^{r} to Col. Lewis, a packet. Mr. Johnson inform'd me of what was said by C—r and others ab^{t} their subscrip^{ns} and of y^{r} press^{g} him. This was told me ye 22nd.

30. Mr. Dawson inform^{d} me what Simmonds said relating to Presley's murder.[1] Mr. Taswell made an entertainment on his succeed^{g} Mr. Clack. Palmer very rude.

31. Skelton sett off to go up to bury his wife, having got a black coat for it. Rec^{d} a letter from Col^{o}. Hunter and Maur^{ce} Jones ab^{t} the tombstone. It is now at the ferry in its way to James Town. I writt to Mr. Travis and Mr. McMacklin to get it out there and into the church-yard on my acco^{t}. Settled wth the sheriff of Hanover and p^{d} him for my 915 acres there, but did not pay him Mansfield's note on me, it being mislaid. So that is refer^{d} to his coming down. I settled Capt. Keeling's acco^{t} wth him and took his hand to it. But am to send up to Hanov^{r} court ye mortg^{e} &c^{a}., and the exec^{rs} bond.

FEBRUARY.

2. Last night the college bell tolled they say ab^{t} an hour, very slow and regular, till some went up and stopt it, who saw nobody. Sent up Keeling's bonds and mortgage in a letter to H. Gilbert ℔ Mansf^{d} Blagrave wth a bond for him and Rich^{d}. Keeling to execute in lieu thereof and send me from their court.

4. Mr. Macklin tells me the tombstone came to James Town ye 2^{d}, but low tides hinder ye landing it; ab^{t} wch he promises his care.

5. Gave Ralph Crutchf^{d} a note on Mr. Prentis for £8, 5. Spent the even^{g} (after a visit at Mr. Everard's) at Doct^{r} Gilmer's; and betho^{t} me of the way of coming off even wth—

[1] "On Friday last James McGuire for murder and William Simmons for robbbery (suppos'd an accomplice in the murder of Col. Presley) were executed in this city. They both behaved penitently, and confessed the facts for which they died."—*Virginia Gazette*, January 24, 1751. Colonel Presley thus mentioned was Colonel Peter Presley, of "Northumberland House," who was murdered by his own servants. He was the last of his name in Northumberland. His daughter and heiress, Winifred, married Anthony Thornton, of Stafford county, and was mother of Hon. Presley Thornton, of the Colonial Council, who died December 8, 1769.—QUARTERLY IV., pp. 93, 103.

7. Walk'd with Col. Burwell to his plowing and had his acco^{t} of raising his hoggs.

9. Took Mr. Crosbie's oblig^{n} for £40. Doct^{r} G—— disappoint^{d} of his expecta^{n}.

11. J. Blair offer^{d} a furth^{r} mortg^{ge} and pow^{r} of att^{o}.

12. But went up this morn^{g} wth out wth Jamison. Vestry today agreed to lengthen ye church; and being a full vestry the gate before it was again disputed, but carried by 9 to 4.

13. Gave Mr. Palmer Jno. Terry's bond, also two bonds of Lane Cookson's for wch Capt. Terry was security and Jno. Terry assum^{d} also Pemberton's acco^{t} in all about £126.

14. Rec^{d} 18 Octr Fines from Sec^{ys} office. Col. Patton's messenger return'd with Mr. Presid^{ts} letter and mine writ yesterday. Rec^{d} a demand for Mr. Bowden and Partn^{r} from Mr. Ambler for the capital. Mrs. Goosley, I hear now, went up yesterday to be cook at Sandy Point.

15. Paid Cole for 20 hides to be dd £6, 10. Matt and Simon gone off together.

16. Each had cloths making at Hornsby's of goods stolen from Mr. Randolph.

18. Simon surrend^{d} himself, and is in prison.

19. Gave Sam Wallace a note on his mother and sister for Wills's debt to me. Hear sad news of poor Mr. Randolph.

20. This even^{g} Mr. Muir fr^{m} Presid^{t} here. I heard to-day that Mr. Eaton recover^{d} the land last 2^{d} ye 14th in N. Kent court. Heard of gr^{t} subscrip^{ns} in K. Wm. and N—ward towards seat of gov^{nt} at New Castle.[1]

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[1] New Castle was situated in Hanover county, on the Pamunkey river. Above it four or five miles was Hanover Town, anciently called Page's Warehouse. Both places were rivals of Williamsburg for the new capitol at this time. The country around was a beautiful agricultural section, on which the finest kind of tobacco was raised. Gradually the tobacco fields were converted into cornfields, and the channel of the Pamunkey at this point was much filled up, so that the numerous sloops and schooners that visited the section had ceased to come fifty years later. Both places became deserted. The attempt to fix the capital of the colony on the Pamunkey was attributed to John Robinson, the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, who resided in King and Queen county near by. At the meeting of the General Assembly John Blair had to apologize to the House for pointing out their Speaker and saying aloud, "There goes the man who is at the bottom of this hellish plot."

21. Advertised Matt. and heard of his being taken. Dr. Gilmer and my sister here; but no——. Gardiner fought wth Sakie fr^m^ A Reids.

22. Stopt the advertisement before printed. Writ to Col. Lewis by Mr. Muir. attended Matt's examination before Mr. Holt and made discoverys.

24. Mr. Comr^y^ pr^d^. ag^t^. fornication and adultery and p. m. on ye sin and destruction of Sodom.

25. Gave the fines, being 18, to J. Cocke. Mrs. Burwell and others at Billiards. Jno. Burwell and Betty Blair Enter'd wth Mrs. Dimond to learn to read this day.

28. Writt to Pres^t^ and sent an Eng. letter ℔ express, also writt to Sher. Nancem^d^ wth Jacks^ns^ ven. fac^s^.

MARCH.

1. Mr. King[1] shew^d^ me Symer's protest.

3. Sad news from coast of Africa; a ship burnt, &c., and great mortality am^s^ ye slaves of another. Query What done on judgm^t^ ag^t^ Mr. Field.

9. Mr. Warrington wth me ab^t^ his mad wench. I sent yesterday a letter to the ferry for Mr. Riddick with a subp^a^ for Pasquo Turner ag^t^ Lowe Jackson.

10. Col. Bolling came to be an evidence to^morrow^.

11. Rec^d^ a lett^r^ fr. Presid^t^ ab^t^ a prohibition and writt to Mr. Nelson and sent it to him. I bo^t^ at J. C. Court 2000lb tob^o^ at Hog Neck or at Coll. or Capitol Land^s^, at 16, and 3000 at Littlepages, at 15 | 8, to be p^d^ at receiving the notes.

12. I writt to Presid^t^ ab^t^ a prohibition and shew^d^ it to the Com^y^, as writ in his name, who approved of it. Helpt Mrs. Stith and spent the even^g^ at Mr. Cock's, and had cake.

11. Mr. Christian promises to settle and pay me on the 8th of April next.

15. Vestry app^d^ Col. Burw^l^, Mr. Holt and me to treat with undertakers for an add^n^ to ye church.

16. My mill stone broke, ye hoop bursting, had just writt ye day before to Mr. Lyde for a mill stone and for a spinnet, &c.

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[1] Mr. Walter King came to Virginia from Bristol in 1723 as partner with John King, Esq., Lyonel Lide, Esq., John Lewis, Jeremiah Jennings, and Thomas Long, merchants, all of the city of Bristol, to manage the ironworks set up in the parish of Sittenbourn, King George county, Va. (Deed recorded in King George County, August 1723.)

20. Spoke to Mr. Waller ab^{t} judg^{t} ag^{t} Mr. Field to ye King, and found ex^{n} for £37 ster. stop^{d} by late Presid^{t}.

21. Heard of L. Jackson's coin^{g} and imprisonm^{t} at Phila^{a}. Mr. Holt promised to secure Mrs. Bennet's rent to me, £12, the 25th of Octr. next, or till she leave it.

22. Rec^{d} letter fr. Jas. Blair; gave some copys to Mr. With.

28. Attended the President in a council at his house. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Comiss^{y}, Mr. Grymes and myself only attend^{g}, Assembly prorog^{d}. Had an order for rights, and advised the granting Dou—'s petition. Spoke to ye Presid^{t} ab^{t} the late Presid^{t} Lee's hav^{g} staid execut^{n} of a judgm^{t} to ye king ab^{t} £38 st., and had his order for his rent corn at 10.

30. Writt again to Jas. Blair and ab^{t} Mrs. Cole's corn.

APRIL.

1. Writt to Col. Bolling ab^{t} d°. and Mrs. Blair.

2. Writ to her and Mr. Fleming, and stopt water at lower mill this morning.

3. Heard Mrs. Blair left Westo^{r} to go to Cobbs yesterday.

6. Finish^{d} inv^{o} and lett^{rs} to Lyde and Haub^{y}, dat^{d} 30 ult., was exam^{d} as an evidence in w^{t} I knew nothing, rec^{d} lett^{r}, ℔ Boson of Blagrave's death, who, he tells me, died on Thursday last, ye 4th.

9. I promised Mrs. Hendriken to try to build a house for them by the fall.

10. Skelton wants a meeting of comitty.

11. Rec^{d} a let^{r} fr. Mrs. Blair at Cobbs, ye 6th. Rec^{d} fr. Presid^{t} Mr. Muir's comput^{n} hand^{d} by Mr. Corbin.

18. Open'd a lett^{r} to Pres^{t} for a sher. for Frederick before some of ye coun^{l}, as they had no sheriff.

20. Enclosed a coron^{rs} com^{n} to Col. Bolling, and gave it to Mr. Stark. The court reject^{d} the motion for a prohib^{n} to ye Court of Admiralty, after I had prepared their answ^{r} for granting it.

23. Had a gen^{l} meeting of the Cape Company at Wetherb^{ns}. 15 of 27 being present, when the proceed^{gs} of ye comitty were approved of. Mem^{d} Nealand, Wm. Taylor and Mrs. Cole, also Saml Dunn, Brown's est^{a}, &c.

30. I writ in the name of the council to Govr. Johnston wth 2 pirates.

MAY.

3. Heard our 1st whale bro^{t} in and 3 more struck, but lost.[1] Mr. Davis had £150 for loss of his eyes.

4. Writ to Col. Bolling ab^{t} corn at Coles. Gave to Mr. Robert Jones in court to recover for me in ye best manner he could, Wm. Taylor, his bro^{r}. Taylor security, their bond to pay £35 at Xm^{s}, 1749, also another little bond for £5, due in 1742, and some corn, which he said the security was very sufficient for vizt. John Tharp, Edm^{d} Howel borrow^{d} ye money.

6. Had letters ℔ Mr. Burwell.

7. Some fines for Champarty, the statute being on a solemn argum^{t} unan^{ly} adj^{d} in force here. Theop^{s} Field's fine refer^{d} to a council.

9. Mr. Hunter want^{d} to print my speech.

10. Travel'd to Col. Custis's in ye coach.

17. Saw a lett^{r} to Lowe Jackson. Lenox had a pamphl^{t} on ye nature of evidence sent me by Mr. Preston.

18. Rec^{d} a l^{r} fr. S^{r} Wm. Gooch of Feb. 25, wch in a P. S^{t}. says Col. Ludwell is of ye council.

22. The Prince, alas! died, we hear now, on ☿, the 20th of March, in his 45 year, and Mrs. Staunton four days after him. Col. Fairfax, we hear, is arrived in ye Hatly.

27. Mr. Richards now with me ab^{t} the Gov^{rs} house, and said if he did it he must have 4 years to finish it. Qr. what to be done.

28. Col. Fairfax gives hopes of Mr. Dinwiddie and urges some repair to the Gov^{rs} house. Mr. Waller from Spots^{a} had no news of the Presid^{t}. The gent^{n} there are content not to move ye seat of gov^{t} if they can have circuits held in proper places.

30. Gave my mad^{a} ord^{r} to Mr. Webb for 2 pipes, and writ ag^{n} for Mr. Prentis, who sent cash.

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[1] "Some principal gentleman of the colony having, by voluntary subscription, agreed to fit out vessels to be employed in the whale fishery on our coast, a small sloop callled the *Experiment* was some time ago sent on a cruize, and we have the pleasure to acquaint the public that she is now returned with a valuable whale. Tho' she is the first vessel sent from Virginia in this employ, yet her success, we hope, will give encouragement to the further prosecution of the design, which, we doubt not, will tend very much to the advantage of the colony, as well as excite us to other profitable undertakings hitherto too much neglected."—*Virginia Gazette*, May 24, 1751.

June.

1. Rec^{d} a letter fr. Mr. Nelson at Sandy P^{t} return^{g} my report wth a high charact^{r} of it.

3. Wormly's lad said to have drowned himself, but found wth his head split open. Incredible.

4. Col. Wm. Randolph and his lady in town. He visited the works at the capitol. Sent my report of the prisoners to the President ℈ express; and writt again to-day ab^{t} the assembly, caveats, &c., and pressed his attendance.

6. After advising wth Mr. Nelson and Mr. Comissary, ord^{d} a proclam^{n} in the President's name to prorogue the assembly to ℣ ye 31st Octob^{r}, and this only to prevent a dissolution.

7. Seal accuses Bird of sundry felonys.

8. Carried Taylor to James Town, and gave direct^{ns}. Carried Col. Ludwell's lett^{r} to be of the council. Natt acquitt^{d}. Jos^{a}. taken and escaped again.

10. Drew up proposals and querys for ye council.

11. Offer'd them to their previous consid^{n}. Endeav^{d} a meeting ab^{t} the capitol.

12. Council approved of my proposal for repairing the Gov^{rs} house.

13. Writ to Mr. Bernard and Col. Willis, to Mr. Walthoe. Sign^{d}, &c^{a}., 3 regist^{rs} and freedom, one of wch occasion^{d} a long work and difficult^{y}. Took mem^{ds} from Col. Paton, Mr. Curry and Col. Fry, who propose our ordering Mr. Leheup to solicit the royal assent to the land law, and left some amendments to his report. Col. Custis left £22, 1, 9, wth me to pay to 5 diff^{t} sheriffs for Q^{t} rents.

14. Spoke this morn to Bird to prepare for a long journey to the President, which he readily promised.

15. This even^{g} Bird told me he could not go for the ordin^{r} allow^{ce}, and tho all w^{d} be ready wth me to-night, he could not sett off till ℂ morn, and propos^{d} at first to stay a day longer, but I prev^{d} for ℂ.

16. And I find this even^{g} he carrys a led horse.

17. He sett off this afternoon wth one horse only.

18. Ord^{r} the gardn^{r} to go, for I coul^{d}n't bear him.

21. Consult^{d} Mr. Att^{o} and Mr. Waller ab^{t} a doubt start^{d} by the sher. of Surry if he co^{d} act as sher.

23. Went into mourning for the Prince.

24. Paid Sam[l] Allen for fodder by note on P.

26. Endors[d] a gen[l] court writt ag[t] a sailor.

27. Bird expects the Presid[t] is in Gloster. But his boy did not find him there.

30. Mr. Holt gave Jackson his affid[t] in writing much fuller than Mr. Nelson and I rememb[d] it.

JULY.

1. I deliv[d] to Mr. Rich[d] Baker, of Isle of W[t], in a seal'd letter direct[d] to Mr. Sam[l] Blow, of S°. Hampton, a patent for 300 acres he sold for me to Mr. Parsons, £30, 10. 0. I hear Mr. Dinwiddie's baggage was buying when Capt. Edw[d] Randolph came away the begin[s] of April. I hear the Presid[t] is not yet got home; but expected there to-morrow. Col. Ludwell dined here to-day. Ish[m] Nicho[ss] acco[t] of L[d] Alb in France.

2. Col. Ludwell from York tells me y[t] the Presid[t] is sick at Hob[s]hole, and has sent for the papers thither. The rain this even[g] forced him and others into Prentis's, where stay'd till ab[t] 2 in morn[g].

3. Very rainy while at Mrs. Wetherburn's funer[l]. He has found her hoard they say. I heard there that the speaker had a letter from Col. Beverly confirming our hopes of Mr. Dinwiddie's coming.

4. I hear Mr. R. Carter intends to build and live at W[ms]burgh and to persuade all the gent[n] he can to do so too.

5. The Presid[t] will not sign the death warrants till he has a council. Mr. Grymes here, and tells me he saw the Presid[t] ♀ the 3 at Urb[a], and that he intend[d] home in 4 or 5 days, and aftw[ds] to have a council at W[ms]burgh.

7. Mrs. Blair much disord[d] by a cold and lax, coughs much, hoarse and feverish.

9. Drew a note on Mr. Wetherburn to James Taylor for £10, lent him till October. Mr. Mossom shew[d] me a false dollar, and yet pleaded for Jack[n], w[m] yet he w[d] had executed if done soon; but tho[t] y[e] delay an excuse.

10. My mill I hear was rob[d] on y[e] 7th. Began to lay bricks in mort[r] at B[s] house.

12. Sad news of Presid[ts] death; I hope not so. Sad news

of poor wretch[d] Bob Carter[1]. I hope he won't come to live in W[ms]burgh.

13. Rec[d] express fr. Col. Patton ab[t] an Indian embassy from the Cherokees, w[ch] after communicat[s] to Mr. Comr[y], I resolv[d] to send to York to be by Mr. Nelson sent on.

14. Writt to Mr. Nelsons, and had their answer.

15. Consult[d] the Comiss[y] (and Col. Lud[l] y[e] 14) upon it.

16. I gave Mr. Bacon 5 guin[s] tow[ds] build[g] his school and 2 more as my first year's subscrip[n] to the 14th inst., when the first subscrip[ns] were due.

18. Rec[d] the Presid[ts] lett[r] to Col. Patton wth a lett[r] from the Nelsons ab[t] it, both w[ch] I shew[d] to the Comiss[y]. I then dispatch[d] y[e] messeng[r] to Col. Patton, and answer[d] the lett[r] fr. the Nelsons.

22. Mr. Waller shew[d] me the Presid[ts] letter order[g] a pardon for Sharp[r], w[m] he w[d] ha hang[d] as a great runaway and rogue; but to avoid some difficulty as to regularity, he chose to pardon him.

23. Mr. Hughs told me of Jackson's behavior in prison.

24. Writ to the Presid[t] about sundrys, and particularly about Jackson.

25. Mr. Walthoe shew[d] me the Presid[ts] letter of the 23d order[g] a council y[e] 31st, and desiring Col. Fry's map and report, w[ch] I sent to Mr. Walthoe that night.

26. Capt. Tate arriv[d] last night, we hear, with near 300 slaves. Mr. Preston, on my enquir[g], tells me he was there when the Presid[t] writ on ♀ 24th, and Mr. Att[o] says he heard y[e] council was to be next Thursday, y[e] 1st of Aug.

27. Mr. Dawson tells me the Presid[t] desires I will have the Indians accomodated if they come before he comes over; and says he will consider my letter abo[t] Jackson. I have spoke to Finnie, who offers to accomodate them with the Apollo.

28. Mr. Dawson preach[d] on y[e] repentance of the Ninivites and obstinacy of the Jews.

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[1] This was the eccentric Robert Carter, called "Councillor Carter," son of Robert, of *Nomony* (and Priscilla Churchill), who was son of Robert (*King*) Carter (and his second wife, Betty Landon), who was son of John Carter and Sarah Ludlow. He married Frances Ann Tasker, of Maryland. He changed his religion several times, freed his slaves, etc.

29. Sent express to ye Presid^t^, and had kind answ^r^.

30. Dr. Gilmer betw^n^ 9 and 10 at night inform^d^ me of Jackson's threat^s^ me and Mrs. Lane's acco^t^ of his ill behav^r^.

31. Attend^d^ the Presid^t^ in council, who was ag^t^ purchas^g^ a house for the Govr of M'Kenzie, and ag^t^ Mr. Leheups acco^t^ of £22, 10, 0, and desired Mr. Fields' fine to be postp^d^ awhile, and that I w^d^ draw a letter for him to the treasury on ye addition^l^ salary to ye council, and on my motion ab^t^ Jackson, stopt me wth a desire to hear nothing of it, &c^a^. Mr. King's dutys refer'd to the law, but I believe will be thought due.

AUGUST.

3. Col. Ludwell proposed that the council should join in a represent^n^ of Jackson's case.

4. Mr. D^n^, So run that you may obtain. A p^n^ offend^s^ in one point is guilty of all. Corn come.

5. Doct^r^ Gilmer had 10 bar^ls^, Mr. Dawson 5 ye 6th. Sundry fines to ye king in court hust^s^ y^s^ day.

6. Gave Thos. Holt a note on Prentis for p^t^ £45.

9. Consult^d^ wth Mr. Nelson, Mr. Grymes and Mr. Ludw^l^ ab^t^ Jackson, and gave Mr. Nelson my [6] papers to form a representation by ye assistance of the secretary.

10. Rec^d^ a letter from the President about him, and sent an answer, and at the same time sent my letter to him, wch I began at Col. Lewis's, wch I had delay'd on acco^t^ of the embassy. The Presid^t^ by himself gave them their audience of farewell, for he never spoke with them in council. Had Le^r^ fr. Jackson. This even^g^ rec^d^ a lett^r^ from the Nelsons, wth a representat^n^ to his Maj^y^ ab^t^ Jackson.

11. Writt a letter to Col. Grymes, Col. Corbin and Col. Ludwell, and sent express with it, for their hands to the representation.

13. Rec^d^ it back wth Col. Grymes and Col. Ludwell's hands to it, but not Col. Corbin's, and sent it wth fair copy of report to ye Nelson^s^ to send away. Sent also ye Presid^ts^ letter of ye 10th, with my answer and my letter to Gr^s^ Cor. and Lud., and copy to Col. Randolph to be return'd, and gave some information; then writ to ye Presid^t^ & Danl Carrel. Had an answer from the secretary. Order'd powder and ball to the Indians.

14. The Indians march'd in good order with beat of drum

through the town, and made an handsome appearance in their new cloths. Rec^{d} the Presid^{ts} letter in the afternoon, ꝑ Danl Carrel, and presently gave the proclam^{n} to Mr. Hunter to be printed, and gave order for the arms to be deliv^{d} acquaint^{g} Col. Patton.

15. The Nottoways came, and had a friendly interview wth the Cherokees, in the mark^{t} place, and a conference in ye court house wch renew^{d} friendship. Of this I writ to the Presid^{t}, advising a present to ye Nottow^{s}, as also of the guns to the Cherokees.

16. Had the Presid^{ts} answer, and shew^{d} it ye comiss^{y}. The Cherokees took their leave of me here, much delighted with ye musick of Spinnet.

17. Col. Patton desires his commission and instructions may be sent up after him. The Ind^{ns}, and he set off now.

19. Gave David Geddy a lett^{r} of cred^{t} for £10, on wch he had of Mr. Ambler, £6, 0, 5.

23. Shew^{d} Col. L. Burwell Jackson^{s} lett^{r}, and my answ^{r}. raised the house for Peter Hendriken.

27. Shew^{d} d^{o} and my report to C. C^{r} Burwell, who shew^{d} me his modest letter to ye Presid^{t} in Jackson's favour, w^{h} did not ask anything. I made a proposal to him.

29. Capt. Whitwell is excused going to Nova Scotia, he and Esqr Jenings dined wth the council, also Mr. Randolph. Mr. Presid^{t} dined at Mr. Attorneys, not very well. Settled a new modell of ye seats for ye Burgesses.

30. Mr. Jno. Watson dined here, and gave me a long acco^{t} of his many voiages among the islands in quest of the Spanish money pirated by Loyd, &c., from Carolina, which required his going off for London very soon. Considering how diligent he had been here about Jackson, I gave him copys of my report, his sentence, and my reasons for executing it, that he might ye better speak to it at London. He surprised me with a report he met with in Nancemond, that the evidence was not so clear at last ag^{t} Jackson, and that I was the only man of ye council that advised the President to reprieve him. O! Strange. I should rather think his friends had given it out that I was the only man of them that opposed the reprieve^{g} him: both very false.

31. I gave him a copy of my letter to Jackson, which, having heard, he desired to have.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Comunicat^{d} Jackson's affair to Col. Cary.

9. And in part to Col. Hunter.

11. Mrs. Curle went home in our coach; at hand^{g} her in I spoke of pay^{g} pasturage when I knew what it came to; but she replyed she desired no pay. While at Hampton got letters from Hanbury, a trunk of goods, ℔ the Beckie Capt. Buchanan, also a Guinea man arriv^{d} to Col. Randolph. Treated wth Proby, Allen, &c., to get the wine, &c., from Potomack.

14. Found the capitol as I left it the 3d, and as it had been for some time before, not at all advanced.

16 and 18. The gr^{t} door cases put up.

19. Had a let^{r} from Col. Patton ab^{t} ye Indians.

20. The gr^{t} gate the Burgesses went in at stopt, and begun to be brick'd up. The foundation frame of the cupulo fitted into its place in framing.

21. Spoke wth Mr. Power in fav^{r} of Col. Custis.

24. Lay^{g} bricks for the grand steps; but fear.

26. Steps bro^{t} in place, but no fasten^{g} prepar^{d}.

27. Mr. Taliaf^{o} here; view^{d} Wheatly's sash work.

28. Made inv^{o}, and rec^{d} of W. P. ye 1st £50. Seth Watkins inform'd me he had bought a large canoe for me in Gloucester, and had her at his home at the Glebe, but that the 26 s. I had sent by him was not sufficient, and that he had added 4 s. more. I bid him use her some time as his own, to make him amends for his trouble. The first stone of the grand stairs of the portico was set to-day, on wch I stood when but 2 more were laid, wth out cramps.

30. Gave my watch to Mr. Davenport, then going, and had done well til yesterday.

OCTOBER.

1. Speedy justice in J. C. court, a felony comit^{d} last n^{t}, the felon tried, sentenced and execut^{d} this afternoon.

3. Advis^{d} Mr. Hunter to delay publ^{g} an acco^{t} of the Cherokees from S^{o} Carol^{a} till ye Presid^{t}, &c., saw it.

7. Col. Fairfax expect^{d} to meet Mr. Dinwiddie here as Govr and seem^{d} surpris^{d} when I told him the Presid^{t} did not intend to be here y^{s} court.

8. Mr. Nicho^{s} tells me the Presid^{t} will be here.

10. Mr. Presidt swore the court, nine being present, then two of ye nine swore the President, who retird. Then in an hour aftr 12, 6 went upon the cause of Brewer & Smith (3 withdrawgs), but left it at 4 unfinished till to-morrow.

12. Tab's case seem'd hard to me, as also the case of Mr. Farish, who was adjudgd to restore slaves wth their increase, for which he had paid the devisses (of 4 out of 6 at least), as they came of age, and had their discharges, and it was impossible to divide them among 6, as there were but 2 or 3 slaves devised to them, but by reducing them to their value, and their share of that value had been pd to some of 'em 15 and 16 ys agoe.

14. Court sat all day (till near 5) on King's Cause. This evengs Mr. Prentis recd a lettr from Sr Wm. Gooch datd July 16, wch says Mr. Dinwiddie is appointd our Govr, and intended to be here by ye last of Octr, or begs of Novr.

15. Govr Ogle, Mr. Secy Jennings and Mr. Tasker dined here wth the council, and after dinner waitd on the President at the Govrs house, where in presence of the council his Excely took the oaths before the Presidt, and gave bond wth 2 surety. Mr. Plater and sevl othr gentn dined wth them.

16. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Fairfx here.

19. Mr. Nelson returned to court after a feaver on the evens of the first day, wch occasioned him to be absent 7 days of ye court.

21. A magistrt discharged a runaway who showd his coins tools and contract wth his master for that business; as all justice he thought was then stopt.

22. Carried down Walker's exrs bond, but Mr. Nelson (and 3 more) was not at dinner and Skelton not come to town.

24. Govr Glen's lettr to the Presidt abt our late treaty wth the Cherokees, highly blams it, was read in council to-day.

25. A. made his will in 1732, and left his lands and all his personl estte within and wth out to his two nat. daughtrs with out particularly mentions his 10 negroes, and in case of their deaths witht issue, to his heir at law. His bror (who was not call'd to contest) 15 ys after sued and recovd the negroes contrary to ye plain means of the will, I think.

26. An answer to Govr Glen drawn by a comity, was approvd of in council this day. Our ordr for 100,000 acres and Mr. Calmies for 60,000, were renewd this day, in preference to the Ohio grant, as prior in date.

29. Black, &c., ag^{t} Mr. Jam^{s} Blair and me, went off without contest, as the depositions of the party before my l^{d} may^{r}, were adjudg^{d} insufficient evidence wth out oth^{r} proof (wch they might have had) in the case of Bradly & Griff^{n} ag^{t} Harrison's exec^{rs}, argued the day before.

30. The Presid^{t} kept the birthday in an extra^{y} manner by adding to his elegant entertainment for the ladies and gent^{n} a purce of 50 pistoles to be distributed amongst the poor by Mr. Dawson.

NOVEMBER.

1. The council desired me to contract for the rent of a house for the Govern^{r} on the terms spoken to in council, wch amounted to £70 ℔ ann^{l}, wth leave to hire Col. Ludwell's house for half a year at a venture, £40. This even^{s} I assigned to Skelton at Mr. Waller's the bond of Walker's ex^{rs} to repay the £500 advanced to him towards his rebuild^{g} ye capitol.

2. I gave Mr. Johnston Neiland's bond for £16, due near 8 years, wch he said he could recover for me tho. by mistake he is called Ninian. James Blair is, I hear, arrested for £200. In wch I cannot assist him.

5. Col^{o}. Custis's decree in his favor obtain^{d} this court, is now reversed in fav^{r} of Stanup, upon a *nil dicit*. One Poythres, of Pri. Geo., is admitted to bring ejectm^{ts} ag^{t} Col. Bland, and 5 more, in *formâ pauperis*. Mr. Johnson has 9 months given him to consider if he will prosecute his appeals ag^{t} Judy Bray Ingles, and ag^{t} Col. Bray's exec^{rs} for the 2 moitys of Nances Neck and Tutty's Neck, but this by consent of partys.

6. Mr. Johnson's bill in equity against Bray's exec^{rs} was rec^{d} by the court.

7. Writ to the Presid^{t} wth the accounts.

8. Writ to him wth Col. Patton's letters.

9. Had a line ordering pay to ye express.

11. Mr. Wyth spent the even^{g} here.

14. Planey began to underpin the house.

16. Mat Harfield p^{d} me 16 | , and prom^{d} more before Xmas, and to settle then.

Mr. King sent his q^{t} rent money for wch I made a rec^{t} yesterday, £23, 1, 7.

Doct^{r} Gilmer gave me a rec^{t} for £30, for Symmer to be p^{d} in bills as desired, for wch I agreed to take his bills for £25, and

to keep till May next; he promises in his lett[r] to Dr. Gilmer to send them soon.

This evening Mr. Pr[est]on to prevent the young gentlemen at y[e] college from playing at a rehearsal in y[e] dormit[y], how they could act Cato privately among themselves, did himself, they say, act the Drun[ke]n Peasant; but his tearing down the curtains is to me very surprising.

19. We had a report of the Duke's death, as from Carolina; but very uncertain.

20. This day ab[t] noon we had y[e] news of Gov[r] Dinwiddie's safe arrival at York w[th] his lady and 2 daughters, and in the evening I writ to Mrs. Nelson & his express.

21. Mr. Comiss[y], Col. Ludwell and myself went out to meet the Governor, and with Col. Fairfax, Mr. Nelson and the secretary (who came up with him from York) attended him to his house. At the entrance of the town he was complimented by the mayor and aldermen, who (wth the gent[n]) were got together to welcome him, and invited him and the council to a dinner they had prepared at Wetherburn's, where we all dined. At the Gov[rs] house he produced his commission wth a handsome speech, declaring his purpose of studdying the welfare of the country, relying on the assistance of the council, as his Majesty had vouchsafed to appoint him to this care. Col. Fairfax, Mr. Nelson and myself administer'd the oaths to the Gov[r], after w[ch] pursuant to his instruction, the council present took the oaths anew, and Mr. Walthoe the oath of office. A proclamation to continue all officers was ordered; but the consideration of the assembly was refer'd to a fuller board at the Oyer and Ter. McKenzie's house was ord[d] to be bought. All other business was I thought to be postponed; but Mr. Commissary moved the Gov[r] for his letter of recomend[n] of Mr. Jones to Southwark Parish, w[ch] the Gov[r] was ready to give in to. But as I had in my pocket a letter to the Gov[r] from Mr. Menzies for that parish I thought myself obliged to deliver the letter imediately, lest it might be quite too late.

22. The Gov[r] went back to York yesterday, and return[d] this evening wth his lady and daughters to y[e] attorney's.

23. Mrs. Blair and I dined wth them there by invita[n] and many ladies and gent[n] visited them in the afternoon, and were highly pleas[d] wth them. Last night I had a letter from Col.

Cary at York informing me of the small-pox at Hampton, and Mrs. Cary's resolution not to remove.

25. The Govr, his lady and Miss Dinwiddie, Mr. Attorney and his lady, the Council^{r} and his lady dined and supped with us this ☾ day. Writt to Col. Cary by Mr. Pelham.

26. Sent the coach to Moody's for Col. Lewis, Mr. Page, Mr. Willis and Mr. Carter, to wait on ye Govr. I hear now that Mrs. Symmer died last ♃ the 21st, ye day ye Govr swore in. This even^{g} I saw the gr^{t} steps at the capitol all up in their places.

27. The Govr, &c., din^{d} at Dr. Gilmer's his birth day.

28. The wid^{w} Watkins came to me about the canoe, and suspected Bryan.

29. Dick told me that Bryan's overseer said she sold it to an East^{n} Sho^{re} man. The 20th Mr. Bryan was with me ab^{t} it.

30. I went to ye land^{g} to enquire.

DECEMBER.

1. Jupiter found her at Hulets.

7. Anderson's pasture for sale Dec. ye 10th.

12. Col. Patton proposes fine land on the waters of Potomack, Delaware and Susquehanna, as in Virginia, if the western boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania were run out and settled. This afternoon I laid the last top brick on the capitol wall, and so it is now ready to receive the roof, and some of the wall plates were rais^{d} and laid on this day. I had laid a foundation brick at the first build^{g} of the capitol above 50 year ago, and another foundation brick in April last, the first in mortar towards the rebuilding, and now the last as above.

15. My sister deliv^{d} of a daughter, who died presently.

17. A considerable snow and ♑ snowed all day.

18. Mr. King took his leave of us. Doct^{r} McKenzie brought a deed prepared for his wife to join in.[1] The Govr called here as a friend. This even^{g} Lewis was thought to have the throat distemper.

[1] Dr. Kenneth McKenzie married Joanna Tyler, great aunt of President John Tyler. His will was proved March 17, 1755, and her will on January 19, 1767. They had issue: 1. Anne, born April 10, 1737; 2. (Dr.) William McKenzie, born April 10, 1746; 3. Mary, born April 14, 1748. Dr. Kenneth McKenzie required that "his son should be kept at the College till he is qualified for being put to some genteel business"; he left his "skeleton and infected child" to Dr. James Carter, and ap-

19. Mrs. Waller here to see him. Assured Mr. Bell of McKenzie's money in a little time after compleating the conveyance wch Mr. Waller has corrected.

20. Geo. Kerr and Hen. Stanworth were hanged; each for murder. Peter Camp was found dead, and one or two more, I hear.

22. Negro Peter kill^d^, I hear.

26. I told the Govr of Maj^r^ Wash^ns^ death.[1] Mr. Walpole had given my computa^n^ to the Govr, Mr. Dinwiddie, to examine (as he now tells me), and that he found them right.

27. Col. Ludwell and his lady, &c., came to town, and dined wth ye Govr.

29. Doct^r^ Gilmer promised the Govr the perusal of Dr. Walker's journal of his travels beyond ye mount^ns^.[2]

31. I invited the Govr and his family to begin the year with us to-morrow.

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pointed Mr. Thomas Everard, Doctor James Carter, Doctor George Riddell, and his cousin, Dr. Kenneth McKenzie, executors. His inventory was valued at £438 13. 7, and included an interesting list of books. Mr. R. A. Brock says he has frequently met with Dr. McKenzie's books, containing his book-plate, representing the family of McKenzie of County Cromarty, Ireland. His son, Dr. William McKenzie, appears to have studied with Dr. David Black, of Blandford, near Petersburg, who married his sister, Ann McKenzie. He had Joanna McKenzie, who was ward of Judge John Tyler. She married Judge James Semple (his second wife.) In 1808, the General Assembly vested in James Semple and Joanna, his wife, lots in Blandford, whereof David Black, son of Dr. David Black, died seised—"said Joanna being nearest of kin to David Black, the younger, in the United States at the time of his death." Judge Semple had by this marriage Major Henry Churchill Semple, Dr. George W. Semple, and others. The deed referred to in the text is on record at Yorktown, and conveys for the Governor's use lots 333, 334, 335, 336, on the Palace Green, being the lots occupied by what is known as the Saunders House. This effectually disposes of Dr. E. D. Neill's rather belittling reference to the Palace, quoting Dinwiddie, who was only speaking of Dr. McKenzie's house. *Quarterly*, II., 198; VII., 145, note 2.

[1] The reference here is to Major Lawrence Washington, half-brother of General George Washington.

[2] This journal has been printed. Dr. Thomas Walker was brother-in-law of Dr. George Gilmer, who married his sister Susan (his second wife.) He was distinguished as a patriot and explorer, and was the common ancestor of Thomas Walker Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, of William C. Rives, Senator of the United States, Hon. R. T. W. Duke, M. C., Matthew F. Maury, the scientist, etc.

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

SEE VOL. II., 169, 247; III., 43, 132, 180, 246; IV., 15, 94, 156, 269; V., 61; VI., 6, 40, 158.

LIBRARY OF COL. JOHN CARTER,[1] OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

[*Taken from his inventory in 1690.*]

Books: Plutarch's Lives, Blunt's English Dictionary, Diodati's Annotations on the Bible, Byfield on St. Peter, Bacon's Natural History, Markham on the Country ffarmer, Howell's French and English Dictionary, The Countesse of Montgomery's Vrania, The Booke of Comon Prayer, An English Greek Lexicon, Culpeper's Dispensatory, Baxter's Sts. Everlasting Rest, Joachym Scughim (?) of Architecture, Bridges' Arithmetick, Homer's Iliad, Eikon Basilike, Ovid's Epistles in English Verse, Basilikon Doron, Wm. Pen, No Cross Noe Crowne, Dodona's Grove, Rushworth's Collection, 2d Vol., 2d Part., Ambrose Parry's Chirurgery, An Old English Bible, A Way to Git Wealth, Virgor's Chirurgery, A Spanish and English Dictionary, Payne of the Holy Scriptures, Wyrtrung's (?) Practice of Physick, Brownrig's Sermons, Assembly's Annotacons, 2 Vol., Cleopatra, a Romance; Of the Birth of Mankinde, Poole's Greek Testament, Barritt of Military Discipline, The Key of the Bible, Clavis Græcæ Linguæ, Jo: Durant Lips of Sweetness, Sennertus of the Scurvey, Dropsy, &c., Sennertus Institutions, Baxter of Peace of Con-

[1] This Colonel John Carter was brother of Robert Carter, Esq., whose library is given in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. An abstract of John Carter's will is given in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. II., p. 236. He married at least twice: I. dau. of Colonel William Loyd, of Richmond county, and Elizabeth, his wife, by whom he had Elizabeth, who married John Lloyd, of the same county. In 1703 "John Lloyd, Esq., was ex'or. of Col. William Lloyd." (Richmond County records.) In 1699, as "John Lloyd. of the City of Chester, kingdom of England, Esquire," he appointed William Colston and David Gwyn to manage his estate in Virginia—"his dear brother, Thomas Lloyd, having lately died there." (Essex County records.) In 1713 George Lloyd, of Essex county, Va., made his will, naming wife Joanna, children Samuel, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, sons-in-law John Diskin and Daniel Diskin, dau.-in-law Mary Diskin, and Salvator Muscoe, James Alderson, and Robert Beverley. Colonel Carter appears to have marrried, II., Elizabeth, dau. of Raleigh Travers, and she married, secondly, Colonel Christopher Wormely.

science, Rushworth's Collections, Part 1st, The Practice of Piety, Crooke's Anatomy, Baxter's Christian Dictionary.

Delivered to mad. Eliz. Wormly as part of her legacy: [Among other things] Josephus' History of the Jews, Newman's Concordance, Salmon's Dispensatory, Cassander, a Romance, Ogilby's Virgil in English, Baxter of the Life of ffaith, Phillip's English Dictionary, Sennertus Chirurgery, God's Revenge Agt Murder, The Almost Christian, by M. Mead, Spencer's Logick, The Kerlicks of Ælian, Blith's English Husbandry, Baxter of Infidelity, Ball of Sepeperection (?), Markham's Masterpiece, Spanish and French Dialogues, The Poore Man's Family Booke, Rushworth's Collections, P^{t} 2d, Vol. I., Riverius' Practice of Physick.

LIBRARY OF COL. DANIEL MCCARTY, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ESQUIRE.

[*Taken from his inventory made June 15, 1724.*]

Cato, a Play, 1s.; Prosodia in Verse, 6d.; Willymott's Exercise, 2s.; Troy's Destruction, 1s.; Croley's Works, 3 Vols., 9s.; Father's Legacy, 2s. 6d.; Kelin's Rep^{ts}, 9s. 6d.; Allen's Rep^{ts}, 9s.; 3 casters and 6 tea spoons, silver, 11£. 13s. 3d.

In the Hall Closett Books (vizt.)

2 Lattin Bibles, 10s.; 6 Garrettson's Exercise, 1s.; Greek Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Parisms and Parismenas, 1s.; Quarles' Emblems, 3s. 6d.; Jacob's Justices, 6s.; Compleat Guide to Justices, 4s. 6d.; State Tryals Abridged, 6 Vol., 1£. 17s. 6d.

In the Hall Closett, Books, vizt.

One Bible, 12s. 12d.; one Small Book, new, 5s. 5d.; Statutes at Larg, folo, 3£.; a large Concordance to the Bible, folo, 1£. 10s.; Cook's Reports, folo, 1£. 5s.; 2 Littleton's Dictionarys, 4°, 1£. 10s.; Statutes Gulil. and Mar., and Gulil, fol., 5s.; Brownlow's Jud. Writts, 4°, 5s.; Acco^{t} of Reform^{r} Manners, 8°, 3s.; Sr. Robert Howard's Plays, old fol°, 5s.; Moor's Fortifications, 8°, 3s.; Rights of the Comons of England, 8°, 4s.; March's Reports, 10s.; English Gardner, 5s.; Hughs' Abridgm^{t}, 3 vol°, 4°, 1£. 10s.; Bp. Andrews's Moral Law, folo., 10s.; Swinburn Wills, 4°, 10s.; Hughs' Abridgm^{t}, 4°, 10s.; Hebberd's Rep^{ts},

fol., 1£.; Vaughan's Rep^{ts}, fol., 1£.; Pollexfen's do., fol., 1£.; Bohun's do., fol., 1£.; Dalton's Justice, fol., 15s.; Treatise of Fines, 12°, 3s.; Terms of the Law, 8°, 7s.; Fitzherbert Nat. Bre. 8°, 5s.; Jure Maritimo, 8°, 5s.; Washington's Abridgm^{t}, 8°, 5s.; Wilkinson's Coroner and Sheriff, 8°, 5s.; Manton on the Lord's Prayer, 8°, 5s.; Abridgm^{ts} of Cook's Rep^{ts}, old 12°, 3s.; Ninivitæ Gram. Institution, 12°, 1s.; Brown's Introduction to Entries, old 8°, 5s.; Office of Ex^{rs}, 4°, 7s.; 2 Cezar's Comment, 12°, 7s.; Practick Part of the Law, 8°, 3s.; 2 Juvenals, 12°, 6s.; 1 Common Prayer Book, large 8°, silver clasps, 10s.; Poole's Annotations, 2 vol. fol°, 3£.; Supplem^{t} at Statutes at Large, fol°, 1£. 5s.; Doct^{r} Barrow's Works, 1st vol., fol°, 1£.; Rider's do., old 4°, 7s.; Blunt's Law Dictionary, old, fol°, 10s.; Proceedings, Ecclesiastical, 4°, 5s.; Brownlow's Dict., 4°, 5s.; Erasmus, 8°, 1s. 3d.; Descriptions of Guinea, 8°, 5s.; Ferran's Lat., old 8°, 1s. 3d.; Bond's Justice, 8°, 5s.; Rogers' Voyages, 8°, 5s.; Cole's Latin Dictionary, 5s.; Act of Tonage and Poundage, old 12°, 2s. 6d.; Symboliography, 4°, 4s.; Godolphin's Orphan's Legacy, 4°, 15s.; Gould's Boroughs, 4°, 10s.; Brownlow's Dict., second part, 4°, 5s.; Sheppard's Abridgm^{t}, 4°, 10s.; Keple's Rep^{ts}, 3 vol., fol., 3£.; Ventris do., fol., 1£.; Cook upon Littleton, 2 vol., fol., 2£. 3s.; Pearson on the Creed, fol., 1£.; Layman's Lawyer, 12°, 2s.; Penitent Instructed, 12°, 3s.; Book of Rates, 8°, 7s.; Wingate's Abridgm^{t}, 8°, 5s.; Prelate's Tyranny, old, 4°, 2s. 6d.; Clerk's Tutor, 8°, 5s.; Journal of House of Com^{s}, 8°, 3s.; Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 12°, 3s.; Exact Lawyer, 12°, 2s.; Townsend's Preparation to Pleading, 12°, 3s.; Bezar's Lat. Testament, 8°, 2s. 6d.; Sheperd's Subject^{a} to Christ, 8°, 5s.; Bohun's Jus. Legale, 8°, 5s.; Ovidii Opera, 2 vol., 12°, 7s.; 2 Terrance, 12°, 7s.; 2 Horaces, 12°, 7s.; 2 Phaedons, 12°, 6s.; one Virgil, 12°, 4s.; 2 Ovid Epist., 12°, 4s.; 1 Ovid Tristibus, 12°, 1s. 6d.; Rules for Pleading, 12°, 3s.; Wellwood's Abridgm^{t} Sea Laws, 12°, old, 1s. 6d.; one Psalter, 12°, 1s. 6d.; Sydenham's Physician, 8°, 5s.; 1 small common prayer book, old, 1s. 6d.; 2 Corn. Nepos., 12°, 6s.; one Sallust, 12°, 3s.; 6 Historical Acco^{t} of Governm^{t}, 4°, 5s.; Stone on the Statute of Bankrupt, 12°, old, 1s. 6d.; 6 Bachard's Gazetter, 12°, 3s.; 6 London Dispensatory, 8°, 5s.; Boyle's Receipts, 12°, 3s.; 6 Statutes 5°, Jacobi, 2^{d}, old fol°, 10s.

NOTES UPON THE ABOVE LIBRARIES.[1]

Plutarch. Probably Sir Thomas North's translation, folio, 1657.

Blunt. Probably Thomas Blount's Glossographia, 8vo, 1656. He was a Roman Catholic, and author of "Boscobel."

Diodati. Translation from the Italian of John Diodati, a divine of the reformed church, folio, 1651.

Byfield. Folio, 1637. Said by Bickersteth to be "an excellent puritan exposition." Author was Nicholas Byfield, an eminent Puritan divine, who died in 1652. Nathaniel Byfield, b. 1653, d. 1733, Mem. Coun., Mass., who published an account of the Revolution in New England in 1689, was probably of the same family.

Bacon. Probably the edition of 1648, or that of 1662, of Sir Francis Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Markham. Author was Gervase Markham, a captain under Charles I. in the civil wars, a prolific writer on husbandry, horsemanship and sporting.

Howell. James Howell, Clerk of Council under Charles I., imprisoned by Cromwell, but after restoration of Charles II. was made "Historiographer Royal." He was author of "Dodona's Grove," and boasted that he could "pray every day of the week in a separate language, and upon Sunday in seven."

Urania. Probably a translation, by the widow of the executed Huguenot general, of Chouet's Urania.

Culpepper. Folio, 1652, by Nicholas Culpepper, "student in physic and astrology."

Baxter. Probably the edition of 1650, by the celebrated non-conformist divine Richard Baxter.

Bridges. Noah Bridges' Vulgar Arithmetic, 12mo, 1653.

Homer. Probably the folio of George Chapman, the first translation into English, or it may have been John Ogilby's translation, folio, 1660.

Eikon Basilike. First published in 1648. Attributed to Charles I., but stated by Earl of Anglesey, on authority of Charles II. and Duke of York, to have been written by John Gauden, Bishop of Chester.

Ovid. Probably Francis Quarles' translation, 8vo, 1673.

Basilikon Doron. By King James. I.

William Penn. Founder of Pennsylvania, first published cir. 1669.

Dodona's Grove. By James Howell, the Royalist, pub. cir. 1650.

Rushworth. John Rushworth's Collections, publication begun about 1659.

Parry. Should be Paré.

Virgor. Should be Vigo. Jehan Vigo.

Brownrig. Folio, 1652. Ralph Brownrig, Calvinist, Royalist, Bishop of Exeter.

Assembly's Annotations. 2 vols., folio, 1657.

Birth of Mankind. Popular seventeenth century midwife's guide.

[1] Kindly made by Mr. R. L. Traylor, of Richmond.

Poole. Matthew Poole, Non-conformist.

Durant. 8vo, 1656. John Durant, Non-conformist divine.

Sennertus. Translations of Latin works of D. Sennertus.

Crooke. Helkiah Crooke's Anatomy, first ed. pub. 1615.

Josephus. Thomas Lodge made the first translation of Josephus into English, and this was probably the 1670 folio edition of that translation.

Newman. Folio, 1650. Prepared in Mass. by Samuel Newman, a Puritan divine, b. 1600 emigrated to Mass. in 1636, and died there 1663.

Salmon. 8vo, 1671, by Wm. Salmon.

Ogilby. Folio, 1654, by John Ogilby.

Phillips. Folio, 1657, by Edward Phillips, nephew and pupil of Milton.

Mead. Matthew Mead, Non-conformist divine, 8vo, 1666.

Blith. 4to, 1652, by Walter Blith, the father of the idea of "rotation of crops."

Ball. I think this was the treatise on "Separation" by John Ball, the Puritan divine so highly commended by Baxter.

Markham. 8vo, 1649, by Gervaise Markham.

LETTER OF THOMAS GRIFFITH.

LONDON, *the 22th of Nov., 1655.*

MR. PENSIX: In matter of sale of your tobacco, I have hitherto made little progression in by reason I find the mrkett soe low, as that 4d ℔ pound is easilie given, however I doubt not but to come to a better; as for Mr. Rose his business hee now informed mee of his disposicon; when I spoke to him after my comeinge then or before for [England?] I tooke him to be honest, though somewhat low in the world, but truly I now revoke that opinion of him, for I could not pvaile wth him to release the boy, notwthstanding my informeing of him that both yourselfe and I had promised his parents, that hee should retorne againe; if you pcure not at sea a discharge for him, I feare you will find him troublesome to you in Virginia, from wch practizes of his I draw this inference that he that will play the knave wth one man will doe soe by you or by me; therefore, that you may the better prvent such undertakings of his, suffer him not to bind the servts to him, till such time you have hym firmelie oblidged to pay you 7£ ℔ heade for all the people he hath aboard, either by possessing you wth tobacco sufficiently to dischardge the debt, all this to be pformed wth in tenne daies after your arrivall there; in case he failes herein, that then the servts are yours to be dispsd

upon the accompt of the shipp, the chest of goods doe you likewise take into your possession and dispose of it for my use according to y^r invoyce my boy hath; for my p^t I dare not trust that man that to my face will deale unjustlie by another. Not else, but wishing you a good voyadge and assure myselfe of your faithfullness according to this order, I rest,

Yours to serve you,

THO. GRIFFITH.[1]

Subscripcon these—For Mr. Samuel Pensax, commander of the *Henry and David,* bound for Virginia.

Postscript—Shew this to my boy and he will deliver you the invoyce. I feare me Mr. Rose hath the key of the chest, therefore you must take the goods into your custody; the chest is his own.

[Recorded in Northumberland county, February 6, 1655-56.]

COL. GERARD FOWKE AND THE INDIANS.[2]

Mr. ffowkes report of ye great man of ye Doeggs Answeare.

Mr. Gerard ffowke sent for ye great man of ye Doeggs, according to an ord^r of ye last court, and three of ye Indians come down, and he demanding satisfacton for ye cattle they had killed of Capt. Brent's. The said Indians denyed that they ever killed, it was done by furren Indians. But they then mustered about a hundred arms length of Ronoke for ye Govern^r, and said they had formerly given both Ronoke and Beaver to Capt Brent, although they never did him injury, soe ye s^d Mr. ffowke sent for Capt. Brent desiring that he would be pleased to come down and hear what they said, or send his man, and he sent a note to ye said Mr. ffowke und^r his hand that he thought it best to referr ye ending of ye treaty wth ye Doeggs.

GERARD FOWKE.

20 Aug., 1658, this answer was recorded.

The agreem^t between Capt. Brent and ye king of Potomack, ffor a finall end and determination of all disputes and demands for land made by ye king of Potomack of Capt. Giles Brent, Esq.

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[1] This Thomas Griffith was a merchant largely interested in Virginia trade.

[2] From the records of Westmoreland county.

The said Capt. Brent doth promise to give unto ye said king forthwith a cow and a calfe for all ye land that ye said Capt. Brent hath pattented, notwithstanding ye said Capt. Brent hath formerly satisfyed ye said king for all ye said land wherewith ye said king was satisfyed and contented. Giles Brent, the marke of the king of Potomack.

20th August, 1658. This agreem^t^ was acknowledged in court by ye said Capt. Brent and ye king of Potomack and recorded.

ISAAC ALLERTON AND THE INDIANS.[1]

Whereas, by order from the Honble Governo^r^ and councill, ye com^rs^ of Northumberland were commanded to make inquiry concerning ye complaint of ye Machoatick Indians about Mr. Allerton's intruding a plantacon upon them, and in case ye s^d^ Indians were not content with his being there, then to remove him and his serv^ts^ away. In obedience to wch s^d^ order we under subscribed have made due inquisition thereof and doe find the said Indians and their werowance Peckatoan to be well contented with ye s^d^ Mr. Allerton's stay there, soe long as the land (whereon hee liveth already cleared) be usefull, provided that noe more houseing be there built than what is now upon it, and to keape his cattle and hoggs on the other of Machoatick river. And the s^d^ Indians doe afirme that they made noe late complaint to Capt. Fleete, or any other ag^t^ ye s^d^ Mr. Allerton, onely excepting their complaint to ye Honble Governor. In confirmacon of ye p^r^mises ye s^d^ Peckatoan wth his great men have likewise hereunto subscribed at Machoatick Indian Town, the 6th day of February, 1650.

In presence of

Geo. Colclough.	Peckatoan (sig.)
John Rogers.	Monussacomen (sig.)
James Hawley.	Terossamoh (sig.)
Wm. Presley.	Tahocks.
Will Nott.	

6 Feb., 1656 this writeing was recorded.

THE INDIAN WAR, 1676.

Att a committee held for Northumberland county at ye court howse ye 4th of July, 1676, Anno R^l^. R^s^. Car. Secdi 28°:

[1] From the records of Northumberland county.

Pr̃sent, Lt. Coll. Samll Smyth, Capt. Pet. Knight, Capt. Jno. Rogers, Majr. Tho. Brereton, Mr. Wm. Presley, Mr. Pet. Presley, Capt. Leod Howson, Mr. Nicho. Owen, Mr. Tho. Mathewes, Mr. Philip Shapleige, committee.

Whereas ꝑ act of assembly, we are injoyned to send out of this county forty-nine men, one-eighth part of wch to be horse with two months pvis'on and two pounds of shott each man, six horses for baggage, and what roaps, baggs and pack-saddles shall be convenient. It is ordered yt eleaven men be prest out of Collll Codds company, six out of Lt. Coll Smyths, ten out of Capt. Rogers, eight out of Major Breretons, eight out of Capt. Howsons, ordered yt fower horsemen be prest out of Capt. Mattromes troope, and two out of Capt. Knights, to be at ffairefields on Monday next. And yt the drums beate up for volunteers to goe out the march agst the Indians, to be alsoe there in ffairefields. And if there shall then appeare volunteers to make up the number of forty-nine men, then soe many of the men prest, as aforesaid, to be released, as there shall then appeare volunteers.

Ordered yt Majr. Brereton fitt and pvide the meat and baggs, and yt Capt. Howson pvide pack-saddles.

Ordered yt what bread may be had of Mr. Phillip Morgan and Tho. Hobson be prest. And yt each respective commandr press or pvide what biskett shall be further wanting for ye men prest out of their company, as aforesaid.

Ordered yt Mr. Phillip Shapleige provide a sufficient sloope and men to carry about the provisson and ammunicon to Rhappahannock, and yt he be allowed after the rate of two thousand pounds of tobacco ꝑ month for the time shee shall be out in service for this county.

Ordered yt two horses for baggage be prest out of each ꝑish of this county.

Ordered yt all the Indian men yt are fitt for service be in ffairefields on Monday next. That then such of them may be drawn out to goe the march as shall be thought convenient.

Ordered yt the commandrs take care yt what bread is pvided as aforesaid be conveyed to Mr. Shapleighs his house, unless what Capt. Rogers shall pvide, which is to be carryed on the pack-horses for the souldiers use in their march.

Ordered y^t^ the commission^rs^ all meet at this place on Monday next.

Att a court held for Northumberland county ye 19th of July, 1676, Anno Regni Regis Car. Secdi 28°.

P^r^sent, Lt. Coll. Sam^ll^ Smyth, Capt. Pet. Knight, Capt. John Rogers, Mr. Wm. Presley, Mr. Pet, Presley, Maj^r^ Tho. Brereton, Capt. Leo^d^ Howson, Mr. Nicho. Owen, Mr. Tho. Mathew, justices.

Order p. Capt. Mattrome and Capt. Knight to send forth their horse:

Whereas ℔ act of court dated ye 4th of July last. It was ordered that Capt. Jno. Mattrome should send out fower men wth good horses and arms out of his troope and Capt. Pet. Knight should send out two men out of his troope to be ready march with the men prest out to goe ag^t^ the Indians. And whereas Capt. Knight hath not yet sent out any men, out of his troope, and Capt. Mattrome hath sent out but two men out of his troope, it is ordered y^t^ ye s^d^ Capt. Knight and Capt. Mattrome doe forthwith each of them send out two men well horst and arms out of their respective troopes immediately to goe up to Grays fferry on Rhappahannock river, there to observe further order.

And it is further ordered y^t^ Capt. An^d^ Morton bring in his march role on Saturday next to the house of Thomas Hobson, Clk, and that then those m^r^chants y^t^ have trusted any of the sd soldiers wth goods ℔ order of this court, upon their goeing out produce such their acco^ts^ y^t^ soe much may be deducted out of each man's pay as he hath rec^d^ of the merch^t^ as afores^d^. And it is ordered y^t^ Thomas Hobson, Clk, shall give to each officer and souldier a certificate of what remains due unto each of them, of their pay, on the producing of wch certificate (attested ℔ the clk) either by the officers, souldiers, or merchants that have given them creditt and taken the compt shall lay the same sumes due either to officer, soldier or creditor in the county levy.

At a court held for Northumberland county, ye 20th September, 1676, Anno Regni Regis Car. Secdi 28°.

P^r^sent, Lt. Coll. Sam^ll^ Smyth, Mr. Wm. Presley, Mr. Pet. Presley, Mr. Tho. Mathew, justices.

Whereas ℔ act of assembly the severall countyes in this

colony are enjoyned to set out such soldiers and pay them such waiges as the s[d] act, entitled an act for y[e] carrying on a war agst the Indians, relacon thereto being had more largely doth appear. And whereas y[e] soldiers set out for this county ag[t] the Indians have continued in y[e] service from the 11th of July, be forthw[th] pay[d] for their said service, as followth, vizt:

	℔ Tob.
Capt. And. Morton for 2 months, one-third of a month, ..	1400
Lt. Jno. Browne, 2 months, one-third of a month, ...	933
Serjant Jno. Phillips, 2 months, one-third of a month, ...	583
Serjant Jno. Trape, 2 months, one-third of a month, ...	583
Jno. Payne, drummer, at 150℔ ℔ month, 2 months, one-third of a month, ...	350
And y[e] 44 souldiers, at 125℔ ℔ month, ℔ each man for 2 months, one-third pte of month is 299℔ of toba. ℔ man is, ...12848	
	16697

PERSONAL NOTICES FROM THE "VIRGINIA GAZETTE."

[PURDIE & DIXON, EDITORS.]

January, 1767, to January, 1769.

Year 1767.

Marriages. Mr. Walter Coles, one of the representatives in Assembly for the county of Halifax, to Miss Mildred Lightfoot, a daughter of the late Colonel William Lightfoot, of Charles City. Mr. William Taylor, one of the representatives in Assembly for the county of Lunenburg, to Miss Patty Waller, eldest daughter of Benjamin Waller, Esq., of this city. March 19.

On Tuesday, the 21st of this instant, died, at his home in Cumberland, Col. John Fleming, member of Assembly for the county, and an eminent practitioner in the law. On the 6th instant, died at Fredericksburg, Mr. William Scott, who for several years acquired great reputation in that neighbourhood through his mercantile connections. * * * The following evening his remains were attended to the place of interment by

the right worshipful, the Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—April 30.

Last Saturday evening, died at his home in this city, Mr. William Waters. Arrivals: In York River, the Lord Baltimore from London, by whom we have advice of the death of the Hon. Philip Ludwell, Esq., one of the members of his Majesty's council in this colony—June 4.

From Northumberland we learn that Mr. Robert Woddrop, merchant of that county, died there about the middle of last month, greatly regretted—June 11.

Last Thursday, died at his home in Prince George Co., universally regretted, Col. Alexander Bolling, one of the representatives for that county—June 18.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, died at Norfolk, after a lingering illness, Colonel Robert Tucker, who for these many years has carried on a very extensive trade in that place with the greatest credit and honour. On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, died at his home in Smithfield, Mr. James Eason, merchant there—July 9.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, died at his seat at Chatsworth, in the county of Henrico, the Hon. Peter Randolph, Esq., surveyor general of his Majesty's customs, and one of the council of this colony. Lately died, Major Harry Gaines, one of the representatives in Assembly for King William county—July 16.

Lately died at his house in Smithfield, after a short illness, Capt. Samuel Wentworth, merchant there for many years—July 23.

Last Friday, died of an apoplectick fit, at Warren's Ordinary, in New Kent county, Capt. George Wilkinson, commander of the ship Madeira Packet, of London—Sept. 10.

On the 10th of July last, died in Halifax county, Mary Hogan, aged 91 years, who for 50 days before her death took no other sustenance than 2 spoonsfull of sour milk—Oct. 22.

Last Monday morning, died at Col. William Allen's, in Surry, where she had been a few days upon a visit, the lady of Benjamin Harrison, Jun., Esq., of Brandon, in the flower of her age, and possessed of every amiable qualification. She has left

an inconsolable husband, an afflicted mother, weeping relatives and many sorrowful friends.

Marriages. William Randolph, Esq., to Miss Mary Skipwith, a daughter of the late Sir William Skipwith, Barronet. Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Maryland, to Miss Elizabeth Tayloe, a daughter of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq.—November 26.

The Year 1768.

On Tuesday evening, died at his house in King and Queen, the Rev. William Robinson, the Lord Bishop of London's commissary for this colony, and rector of Stratton Major. He was a gentleman much esteemed by his parishioners, and all who had the pleasure of knowing him—Jan. 7.

On Saturday, the 2d of this instant, about 9 o'clock at night, died, Col. James Gordon, of Lancaster county, in the 54th year of his age. * * * He spent the last 30 years of his life in said county in trade. * * * The rare assemblage of fine qualities made a very discerning traveller a few years ago remark of the deceased: "That he had not met with any one in the several provinces he had passed through possessing so many real excellencies." [A long obituary.]—Jan. 4.

Yesterday morning, died at her house in this city, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Mary Grymes, relict of Hon. Philip Grymes, deceased. Lately died, in Hanover, Mr. Robin Page, who had for several years labored under the afflicting pain of the gout, and of late was seized with the dead palsy—Jan. 21.

Died of the small-pox, Mr. Dudley Digges, and a mulatto man belonging to the college. Mr. James Marshall quite recovered—Feb. 4.

Early this morning, died at the Palace, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and fortitude, the Hon. Francis Fauquier, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and commander in chief of this colony, over which he has presided near ten years, much to his own honor and the ease and satisfaction of the inhabitants. He was a gentleman of a most amiable disposition; generous, just and wise, and possessed in an eminent degree of all the social virtues. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, and died in his 65th year—March 3.

On Tuesday last, the remains of the Honourable Francis Fauquier, Esq., deceased, were interred in our church. His funeral was attended by the Honourable, the President, and several members of his Majesty's council, the Honourable the Speaker, the Treasurer, his Majesty's Attorney General, all the gentlemen in this city, and its neighbourhood and the militia under arms, to testify the respect due to the memory of so worthy a Governor. After the funeral service the militia made three discharges over the place of interment—March 10.

Last week was married Nathaniel Carpenter, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's customs, to Miss Nancy Fauntleroy—March 17.

Last Saturday morning died, in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Prentis, relict of the late Mr. William Prentis, of this city—April 14.

On Thursday last, David Meade, Esq., of Nansemond, was married to Miss Sally Waters, of this city—May 19.

Last Thursday the Rev. Mr. Josiah Johnson, one of the masters of this College, was married to Miss Mildred Moody, an agreeable young lady—May 26.

Last Thursday Warner Lewis, Jun., Esq., of Gloucester, was married to Miss Polly Chiswell, of this city, an accomplished young lady—June 2.

On Saturday last was married, at Jordan's, Mr. Robert Goode, of Henrico, to Miss Sally Bland, a daughter of Col. Richard Bland's, an agreeable young lady—June 23.

On Sunday, the 19th instant, after a short illness, departed this life, much lamented, the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, Esq., President of the council in the province of Maryland, &c. —June 30.

On Sunday, the 26 ult., died at his home in Northampton county, Col. Littleton, Esq. * * * He was many years judge of the court and representative of the county in which he lived. On the 21st ult., died, in Gloucester county, much regretted, Mrs. Frances Booth, relict of the late Dr. George Booth—July 7.

On Monday, the 8th instant, died Christopher Robinson, Esq., of Middlesex—July 28.

On Friday, the 14th instant, died, after a short illness, at his seat at Marlborough, in Stafford county, aged 64, John Mer-

cer, Esq., for many years a very eminent lawyer, and remarkable for his assiduity in his profession. He was a gentleman greatly esteemed, and of consequence is much regretted—Oct. 27.

Last Sunday morning died, at the treasurer's, in this city, after a tedious illness, Edward Ambler, Esq., representative in Assembly for Jamestown, a gentleman of most amiable character, which makes his death much lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him—Nov. 3.

Anthony Walke, Sen., Esq., who died the 8th ultimo, in the 76th year of his age. "County Lieutenant and Judge of the Court of Princess Anne. . . . From a slender education, such as a little reading and writing as the times could then afford, he made a wonderful proficiency in true and solid knowledge greatly preferable to a knowledge of words and language." [Long obituary.]—Dec. 22.

TITHABLES IN KING WILLIAM PARISH,[1] GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

A list of the tithables in my precinct for the year 1735:

Edward Scott, 9; John Edmons, 2; James Robinson, constable; Rane Chastain, 3; Wm. Sallée, 6; Gideon Chambon, 4; Robert Ellis, 1; Peter Louis Soblet, 2; Charles Vernion, 1; John Levillain, 4; Stephen Chastain, 7; Andrew Amonet, 1; Stephen Pantrée, 5; John Chastain, 2; Charles Amonet, 1; Anthony Bernard, 1; Peter Sallet, 2; David Bernard, 1; John Bernard, 1; James faurd, 2; John Bondurant, 2; John Peter billo, 2; Isaac Gory, 1; Wm. Stanford, 1; for Ann David, 4; David Leseur, constable, 1; James Brians, 1; James holeman, 2; Bartholomew Dupuy, 1.—68.

John Dupuy, 2; Peter Dupuy, 1; Peter faurd, 2; John faurd, 1; Thomas Porter, 3; John Porter, 3; Joseph Benain, 1; Anthony Benain, 5; Wm. Harris, 1; Nicholas Soulée, 4; Peter Guerrant, 4; Anthony Rapine, 5; Peter Soblet, jr., 1; David Thomas, 1; for Joseph Bingley, 1; Stephen farcy, 2;

[1] This is the parish in which the French Huguenots first settled. See "Huguenot Emigration to Virginia," *Virginia Historical Collections.* New series, Vol. V. The parishes in Virginia were divided into precincts to each of which was assigned a constable.

Stephen Calvet, 1; John Haris, 3; [illegible]l péro, 3; for John James flournoy, 4; Samuel Weave[illegible] James Soblet, 1; James Desasy, 1; Thomas Dickens, 7.[illegible]- 68 = 125.

[Signed] DAVID LE SEUR.

POLLS IN WESTM[illegible]LAND COUNTY FOR ELECTION OF BURGESSES.

Sept. 14, 1[illegible] For Capt. Andrew Monroe, 139; Capt. George Lee. [illegible]r. John Bushrod, 92.

May 2[illegible]8: For Mr. John Bushrod, 304; Major George Lee, 2[illegible]apt. Robert Vaulx, 189.

[illegible]0, 1752: Mr. John Bushrod, 262; Robert Vaulx, gent., [illegible] Col. Richard Lee, 157; Robert Carter, Esq., 34.

Sept. 12, 1754:[1] For Col. Augustine Washington, 194; Richard Lee, Esq., 130; Robert Carter, Esq., 7.

Dec. 8, 1756: Col. Augustine Washington, 187; Col. Philip Ludwell Lee, 183; Richard Lee, Esq., 168; Mr. William Bernard, 138.

May 16, 1761: For Richard Lee, Esq., 233; Col. Richard Henry Lee, 222; Mr. William Bernard, 157.

PRINCETON'S DEBT TO WILLIAM AND MARY.

At various times during the Colonial days Williamsburg made generous contributions to Canada, and to the Northern Colonies.

When Rev. Thomas Bacon came to Williamsburg in 1751 to raise funds for his school in Talbot Co., Md., he received liberal encouragement in money from the president and professors of the college and prominent citizens of the place.

When Montreal was burned in 1765, the people of the college and of Williamsburg made a like generous response.

When Boston port was shut up by act of the British Parliament in 1774, Williamsburg sent generous supplies to the relief of the starving people.

When the University of Princeton, now so great and flourish-

[1] These two elections were to fill vacancies, which probably accounts for the small vote.

ing, was struggling in its incipiency, the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, its president, visited Williamsburg, when such was the interest of the people in that "excellent and growing foundation" that no building in the place could hold the crowd that pressed to hear him preach. The following is an extract from the *Virginia Gazette* for Nov. 2, 1769:

Last Sunday afternoon the Reverend Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, preached to a crowded audience in the capitol yard (there being no house in town capable of containing such a multitude), and gave universal satisfaction. After sermon a collection was made for this excellent and growing foundation, which as yet has no other support than the generosity of the public, that amounted to upwards of 66 pounds, and we have it from good authority that his Excellency the Governor (Lord Botetourt) has paid into the hands of Dr. Witherspoon, for the same benevolent purpose, a further donation of fifty pounds (such a glorious spirit for the encouragement of useful learning deserves the highest praise, and no doubt will afford much pleasure to every lover of the sciences).

ARREST OF COL. JOHN CARTER, THE CAVALIER.

By the Governor and Capt. General of Virginia:

Whereas the safety and peace of this Colony hath been much endangered by the exorbitant and undue practices of some men in contempt of the late commission of the government, sent from his Highness, and the Lords of his Council. These are therefore, in the name of his Highness, the Lord-Protector, to will and require you immediately upon sight hereof, to take into your safe custody the body of Col. John Carter, and him safely to detain or take such sufficient security that he may answer on the third day of May next ensuing, such matters as shall be objected ag^{t} him, and in behalf of his Highness, the Lord-Protector, before ye Governor and Council at James City; hereof fail not at your peril as also to make sufficient returne of this writ, dated under my hand this 8th of April, 1659. To the Sheriff of Lancaster county or his deputy. SAM. MATHEWES.

[1] From the records of Lancaster county. In March, 1658-'59, the letter of the council in England, notifying the Virginia authorities of the accession of Richard Cromwell, had been read in the House of Burgesses, and assented to (*Hening* I., p. 509-511). It appears that Col. John Carter was one of those who grumbled against the new authority.

CHARLES STEDMAN.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

Alexander Stedman, born in 1703, died in 1794, became an advocate and was a Jacobite, and after the battle of Culloden with two brothers, fled the country, and settling in Philadelphia, was in the course of time made a judge of the Supreme Court, but being a Loyalist, he, after the Declaration of Independence, returned to England, and died at Swansea, Wales. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Chancellor, daughter of an immgrant from Somerset. Their second son, Charles, was born in Philadelphia in 1753, and educated at William and Mary College for the law. He was a Loyalist like his father, and was appointed a commissary in the army under Sir William Howe. He afterwards commanded a rifle corps composed of colonists from the Palatinate. He was twice a prisoner, and each time was sentenced to be hanged as a rebel, but managed each time to escape. He was twice severely wounded. After the Revolution he retired to England on the half pay of a colonel, and was one of those who examined and settled the claims of Loyalists. "In 1794 appeared his History of the Origin, Progress and Termination of the American War." In 1797 he was, through the influence of the Marquis of Cornwallis, appointed to the office of deputy controller and accountant general of the revenue of stamps. He died June 26, 1812. He married Mary Bowen, by whom he had one son, John, who became judge of the Court of Admiralty at Gibraltar, and in 1857 compiled a genealogical memoir of the family. (Abbreviated from a sketch of Charles Stedman by J. S. Cotton, in Vol. LIV. of the *Dictionary of National Biography.*)

MARY BLAND'S DEATH.

LETTER OF HENRY LEE.[1]

LEESYLVANIA, *May 13th, 1764.*

DEAR BROTHERS—I received yours before night, the same day my mother died, with that melancholy acc^{t} wch gave me such a shock I never before felt; her amiable deportment to all in

[1] Communicated by Dr. E. J. Lee.

general and her maternal tenderness and affection to us in particular, makes our loss almost inconsolable, and with Jeremiah in his Lamentations, cry out, "that there is no sorrow like unto my sorrow wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me, my eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled." This ought to comfort us when we consider that she lived such a life that she dared to die and is now translated from a world of misery to everlasting happiness. That we may emulate her good example and with the Holy Psalmist, in her, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright," that our end may be like his and that of our most excellent mother, who lived universally beloved and dies generally lamented, excelled by few if equalled by any.

Mrs. Lee's great desire of being at her interment and the distance so great that for us to reach Lee Hall in time ****day would be impracticable, but propose to be there by Wednesday night to attend the funeral on Friday, to pay our last tribute of duty and gratitude; when I hope the same will be conducted in that suitable manner and with the respect due from children to the last remains of the best of mothers, the best of women and the best of friends. A favourite text in the Bible Psalms she choose, wch is marked down in the old family Bible, wch I believe my sister Ball can shew, and it was her desire that Mr. Currie should preach her sermon. I think notice ought to be given of the same in the Parish churches of the neighbouring countys and that the church would be the proper place. The two Col^o^. Blands in particular and all her relations ought to be invited. Mrs. Lee desires that her son Henry may be there, I shall bring Charles down to go to school.

My heart is too full to say more on this doleful subject, but must conclude with the most brotherly love and aff^tn^ for my sister and you both. Henry Lee.

HUNG FOR NEGRO MURDER.

Williamsburg, Nov. 23, 1739:

This day 7 of the 9 malefactors who received sentence of death at the last General Court were carried from the public prison to the usual place of execution and were hanged, viz.: * * * Charles Quin, an overseer, and David White, an accessory,

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from Essex county; for the murder of a negro belonging to Col. Braxton by whipping him to death in a most cruel and barbarous manner.—*Va. Gazette.*

William Pitman, being found guilty by the jury, received sentence of death from the General Court for beating his negro boy to death. * * "This man has justly incurred the penalties of the law, and we hear will certainly suffer, which ought to be a warning to others to treat their slaves with moderation," etc.—*Va. Gazette,* April 21, 1775 (Alexander Purdie).

LADIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

"It is with the highest pleasure we can inform our readers the Association meets with the greatest encouragement in every county that we have yet heard from. We cannot refrain from publishing the names of the widow ladies who have acceded to the Association: Mrs. Lucy Randolph,[1] Chatsworth; Mrs. Anne Randolph,[2] Wilton; Mrs. Mary Starke,[3] Dinwiddie; Mrs. Christian Burwell,[4] Williamsburg; Mrs. Rebecca Watson, Richmond City."—*Va. Gazette,* July 27, 1769.

METHODISTS.

"All the ladies and almost every order of people here are become proselytes to Methodism; the Church is quite deserted. I dare say there were near 3,000 people to hear Mr. Pilmore on Sunday in the fields. They flock to him from all quarters, and invite him to preach in every neighborhood. The women call him 'the dear, divine man.'"—*Va. Gazette,* July 28, 1772, quoting from a letter written from Norfolk.

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[1] Widow of Col. Peter Randolph, of "Chatsworth," Henrico county, and dau. of Robert Bolling, of "Bollingbrook" (see *Quarterly* VII., p. 123).

[2] Widow of Col. William Randolph, of "Wilton," Henrico county, and dau. of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of "Berkeley" (*Ibid*).

[3] Widow of William Starke, and daughter of Col. Robert Bolling (*Ibid* IV., p. 170).

[4] Widow of Col. Armistead Burwell, and doughter of Hon. John Blair, President of Virginia Council.

COLONIAL ROADS AND WHEELED VEHICLES.

Until 1630 the settlements in Virginia were all upon the James river or Accomac shore, and communication between the settlers was chiefly by boat and sloop. In 1630 Chiskiack and York on the York river were planted, and in 1632 Middle Plantation was laid out. Settlements now began to spread into the interior, as shown by the grants of land. At first, of course, the communication with the interior plantations was by horse-paths, or bridle-paths, generally following some old Indian trail.

As the settlements extended further into the interior, and counties were formed, the horse-paths grew into roads. Thus the road that passes by the college up the Peninsula is the Indian trail to Rockahock on the Pamunkey. This trail repeatedly comes up in the boundaries of patents. As early as 1632 the General Assembly ordered that "the Governor and Council, or commissioners for the courts or parishoners of a parish, shall lay out *highways*, according as they might seem convenient." This order was entered when the settlements scarcely extended beyond the banks of the James. The parish churches, court-houses, ferries and ordinaries became the focal points for roads, and the existence of roads, if other proof were wanting, would prove the existence of carts, for which they were especially necessary.[1]

[1] There are frequent entries in the county records of orders like the following: "York court, November 12, 1678. John Nicholas and Nicholas Seabrill are appointed surveyors of the highwaies for Bruton parish. John Cosby, John Sanders and Argall Blackstone for Yorke psh., and Mr. Thomas Harwood and William Wise for New Poquoson parish, and ordered that they within their severall lymitts, keepe free and clear all publique Roades, as Roades to Jamestowne, to Church and Mill, and where there are any publique landings defective and out of repaire, that the same be repaired for the greater safety of dealers in landing their goods."

In 1670 Thomas Hunt was granted permission to clear a way for horses and carts across Powhatan Swamp, in James City, to Jamestown. (General court records.)

In 1680 an order was entered by York court for the surveyor to clear the road at the head of Old Pocoson creek, "comonly called the Damms, now of late hindered and obstructed by Andrew Davy and David Lewis," "it being (on the oaths of two 'antient inhabitants,' Robert Draper and Elias Davis) for 40 years a common highway for horses and alsoe for carts, since they were in use in these parts."

Already by 1675 some of the cart-ways were known as "the old cart-ways."[2] They were doubtless poorly kept, so that the General Assembly at the session of March, 1657-'58, had commanded that "surveyors of highways and maintenance of bridges be yearly kept and appointed in each countie court respectively, and that all general wayes from county to county, and all church-waies to be laid and cleered yearly as each county court shall think fitt, needfull and convenient, respect being had to the course used in England to that end." "The course used in England," referred to in the latter part of this order, made it the duty of each citizen in the road district to serve at least one day annually on the highways at call of the surveyor. So in Virginia the parish was early divided into precincts to each of which was appointed a surveyor and a constable,[3] and often a deputy or head-borough to assist the last.

The distances at which the planters lived from one another and from the public places made the proper keeping of the roads a matter of great difficulty. Trees would fall across the roads and the next traveller that came along would cut a detour through the woods in order to obviate the trouble of removing the fallen débris. Then parts of the less frequented roads were often fenced in by some new patentee. In order to obviate this trouble, the General Assembly in March, 1661-'62, revised the previous laws, and ordered the grand juries of the counties to present any one who should fall trees upon the highways, or fence in any part of the same within their own plantation. In addition they required the surveyors to keep the roads *forty feet* wide, free from all logs, and the bridges in good repair. The act went further and denounced a fine of 500 pounds of tobacco upon any court failing to appoint the surveyors annually and upon the vestries failing to send men, according to the number of tithables in a family, when requested by the surveyor.

Carts became more and more numerous as the seventeenth century advanced to its close, and gradually some carriages and

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[1] See *Quarterly*, VII., p. 238.

[2] Abingdon Parish, in Gloucester, had as many as ten precincts. York county had four parishes, each of which was divided into one or more precincts.

coaches[1] were introduced. Still it may be said that in this century travelling by horseback was the usual way. Indeed horse-riding never lost its charms among the Virginia planters. Many of the sports of the people continued in connection with horseback riding long after carriages were abundant—such as horse-racing and fox-hunting. No other colony, in fact, had so many fine horses as Virginia. "Almost every ordinary person keeps a horse," says Hugh Jones in his *Present State of Virginia.*

The wonderful increase of wealth in Virginia during the eighteenth century, which the same writer says was as great in the first ten years of Spotswood's administration as during all the previous period of colonization, showed itself in the remarkable growth of wheeled vehicles. Hitherto the laws had only fixed ferriages for man and horse, but presently during this century carriages became so numerous that the General Assembly in 1720 established rates for the ferriages of "coaches, carts and waggons." In 1722 Hugh Jones declared that "most families of any note in Williamsburg had a coach, chariot, Berlin or chaise." Indeed the inventories seem to show that every planter of any importance, even outside of Williamsburg, had one of these.

Thus to site some instances of the use of carriages during the eighteenth century:

In 1710 Col. Wm. Churchill gave his wife his "new calash expected out of England." Edmund Berkeley gave his sister Martha Armistead in 1711 "his chariot and horses." The inventory of James Burwell, dec'd, names in 1718 his "coach and harness, with a p'r of new wheels, 4 coach horses, 1 pacing horse, 9 other horses and colts." Joseph Walker, of York county, in 1723, gave his wife Sarah his "chariot, furniture and horses." Moore

[1] Sir William Berkeley had a coach in 1676, and one of the amusing incidents connected with Bacon's Rebellion is that Lady Berkeley, to show her contempt for his Majesty's Royal Commissioners, directed the common hangman to act as driver of the coach which was to convey them from *Greenspring* to their boats at the river side.

In Capt. John Stanhope's inventory (York county, 1694) one pair of wheels and cart are valued at 250 pounds tobacco. The inventory of Elisha Stanton (1694), names one cart and wheels and harness for three horses. The inventory of John Nickson, deceased (1694), values a cart and wheels and harness for three horses at 2£. 10s. The same year Ralph Graves' inventory mentions four horse harness, one cart saddle, etc.

Fauntleroy, of Richmond county, devised to his wife, in 1739, his "chariot and horses," and to his son "his silver tankard, with his coat of arms upon it." In 1733 the inventory of Robert Beverley, of Spotsylvania, mentions "one old chaise and harness for two horses." To the estate of Elizabeth Stanard, dec'd, belonged "one four-wheeled chaise." Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, mentions, in 1745, "his chariot and horses." Col. John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, in Richmond county, in 1744, devised to his wife "his negro coachman, chariot and six horses." Philip Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, in 1748, had "a coach and six horses," and several "two-wheeled and four-wheeled chairs." Hon. John Blair, of Williamsburg, mentions his coach in 1751. Edmund Berkeley, of Barn Elms, gave his wife, in 1763, "his chariot and horses, with ye plate and all the stock." In 1756 Major Philip Grymes, of Brandon, in Middlesex, left his wife "his plate, coach and horses during her widowhood." Major Humphrey Hill, of King and Queen, mentions, in 1774, "his chair and chair horses." Hon. Peyton Randolph's estate, owned in 1774, "one chariot and 8 harness; 5 chariot horses worth 230£, phaeton worth 15£, one riding horse worth 30£." Ralph Wormeley, of "Rosegill," gave his wife, in 1787, the use of his "cook, gardener, postillions, chariot and chariot horses," etc.

About the middle of the eighteenth century carriages and coaches began to figure in the tax laws. The tax was proportioned to the number of wheels.

When Mr. William Hamilton, a merchant of London, sent over to Francis Jerdone, a leading merchant of Yorktown, a second-hand chariot and some second-hand clothes, the latter replied, under date 20th September, 1753:

"Since my last to you, which was the 10th of April, I have not been favored with any of yours. I am now to advise you that I have sold the chariot you sent me by Capt. Paterson for forty pistoles, being £43 curt to Col. ffolke Moseley, which was the most that I could make of it, and if that gentleman had not bought it, I believe it would have been on hand at this time, second-hand goods being no way saleable here; for our Gentry have such proud spirits that nothing will go down, but equipages of the nicest and newest fashions. You'll hardly believe it when I tell you that there are sundry chariots now in the country which cost 200 guineas, and one that cost 260. The box of old clothes, as I formerly advised you, was sent to Maderia, and from thence to the West Indies, but could not be sold at either places, and as it is impossible to sell

them here, I return them again to you by Capt. Peter Mouatt in the *Commerce*, who has promised me to take care of them for you. Be pleased to let know to whom I am to remit the value of the chariot, as your letter which enclosed the bill of lading to me, desired me to keep it until further orders, since which your friend, Mr. Richard Graham, has wrote to me pressingly to remit him the produce of it. Annexed hereto you have an acct of the things returned you by Capt. Monatt, the old sadle went along with the chariot and harness to serve for a postilion sadle. I hope Mr. Graham will be well satisfied with the sale of the chariot, which was really much damaged in the passage by the rats. I hope that I shall never have such another consignment."

Thus it seems that while, from the compactness of their settlements, the Northern colonies had better roads than their Southern neighbors, the facilities of locomotion were after all greater in the South than in the North. The former colonies had neither so elegant nor so many horses and wheeled vehicles proportionately as the Southern colonies. This different is accentuated by travellers who visited the country about this time:

"The horses are fleet and beautiful; and the gentlemen of Virginia, who are exceedingly fond of horse racing, have spared no expense or trouble to improve the breed of them by exporting great numbers from England." (*Burnaby's Travels in America*, 1759.)

"The horses of Virginia are, without contradiction, the finest in the country, but they have double the prices of those in the Northern States." (*Brissot de Warville*, 1788.)

"The meadows and marshes (around Williamsburg) subsist great numbers of excellent horses which far exceed those of the other States in point of beauty." (*Robin's Travels in* 1781.)

The latter writer adds:

"As we advance towards the South, we observe a sensible difference in the manners and customs of the people. We no longer find, as in Connecticut, houses situated along the road at small distances, just large enough to contain a single family, and the humblest furniture, nothing more than is barely necessary; here are spacious habitations consisting of different buildings, at some distance from each other, surrounded with plantations that extend beyond the reach of the eye, cultivated not by the hands of freemen, but by those unhappy blacks whom European avarice and injustice has taken from their native regions of Africa to cultivate possessions not their own, in a foreign soil. The furniture here is constructed out of the most costly kind of wood and the most valuable marble, enriched by the elegant device of the artist's hand. Their riding machines are light and handsome and drawn by the fleetest coursers managed by slaves richly dressed. This opulence was particularly observable at Annapolis." (*Robin's New Travels Through North America in the Year* 1781.)

Numerous laws were passed on the subject of the roads during and since the colonial days. There was never, in fact, any lack of roads in Virginia at any time. They interlaced all parts of the country. The temptation then as now was to have too many roads, and the expense of maintaining them proved too much for the scattered population of the country. Travelling in Virginia before the Revolution was very good nine months of the year, as it is now, but in the winter months the roads, owing to the rains and ice, were generally very bad. Of course, there were some roads that kept good all the year round, as for instance the roads from Yorktown to Williamsburg and Hampton, which a traveller in 1746 pronounced better than anything in England. Thus to quote a passage from this writer:

"The most considerable houses [in Yorktown] are of brick, some handsome ones of wood, all built in the modern taste, and the lesser sort of plaister. There are some very pretty garden spots in the town, and the avenues leading to Williamsburg, Norfolk, etc., are prodigiously agreeable. The roads are, as I said before, some of the best I ever saw, and infinitely superior to most in England. The country surrounding is thickly overspread with plantations, and the planters live in a manner equal to men of the best fortune, some of them being possessed of 500 or 1000 a year sterling."[1]

EARLY TOMBSTONES IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.[2]

In an abandoned grave-yard on the eastern edge of the village of Heathsville lies a heavy slab inscribed as follows:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
ELIZABETH HAYNIE DAUGHTER
OF RICHARD & JANE BRIDGAR
WAS BORN JULY 16th 1665
MARRIED TO RICHARD HAYNIE[3]
OCTOBER 10th 1681 BY WHOM SHE
HAD 8 CHILDREN & DIED HIS
WIFE APRIL 2 1697.

[1] "An Itinerant's Observations in America." (*London Magazine*, 1746.)

[2] In these inscriptions the lettering on the tombstones is literally followed.

[3] Richard Haynie married a second time, and died about 1724. In his will of Oct. 31, 1734, he names six sons—Bridgar, Richard, McMillen,

On the margin of Cod's creek, near the seat of "Northumberland House," where the Preslys and Thorntons long resided, the handsome tomb of Hon. Presly Thornton[1] lies in broken pieces, and only a fragment of the inscription is to be found. The following words are all that appear on the pieces of stone remaining:

With
Sea in the
County of
his merit
ntil he was in
One of the Council of State
for this Colony
These important stations he filled
to the Publick emolu(ment)
And his own reputa(tion)
Having thus enjoyed the Chief Honors
of his Country
He departed this Life
The 8th Day of December (1769)
in the 48th Year of his (Age).

Near to the above mutilated tomb are two headpieces marking the graves of a Revolutionary patriot[2] and his faithful wife, who came to Northumberland from Philadelphia. The inscriptions are as follows:

In Memory of
Col. James Moore,
an officer of
the revolutionary army,
Who departed this
life May 20th 1813
Aged 56 years.

Ormsby, Charles and Samuel; also four daughters—Katharine, Elinor, Winifred and Anna. His wife "Elinor" survived him.

[1] The will of the Hon. Presly Thornton (prob. May 14, 1770) names his sons Peter Presly and Presly; also three daughters—Elizabeth, Winifred and Charlotte. A full inventory of his personal estate is preserved among the Northumberland records.

[2] Col. Moore was survived by a large family of children, but his daughters only left descendants. They intermarried with the Towleses, Bateses, Hudnalls, Shepherds, Tapscotts and Hulls.

In Memory of
Sarah Moore,
relict of
Col. James Moore,
Who departed this
life Dec. 1st, 1814
Aged 47 years.

On the margin of Hull's creek, near the old Chicacohan residence, the aforetime clerk of Northumberland, who married the daughter of the above Col. Moore, lies buried in a grave marked by a vertical slab, on which is this inscription:

SACRED
to the memory of
FLEMING BATES [1]
Who departed this life
Dec. 26, 1830,
in the 52nd year of his age.
He needs no epitaph whose
life was a constant blessing
to all within his sphere of
action.

Near Burgess' Store, on the margin of a field opposite the residence of Dr. Sydnor, a massive slab appears partly imbedded in the earth. The inscription reads:

Here lies the body
of THOMAS GILL[2] who
departed this life the 12th
day of November, 1739,
in the 60th year of his
Age.

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[1] Fleming Bates was son to Thomas Fleming Bates and Caroline Matilda Woodson, of Fluvanna, and brother of the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General under President Lincoln.

[2] A Thomas Gill's will is on record in Northumberland, probated Feb. 10, 1707-8. In it he names his sons William and *Thomas*, and daughters Dinah, Susanna Robinson and Frances Waddington.

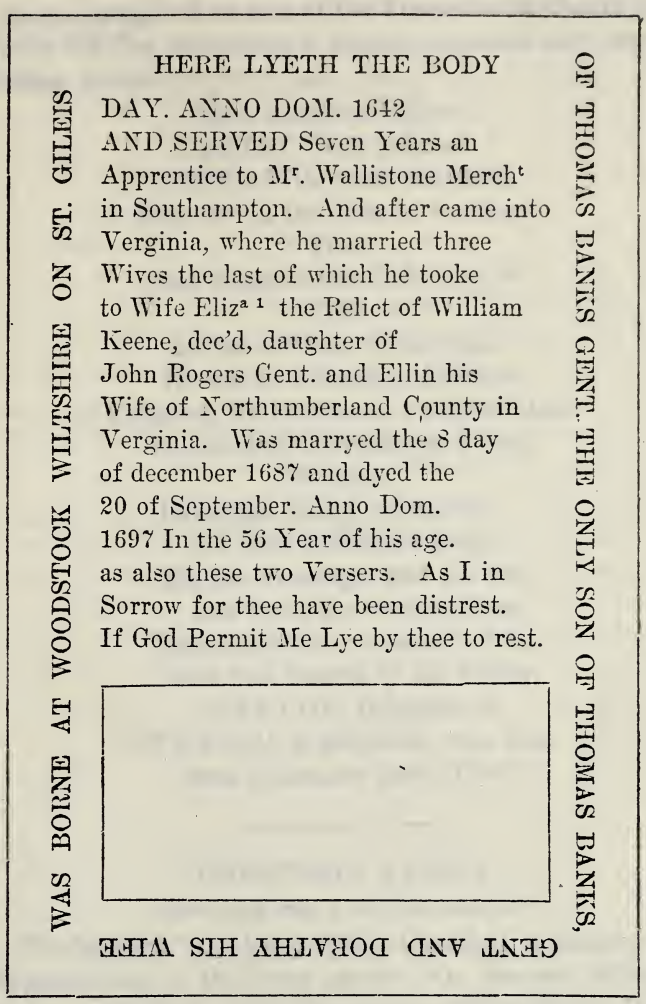
In the rear of the spot on which the Upper St. Stephens church stood in Colonial days, and not far from the Glebe mansion, which is still standing, an upright slab commemorates one of the last century clergymen, as follows:

IN
Memory of the late Rev'd
Duncan McNaughton, a native
of Perthshire, Scotland,
Who departed this life May 16th, 1809,
in the year of his age.
The stranger's friend lies here at rest
In this cold silent grave,
We trust that with the rising just
He'll resurrection have.

On "Cypress Farm" at the head of Garner's creek, near the site of the early Keene residence, two heavy slabs are to be seen, one of them partly overgrown by a large persimmon tree. One of them has this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of
William Keene, the Eldest Son
of Thomas and Mary Keene
Born in Kent in Maryland
the 10th day of March anno
Dom. 1642, Who marryed
Elizª, the Daughter of John
Rogers Gent. and Ellin his
Wife of Northumberland Co.
in Virginia by Whome he had
two Sons and Four daughters
And dyed yᵉ 8 day of Feb.
1684 in yᵉ two and Fortieth
year of his Age.

The other tomb, lying near by the above, shows lettering remarkably clear and distinct, as follows:



[1] Mrs. Elizabeth Banks, after enduring two widowhoods, died in 1722 (will probated March 15, 1722). Her sons by Wm. Keene were William and John. Her daughter Hannah married Col. John Bushrod, of Bushfield, in Westmoreland. Elizabeth married —— Lee. Another daughter married Samuel Samford, and the fourth daughter married John Woodbridge. Her father, Major John Rogers, was an early settler in Northumberland, and long served as one of the justices. A small creek tributary to Hull's creek is still known by the name of Rogers, the plantation and home of the early justice having been on its banks. It seems very probable that Elizabeth Keene was the wife of Charles Lee, youngest son of the immigrant Richard Lee.

On the margin of an arm of the Yeocomico in Cherry Point, near the old Cox homestead, a broken horizontal slab bears the following words:

Here Lieth the Body of
PETER COX (Son of
PETER COX) who was Born
July 10th in the Year of our Lord
1744
And departed this Life May 6th
1792
In the 48th year of His Age.
He was in Principle Moderate
Calvinist, By Profession a Baptist, And
In Life and Conversation a Real
Christian.
In solemn silence let him lie
Nor dare disturb his Dust
Till the Archangel rend the sky
And wakes the sleeping Dust.
This monument in memory of the
Dec'd was Reared by his Widow
JANE COX, Daughter of
WILLIAM HARDING, who was
Born September 22nd, 1746.

CHURCHILL FAMILY.

(*Continued from Vol. VII., page* 186.)

"Bushy Park," the home of Col. Churchill, is situated on the *Rappahannock,* in Middlesex county. On the map of Jefferson and Fry, published in 1751, it appears as "Churchill." It doubtless got its name from "Bushy Park" on the *Thames,* the elegant country seat (in 1798) of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Elizabeth (Armistead) Churchill, widow of Col. William Churchill, died Nov. 11, 1716. Her will was dated Nov. 9, 1716, and was proved Jan. 1, 1716-'17. It names son-in-law Mann Page, grandson Ralph Page, son to Mann Page; son John Wormely, son Armistead Churchill, dau. Priscilla Churchill,

dau. Elizabeth Churchill, gr. child. Elizabeth and Ralph, children of John Wormely, cousins Judith and Catherine Robinson; desires Mr. Bartholomew Yates [minister of Christ Church, Middlesex county, afterwards Professor of Divinity in William and Mary College, and father of William Yates, President of the College] "to instruct my son *Armistead* in his own house in Latin and Greek."

4. Armistead[2] Churchill (William[1]), born at "Rosegill" [the home of the Wormeleys on the Rappahannock] July 25, 1704, and baptized by Rev. Mr. Yates on August 1st following, was justice of the peace, Colonel of the militia, and Collector for Rappahannock river. He married Hannah Harrison, dau. of Col. Nathaniel Harrison, of Wakefield, Surry county. (See will of Col. Nathaniel Harrison, proved in Surry county February 21, 1727.) He had issue, 7, *William*[3], of "Wilton," on the Piankatank; 8, John[3], b. Dec. 23, 1728; 9, Nathaniel[3], b. June 16, 1730, died Dec. 21, 1730; 10, Henry[3], who died of pleurisy Dec. 24, 1760; 11, *Armistead*[3], b. Nov. 25, 1733; 12, Benjamin[3], who made a deed to his brother William in 1772, sealed with the Churchill coat-of-arms (original at Middlesex Court-house); 13, Mary[3], who m. John Armistead in 1749 (IV. p. 118) and had Churchill Armistead, who m. Betsy Boswell in 1775 (VII. p. 182); 14, Lucy[3], b. Jan., 1737-'38, married, Dec., 1756, Col. John Gordon, of Urbanna (IV., p. 19), younger brother of Col. James Gordon, one of the most cultivated men of his times; 15, Priscilla[3], who m. first in 1759 Richard Spann, secondly, in Feb., 1765, Williamson Ball; 16, Judith[3], born Nov. 21, 1743, m. first Churchill Jones, Nov. 11, 1769, secondly John Blackburn (Hayden); 17, Hannah[3], born Sept. 4, 1748; 18, Betty[3], born in 1751, m. Major William Jones, of Spotsylvania. The deposition of Betty Jones, aged 62, was taken 1813 at the house of William Jones, of Spotsylvania in chancery suit "Carter B. Berkeley, exor. of Edmund Berkeley vs. Roger Blackburn, exor. of Churchill Blackburn." In this suit there is a bond of Churchill Blackburn, as sheriff of King William county, with Pauline Blackburn as security.

The *Virginia Gazette* for Sept. 21, 1776, has a notice of the death of "Mrs. Hannah Churchill, of Bushy Park in Middlesex county, relict of Armistead Churchill, Esq., in the 70th year of

her age." The will of Hannah Churchill, Jr., was proved in Middlesex, May 23, 1774, and she leaves legacies to Sarah Gordon and James Gordon, dau. and son of John and Lucy Gordon and to Churchill Jones, of Fauquier. Witnesses, Wm. Jones and Ro. Layton.

The following is the will of Col. Armistead Churchill, as recorded at the Court-house:

Will of Armistead Churchill.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Armestead Churchill, of the county of Middlesex, in the Colony of Virginia, being in perfect mind and understanding, do make this my last will and testament. In the first place, I desire all my just debts may be paid by my executors hereafter named, that is my beloved sons, William Churchill, John Churchill, Henry Churchill and Armestead Churchill, and if my debts can be paid without selling my tract of land in Prince William county, my will and desire is that it should [be] divided as follows: My son John Churchill to have 2000 acres, my son Armestead Churchill 2000 acres, my son Benj. Churchill 2000 acres, my son Henry 400 acres, if he should choose to live there, and the remainder of the tract to be equally divided between my daughters, that is to say, Hannah, Lucy, Priscilla, Judith and Betty. In testimony hereof I have sett my hand and affixed my seal this twenty-first day of August, 1758. (Proved August, 1763.)

7. COL. WILLIAM[3] CHURCHILL (Armistead[2], William[1]), born Feb. 24, 1726, was for many years clerk of Middlesex Co. He lived at a place in Middlesex on the *Pianketank,* called "Wilton," opposite to "Windsor," the home of the Claytons, which was situated on the other side of the *Pianketank,* in Gloucester county. The house has the form of a T, being a building of two stories, with four rooms to a story. On a brick in the outside wall is cut in large figures the year of its erection—1762. In 1760 Col. Gordon noted in his diary that "Col. Churchill's house with all its contents had been destroyed by fire." This probably had reference to "Bushy Park," and "Wilton" was probably built as a result. "Wilton House" in England was the magnificent country seat of the Earls of Pembroke, in which was a superb collection of pictures, statuary, etc. In King George county is recorded the marriage contract of William Churchill, "son and heir apparent of Armistead Churchill, with Betty Carter, eldest daughter of Charles Carter, of 'Cleve,'" dated June 7, 1751. By his will Charles Carter gave each of his daughters £1000 current

money at his death in 1764. Col. Churchill married secondly Elizabeth ——, who survived him. His will was dated May 15, 1782, and was proved in Middlesex county April 22, 1799. In it he names son Thomas and five daus., Hannah, Betty Carter, Priscilla, Sarah and Lucy Harrison; to Sarah and Lucy Harrison two negroes that came by my wife Elizabeth (second wife); if son Thomas should die without an heir, then my land shall be equally divided between the sons of my brothers John and Armistead Churchill, they paying my daus. each of them 2000 pounds, and if they do not choose to take the land on these terms, then if my son should die, the land must be equally divided between all my daus., except 200 acres which I have given to my brother Ben Churchill; makes exors. of his will Edmund Berkeley, Philip Ludwell Grymes and Ralph Wormeley, Esqs.

Issue of William Churchill by his first wife Elizabeth Carter: 19, Hannah[4], who m. Benjamin Robinson Oct., 1771; 20, Betty[4] Carter, who married Rev. James Maury Fontaine (born 1738) in Dec., 1777 (*Quarterly*, VII., p. 193); 21, Priscilla[4]. Issue by second wife Elizabeth ——, daughter of —— ——. 22 *Thomas E.*[4]; 23, Sarah[4], who died unmarried in 1799, leaving legacies to her "mother Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill," her brother Thomas Churchill and half-sister Hannah Robinson, and to her niece Elizabeth Churchill Derby (under age), and to Mrs. Lucy Derby, her niece's mother and John Derby, her father; 24, Lucy Harrison[4], who m. John Derby (his first wife), and had Eliza C. Derby, born Nov. 7, 1795.

Elizabeth Spotswood, by her will dated July 11, 1782, and proved Jan 24, 1791, gave legacies to Sarah and Lucy Harrison Churchill, and divided all her cattle between Priscilla, Sarah and Lucy Harrison Churchill, daus. of William Churchill, Esq.

THOMAS E.[4] CHURCHILL (William[3], Armistead[2], William[1]), married on May 28, 1801, Eliza B. Berkeley, dau. of Edmund Berkeley, Esq., of "Barn Elms," adjoining "Wilton." He had issue, one child, Elizabeth Edmonia. He married secondly Lucy Burwell Lilly, who survived him, and was second wife of John Derby. No issue by her.

(*To be Continued.*)

WILL OF JOHN THRUSTON, CHAMBERLAIN, OF BRISTOL.[1]

Quarterly, IV., 23, 116, 180; V., 44, 120; VI., 13; VII., 130.

[Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, I JOHN THRUSTON, of the Citty of Bristoll, sopemaker, being sicke and weake in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to almighty God, therefore Doe make my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to say), First and Principally, I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my most mercifull Father and Creator hopeing to be saved by the onely meritts, death and passion of Jesus Christ my alone Saviour and Redeemer, And my body I comitt to the earth, whence it came To be laid in Christian buriall in the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. Thomas in Bristoll, as neare on the Southside of the Graue of my late wife there buried as conveniently may be, And it is my desire to Mary my now deare and loueing wife That when it shall please Almighty God to take her away by death her body may be buried there on the South Side of my graue And as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to lend me in this life I dispose thereof as followeth (to witt) Imprimis I do giue, devise and bequeath vnto my honoured and good friends John Knight Esquire (one of the Aldermen of the Citty of Bristoll) and Robert Aldworth of the same Citty Esquire And to their heires and assignes All those my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments with all and singular their and every of their appurtenances scituate lying and being att Rudgeway in the Parish of Stapleton or elsewhere in the county of Glouc. To be had and holden vnto them the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth theire heirs and assigns for ever To the onely use and behoofe of them the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth and of their heires and assignes forevermore Vpon this hope trust and confidence in them the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth by mee reposed That they the said

[1] He was father of the Virginia emigrants Malachi and Edward Thruston.

John Knight and Robert Aldworth and the survivor of them and his heires shall and will with all the convenient speed after my decease grannt alien sell away dispose and convey to any person or persons who shall be willing to buy or purchase the same or any part thereof to his or their heires and assigns for ever All or any the same messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments and every or any part or parcell thereof att and for the most money fine or consideracon they can gett for same And it is my will and meaning that all person and persons who is or are any way intrusted with any terme or termes of years interest or interests of or upon the same lands or any part thereof for the use of me my heires, executors, administrators or assigns or otherwise shall from time to time make such grants, assignements and conveyances of such their terme or termes interest or interests To or to the use of such person or persons who shall buy or purchase the same lands or any part or parcel thereof And my will and meaning further is that all person and persons who is or are now intrusted with any such terme, termes or interest or interests shall untill such purchase made stand possessed and interessed or and in the same premises to and for the only use benefit and behoofe of the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth their heires and assignes To the uses and upon the trusts aforesaid And that the same term or termes interest or interests shall not be nor be taken deemed or construed to be assetts of my estate Item I doe will devise and bequeath That after the said lands in Stapleton shalbe soe sold The moneys ariseing by the sale thereof shall be by the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth and the survivor of them and his heires pay over to such person and persons by such parts and parcells and in such manner and forme as is herein after menconed and sett downe (That is to say) my will and meaning is That after all my debts and sume and sumes of money by me oweing for or with the payment whereof the said messuages, lands and tenements or any part thereof are or do stand charged chargeable or lyable shall be fully satisfied and paid there shall be out of the same purchase money to And I soe hereby give and bequeath vnto the said Mary my deare and loueing wife to her owne use the sum of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England Item out of the same purchase money I doe giue and bequeath vnto my eldest sonne Malachy Thruston

the sume of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England if he shall be lieuing att the time of my decease the same to be paid unto him within six moneths next after his return from Virginia (where he is now resident) into England which sum of fifty pounds I doe declare shalbe and is in full of what he must or may expect to haue out of my estate for that I haue before this time given him two hundred pounds at least And besides he hath proved vndutifull vnto me in refuseing to returne home according to my severall commands And I doe declare my will to be that the same legacie of fifty pounds to my said sonne Malachy shall cease and be not paid him unles he first giue release of such right as he may clayme to my said lands in Stapleton To my said trustees and their heires or to such person or persons who shall purchase the same or any part thereof as by Councel learned in the Lawe shalbe thought reasonable and necessary Item out of the same purchase money I doe giue and bequeath vnto my sonne Edward Thruston the sume of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawfull money of England Item I doe declare my will and meaning to be That the same some of one hundred and fifty pounds by me given to my sonne Edward as aforesaid shalbe together with his wives portion ariseing and going out of her lands on Bourton in the county of Berks and Great Marlow in the county of Bucks layed out in the buying and purchasing of messuages, lands or tenements to be settled and assured to and for the benefitt of my said sonne Edward and his said wife and children in such manner as by certaine articles made before their intermarriage is directed lymitted and appointed And I doe declare my will to be that vntill such buying or purchasing the same one hundred and fifty pounds shalbe secured for the same purpose by the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth or the survivor of them his executors or administrators letting out the same att interest as to them shall seeme meete And the interest thereof onely to be paid to the said Edward and his wife Item I doe declare that the same one hundred and fifty pounds shalbe and is in full satisfaction of all that he the said Edward shall or may expect to haue out of my estate for that I haue before this time given him the some of one hundred and fifty pounds shalbe and is in full satisfaction of all that he the said Edward shall or may expect to haue out of my estate for that I haue before this time given him

the some of one hundred and fifty pounds att leas m I doe out of the same purchase money of Stapleton giue bequeath vnto my grandsonne John Thruston (sonne of my sa[illegible]onne Edward Thruston) the some of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England To be putt into the Chamber of Bristoll for the use of the said John And there to remain att interest vntill he shall attaine to his age of one and twenty yeares And then both Principall and interest to be paid to him And I doe declare my will to be that if the said John shall dye before he shall attaine to the age of one and twenty yeares that then the same fifty pounds and interest shall remaine to my five daughters and the survivor of them Item I doe give and devise and bequeath vnto my five daughters Anne Justine Grace Rachell and Sara all the rest and residue of the purchase money aforesaid equally to be devided between them my said five daughters share and share like Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto my wife all that my messuage and tenement with the appurtennces wherein I now dwell scituate in Redcliffe Streete in the parish of St. Thomas within the said Citty of Bristoll To hold to my said wife for her naturall life And from and after her decease I doe giue and bequeath the same messuage and tenement with the appurtenances vnto my said three daughters Grace Rachell and Sara (my daughters by the said Mary my now wife) for their naturall lives successiuely one after the other as they are herein named To be had and holden vnto my said three daughters for and during the terme of their naturall lives successiuely one after the other

(*To be Continued.*)

SEAWELL FAMILY.

(See *Quarterly* VII., p. 194.)

Additional information makes a restatement of the latter part of the article advisable.

Joseph Seawell (born about 1710) had by Elizabeth ——, (her will dated Sept. 22, 1786), at least three children: (1) Joseph, (2) John, (3) Sarah, born Sept. 30, 1746. Of these John Seawell married Jane Boswell, widow of —— Thornton, and dau. of Major Thomas Boswell,[1] and had an only son (1) John,

[1] The Boswell family had been long resident in Virginia. Major

born February 6, 1760, and three daughters (2) Elizabeth, who married first Col. Thomas Whiting,[2] of Gloucester Town, and secondly Major Samuel Cary. (3) Jane, who m. Capt. William Vaughan, (4) Dolly, who married John Camp. (Who was Dorothy Churchill, of whom Dr. Thomas Boswell was administrator in Middlesex county in 1816 ?).

Of these John Seawell married Fanny Hobday, dau. of John and Hannah (Greene) Hobday. John Hobday was manager for Col. Thomas Whiting. Fanny Greene, his wife, was a descendant

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Thomas Boswell was probably a son of Joseph and Jane Boswell, of Gloucester. They had a son, Benjamin (a family name in the Seawells), baptized July 23, 1732. Joseph was born March 26, 1700, and was the son of John and Phebe Boswell, who had also Robert, born September 11, 1698, and John, baptized March ye 5th, 1690. The wife of Major Boswell was probably a Machen, a family resident in Middlesex (pronounced "Mitchum").

Major Thomas Boswell had at least two children, Dr. Machen Boswell and Jane, who married John Seawell. Probably Molly Boswell, who m. Churchill Armistead in 1775, was another daughter. Dr. Machen Boswell left a will dated April 21, 1793, and proved Jan. 13, 1794: "To his son Thomas Boswell, all his land in Mathews county, including the tract on which my father now lives; my lands in Kentucky, 4000 acres to be equally divided between my three children, Elizabeth, Martha, Thomas; to my son all my books, except the books my daus. have; to my daus. one negro maid each of their own age; the rest of my personal estate to be equally divided; the guardians of my children to attend particularly to their education; my negro estate to be as equally divided by families as possible. Benjamin Dabney, of King and Queen, and John Seawell, of Gloucester, exors. Proved at a court held for Mathews county, 13 Jan., 1794, to be the handwriting of Machen Boswell by the oaths of Mann Page and Francis Whiting. Teste, John Cary, Cl. Cur." (See suit of *Boswell* vs. *Seawell*, Williamsburg clerk's office. Young Thomas Boswell studied medicine at William and Mary for several years, and in Europe from 1813 to 1815. His sister Elizabeth m. first Ralph Wormely, and secondly Mr. Carter M. Braxton. His sister Martha married Mr. Roy.

[1] Chancery papers in Williamsburg, *Lowry* vs. *Cary*, show that Thomas Whiting, who married Elizabeth Seawell, made his will Oct. 15, 1780. He devised certain land to his "5 youngest children," (1) Henry, (2) Horatio, (3) Susanna, m. first Gibson Cluverius in 1786, and second John Lowry in 1792, (4) Jane, (5) Ann. Of these Jane married Mr. Grymes; they had Charles, in the navy, and Mary, who m. Lewis Burwell. Elizabeth Seawell, wife of Col. Whiting, married secondly Maj. Samuel Cary.

of William Howard, an early settler in Gloucester county. John Seawell was captain, justice, etc., of Gloucester. He made his will in 1803, and died in 1806. He had issue, (1) John Boswell, born July, 1780, educated at William and Mary, was a prominent lawyer, etc.; (2) Sterling, (3) Fanny, married William Edwards, and had issue: William Henry, Capt. John A. (born Oct. 8, 1806, mar; Frances S. P. Murray), Oscar Edmund (born May 4, 1809, m. Mary Ann Jones, and had Capt. Oscar E., Walter A., resident, 1899, in Norfolk, John), Albert Sterling (m. Maria Louisa Seawell and had John, Maria, Albert Sterling, present clerk of Surry, Boswell), Overton Walter, Frances Virginia (she m. Frank M. Armistead and had Mary Frances, who m. her cousin Robert Travis Armistead, attorney at law Williamsburg 1899), Susan W., Eliza Jane, m. Robert Glenn, Indiana, Anderwalta Jackson. (4) Courtney, who m. Thomas Cluverius, (5) Overton, (6) Thomas Machen, (7) Jane, m. Peyton Burwell, of Mecklenburg (see Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*); (8) Francis Thornton, (9) Benjamin, m. Rebecca Perrin; (10) Washington, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

John Boswell Seawell married on Dec. 23, 1800, Maria Henry Tyler at Greenway, in Charles City county, the residence of her father, Gov. John Tyler. She was but sixteen years old. Issue (1) John Tyler, a brilliant orator and lawyer, married first Elizabeth Hairston, by whom Hairston and Louisa; m. second Frances Elizabeth Jackson, by whom Mollie Elliott Seawell, the authoress, and Henrietta Seawell. (2) William, (3) Maria Louisa, m. her cousin, A. S. Edwards above, by whom among others A. S. Edwards, clerk of Surry county; (4) Machen Boswell, an able and eminent lawyer, m. Mary Louisa Atkinson, and had issue, four children, viz.: John, Sarah Contesse, Charles, Maria Henry Ellen. (5) Sterling, (6) Wat Washington, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Machen Seawell, his uncle. (7) Joseph Armistead.

Will of Mrs. Elizabeth Seawell.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Elizabeth Seawell, being old and weak, but of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make, ordain and appoint this to be my last will and testament, that, whereas my deceased husband, Joseph Seawell, by his last will, gave me the right of disposing of half my dower (lands excepted) at my death, in case I should not marry, to whom I please, I do, therefore, dispose of the half of my said dower in manner and form following:

Item. I give to my granddaughter Elizabeth Seawell one negro woman named Jinny, with her future increase, except the first child she has, which said child I give to my granddaughter, Mary Seawell.

Item. I give to my grandson John Boswell Seawell one negro boy named Wilson, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give to my grandson John Seawell, son of my son John, one negro boy named Ralph, to him and his heirs forever, and I do also give to my said grandson all and every other part of my said dower and all the remainder part of my estate, to him and his heirs forever.

I do hereby appoint my said grandson my executor to this my last will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day, Sept., 1786.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Coleman, Banr Pipen.

her
ELIZABETH + SEAWELL.
mark.

Will of Sterling Thornton.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Sterling Thornton, of the Parish of Petsworth and county of Gloucester, being in my perfect senses, do make and constitute this my last will and testament in manner following: *Imprimis.* I give and bequeath to my son John Thornton my whole estate, both real and personal, to him and his heirs forever, but in case my son John should die under the age of twenty-one years, and without a child or children, living at his death, then my will and desire is that my whole estate so as aforementioned be divided equally between Watt Cole, half brother to my son John, and the children of my brother John Seawell, and my brother Francis Thornton, whom they have now, that is to say, one-eighth thereof to Watt Cole, three-eighths between the children of my brother John Seawell, by name, John, Sterling and Francis, and other four-eighths between the four children of my brother Francis Thornton, by name James, Elizabeth, Ann and Francis, to them and their heirs forever as tenants in common. They, the said Watt Cole, and the children of my brother John Seawell and Francis Thornton, paying, and their estates above given to be chargeable with the sum of one hundred pounds to my relation Meaux Thornton, and twenty-five pounds to each of the children of Capt. William Vaughn and Capt. John Camp, whom they have had by the daughters of Mr. John Seawell, Senr., but if either

[1] Sterling Thornton was a brother of Jane Boswell's first husband. They must have been sons of William Thornton and Jane Clack, of Brunswick (see *Quarterly* IV., p. 158), and grandsons of Francis Thornton, of Gloucester, great-grandsons of William Thornton, and great-great-grandsons of William Thornton, the emigrant (see *Quarterly* IV., p. 90). The Clacks descend from James Clack, son of William and Mary Clack, of Marden, Co. Wilts, England. James Clack was rector of Ware Parish, Gloucester county, Va., forty-five years, dying Dec. 20, 1723. (*Quarterly* III., p. 32.)

of the children of my brothers John Seawell and Francis Thornton should die under the age of twenty-one years, and without a child or children, living at his or her death, then I desire and will the part or proportion of the deceased may be equally divided amongst the survivors and their heirs. Item. I desire that my executor hereafter named do build a comfortable house, twelve by sixteen feet, for my negro woman Cate and her children to live in, and that it be placed in the peach orchard back of the little house in the garden, and that the said Cate be annually furnished out of my estate, with two hundred weight of good pork, salt and meal, as well as clothes, and it is my will that the said Cate may never be compelled to work unless she chooses and that she may be found fire wood. Item. I desire that the old woman Leah shall have to her own use and disposal, one-half the money she may earn as a midwife. Item. I do constitute my brother John Seawell guardian to my son John Thornton. Item. I desire that my estate be kept together, and land and negroes and team be worked as usual until my son arrives at the age of twenty-one years. I direct that my executor do sell my studd horse Brilliant and my old gray horse, and my large bay mare called Phœnix. Item. I do direct and order that my executor hereafter named may, if he shall see it advantageous, sell as many negroes or personal estate as he shall think proper to purchase lands for my son John and his heirs, which, if he doth, I desire shall be in all respects under the like limitations and restrictions as the estate above devised. Lastly, I do nominate and appoint my brother John Seawell my whole and sole executor, hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made. I do constitute this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 28th day of March, 1790.

STERLING THORNTON (*Seal*).

Teste, Ben. Dabney, Alice Brodie, Jane Seawell.
Recorded April 6, 1790.

Will of John Seawell.

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Seawell, do publish and declare this to be my last will and testament: *Imprimis.* I lend to my beloved wife during her life my manor plantation, being the plantation given me by my father, and also the land which I purchased of Charles Grymes, adjoining Lewis Williams and Wm. Haywood, together with the tract of land which I purchased of Joseph Seawell, dec'd, called the Whitehouse Tract. I also lend my wife during her life one-third of my negroes, with the right of disposing at her death of one-fourth part thereof to any one or more of my children. I also give her to dispose of as she may think proper the negroes which came by her, viz., a negro man Armistead and two boys, Joe and Jim. I also give her one-half of my stock of sheep, cattle and hogs which are on the plantation on which I live, together with my chariott, and her choice of six horses, excepting the horses which I shall hereafter dispose of; I also give her all my kitchen furni-

ture. The above devises, legacies and bequests I give her in bar and in lieu of dower. In addition to the above legacies I give her one-half of my household furniture, which she may take in such articles as she may choose at the appraised value. Item. I give to my son John B. Seawell, during the life of my wife, the land which I purchased of Horatio S. Whiting, and at the death of my wife, I give to my said son John, to him and his heirs forever, the land which I have lent my wife for life; I also give my said son John a negro man named Wilson, and also a negro woman called Molly, and her children in lieu of a negro of his which I sold, which was given him by Sterling Thornton; I also give him my riding horse, a mare called Poier with a Knowesby (?) colt, and the colt from a mare called Peg. Item. I give to my son Sterling Seawell, to him and his heirs forever, the tract of land which I purchased of Benjamin Pollard, together with the land which I last purchased of Joseph Seawell, the land which I purchased of Samuel Fairbanks, and the land called White's Point; I also give him a negro boy called Yellow Billy; I also give him a young black horse and a mare colt, which I purchased of Christopher Pryor. Item. It is my will and desire that my plantation called Hall's, be sold, and the residue of my personal estate, excepting negroes, and after the payment of all my just debts, it is my will and desire that my whole estate be divided among all my children, except my sons John and Sterling and my daughter Frances, who are to have one-fourth less than the others, they being already provided for by the legacies which were given them by Sterling Thornton, dec'd. Item. I give my wife one hundred and fifty pounds, and it is my wish that in the division of negroes she should have, if she thinks proper, Blacksmith Dick and his wife Lucy, and her children, my negro man called Doctor, and a negro woman called Sary, at the appraised value, which negroes are to be comprehended among those which I have given her and lieu of dower. Item. It is my will and desire, as I have sold a tract of land to Thomas Catlett, to which my sons John and Sterling, and my daughter Frances, were entitled under the will of Sterling Thornton, dec'd, if my said sons John and Sterling and my daughter Frances do not release to the said Thos. Catlett all their right and title in and to the said land, then and in that case he, she or they, so refusing, shall have no part of my estate, but his, her or their shares shall be equally divided among the rest of my children. Item. It is my will and desire that if either of my sons John or Sterling or my daughter Frances should claim anything of my estate for the services which I may have received from the use of their negroes, then that so much as their claim or claims may amount to shall be deducted from the estate which I have given them and divided among the rest of my children. Item. It is my will and desire that each of my daughters shall be at liberty to choose a maid, not exceeding twelve years of age, which are not to be considered in the portions which I have above given them. Item. It is my will and desire that my wife should have a sufficiency of corn to fatten her meat and for use the en-

suing year, and also that she should have one-half of my top fodder and blades. Item. I give my sons John and Sterling seventy-five barrels of corn each, and the balance of my top fodder and blades to be equally divided between them. Item. It is my will and desire that my land now in corn, which I purchased of Joseph Seawell and Benjamin Pollard, be sown in barley and that the crop, when made, be equally divided between my wife and my sons John and Sterling and daughter Frances. Lastly. I constitute and appoint my friend Benjamin Dabney and my son John B. Seawell executors of this my last will and testament and guardians to my children. In witness whereof I hereunto set my seal this 10th of September, 1803.

JOHN SEAWELL (JS).

Signed, sealed and acknowledged as his last will and testament in the presence of James Trice, John West, W. C. Catlett.

Narrative of Mrs. Maria Edwards.[1]

My father's family resided in Gloucester county, Va., at a place about five miles from Gloucester Town. My father's great uncle Joseph Seawell lived on the tract of land during the Revolutionary war. The old servants told me of those days. His brother John, who was my great-grandfather, built on the adjoining tract. He built first on Timber Neck creek, the place called the "White-house," which still bears the name. Here there was a handsome house. As a child, my father took me there to get cherries and English walnuts. This house was burned down, just after the furniture had been imported; mirrors thrown out of the windows, etc. This was told me by an old servant, who followed his young master, one of the Cleaver family, to Braddock's defeat. My great-grandfather then built the house in which I was born, Gloucester Place. I forget the date, but before the Revolution. His wife when he married her, was a widow Thornton. My father remembered her, and said she was handsome, with expressive black eyes. He bore her maiden name, Boswell, as his middle name. She was Jane Boswell, the sister of Dr. Thomas Machen Boswell, and an aunt of Mrs. Elizabeth Wormley (afterwards Mrs. Braxton), and of Dr. Thomas Boswell, and of Mrs. Boswell Roy. My great-grandfather was an importing merchant, and the "war" interfered sadly with his business. The American and French troops at one time camped in the field on the left hand side as you go up to the house called the Wind-mill field, and fed to their horses, and destroyed a fine crop of corn. Many years afterwards my uncle John Tyler found, in an old "day-book" a full account of it, in which my great-grandfather stated his grievances, and thought my father should have put it in his hands while he was in Congress. My great-grandfather left three daughters, Elizabeth, Jenny and Dolly. Elizabeth married, first Col. Thomas Whiting, a very wealthy man of Gloucester Town. They had three

[1] Mrs. Edwards was daughter of John B. Seawell and Maria Henry Tyler.

daughters, one, Jenny, married a Mr. Grimes; had two children, Charles, in the navy, and Mary married to Mr. Lewis Burwell. Elizabeth's second marriage was to Major Samuel Cary. The third daughter of my great-grandfather married "Gentleman John Camp." The only son of my great-grandfather, was John, my father's father. . . . The mother of John Seawell's wife, Fanny Hobday [she was dau. of John and Hannah Hobday[1]] was one of twin sisters, Hannah and Joanna Greene, and were lineal descendants of the Howards of England. One Lord Howard came to this country in some official capacity. Howard is still a family name.[2] The other sister married a Mr. Dunlop, of the Episcopal Church, and was rector of Petsworth Parish.[3]

My grandfather, after his marriage, continued to live with his par-

[1] In the Abingdon Parish register John Hobday, son of John Hobday and Hannah his wife, was born Nov. 2, 1759; Francis Hobday was born May 28, 1761.

[2] The Howard tradition is doubtless explained by a descent from William Howard, who came to Virginia in 1636, served in 1644 as volunteer under Sir William Berkeley against Opechancanough, when the Indian emperor was captured. During Bacon's Rebellion his house was occupied by Bacon's Lieut.-Colonel, Thomas Harris, who was surprised and taken prisoner with his command by Major Robert Beverley. Howard afterwards bitterly complained that Beverley had plundered his store to the value of 500£ sterling (see *Sainsbury MSS.*, and Mrs. Ann Cotton's account in *Force's Tracts*). The following entries are from the Abingdon Parish register: Sarah, dau. of Henry and Hannah Howard, born Dec. 23, 1745. Henry Howard m. to Hannah White April 29, 1744. Molly, dau. of William and Mary Howard, b. Xber 17, 1743. Wm. Howard m. to Mary Freeman Feb. 19, 1741. John Burt and Ann Howard were married Nov. 4, 1735. Jacob Smith and Grace Howard were married Feb. 17, 1728. Ann, dau. of Hugh Howard baptized March 13, 1714. Eliz., dau. of Hugh Howard, baptized Oct. 29, 1710. Grace, dau. of Hugh and Elizabeth Howard, baptized Sept., 1704. William, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Howard, baptized Oct. 27, 1700. Mary, dau. of Hugh and Elizabeth Howard, baptized July 10, 1698. Grace, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Hayward, baptized Oct. ye 8th, 1699. Eliz., the dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Hayward, baptized Aug. 12, 1705.

[3] In 1774 Rev. William Dunlop was rector of Stratton Major Parish, King William county. He was formerly from Philadelphia. He had an extensive library of "several thousand volumes in most arts and sciences." His wife Deborah died in 1775 (*Quarterly* VI., p. 6). Rev. Mr. Dunlop died in Sept., 1779, while rector of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover county. His dau. Deborah m. John Robinson, of Green Branch, Middlesex, and had issue, William D., Deborah E. C., Benjamin F., and Christopher (see will of John Robinson, in Middlesex, dated Sept. 15, 1818). Was Mrs. Edwards right in calling the other twin sister Greene Joanna? Was it not Deborah?

ents at their seat (Gloucester Place), which at their death he inherited. Their eldest son, John Boswell, was my father, born July, 1780. Then came Sterling, Fanny, Courtney, Overton, Thomas Machen, Jane, Francis Thornton, Benjamin and Washington. My grandfather was a vestryman of Abingdon church. He died at forty-six years of age, leaving my father and his old friend, Benjamin Dabney, his exors. He left a very large estate, lands and negroes. My father went first to the grammar school, and then to the college of William and Mary. His father said he regretted having sent him to William and Mary because he came home a Democrat, *he* being a Federalist. I heard my father say that after he was married it was proposed at a large dinner party at Belle Farm (Col. Lewis' residence) that his father should be brought out as a candidate for the Legislature, and the votes of those present were taken on the proposition. When father's turn came to vote he said he would *not* vote for him, when his father immediately declined the proposition, saying he could not consent to run if his own son would oppose him. My father studied law with Edmund Randolph in Richmond, after having graduated at William and Mary. Even in his old age and under many afflictions, he was a delightful companion; full of anecdote. While at college had rooms, and kept his servant and horse, even at the age of sixteen. On a visit to "Miss Betsey Christian," in Charles City, he first saw my mother,[1] a child of twelve years. They were married when he was twenty and she sixteen, on Dec. 23, 1800, at Greenway, the residence of her father, Gov. John Tyler. My aunt told me her "papa" would have taken her to the wedding, but the pole and horses had been lent to Mrs. George Catlett, who had gone to King and Queen to be married, and (of course) they could not go with only *two* horses! My parents lived some time with my grandparents, by whom my mother was much beloved. Their oldest son, my brother John, was born in Williamsburg, in Dec., 1808, and was named by my father "John Tyler," when baptized by Bishop Madison at my mother's house in Williamsburg. Then came my brother William, also born in Williamsburg. After my parents came back to live at Gloucester Place, I was born; and their other children—Boswell, Sterling, Wat. Washington, and Joseph—were all born there.

My father called me Maria, after my mother, and she added "Louisa," after "Aunt Hairston," but my uncle, John Tyler, said she was the greatest Bonapartist he ever saw, and so called me Maria Louisa!

My brother John married Elizabeth Hairston, of Henry county, who died leaving two children—John Hairston and Maria Louisa Seawell. He married [secondly] Miss Jackson.

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[1] Maria Henry Tyler.

ARMISTEAD FAMILY.

[QUARTERLY, Vol. VI., pp. 21, 97, 164, 226; Vol. VII., pp. 17, 181.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In *Roper* vs. *Armistead*[2] is a deed dated March 20, 1780, between Mary Armistead, of the county of New Kent, widow, and William Armistead, of the city of Williamsburg, of the one part, and Bartholomew Dandridge, of New Kent, of the other part. It states that John Armistead, of New Kent, died without will, leaving the said Mary his widow, William his eldest son and heir, with sundry younger children, viz., Robert Burbillge Armistead, Gill Armistead, Bartholomew Dandridge Armistead, Elizabeth Armistead, Lucy Armistead, Susanna Armistead and Martha Armistead. (See also *Quarterly*, VII., 101, 231.)

A letter from Mrs. Margaret A. Lewis, corrects the note on page 21 (Vol. VII.) and adds fuller details. Reporting her mother (now deceased), she says that William Armistead, her grandfather, had at least two brothers, both of whom were killed during the Revolution. William saw his brother Westwood killed at the battle of Brandywine, and, though only sixteen years, joined the rank. He remained in the army till the surrender at Yorktown. He had two sisters, who died young, and mentioned his aunts living in Virginia; his father died before the Revolution. William Armistead moved to Randolph county, North Carolina, and married first Rebecca Kimbell, near Warrenton. The family Bible is authentic evidence for the births of their children, (1) Westwood, born August 24, 1791, (2) John Kimbell, born December 16, 1792, (3) Elizabeth Lee, born Oct. 13, 1794, (4) Martha, born Sept. 1, 1796. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, widow of John Morris, and dau. of Mr. —— Lewis and his wife, Jane Westmoreland, of Halifax county, Va. (N. C.?). His second wife had one son by her first husband, John Morris, mentioned in extracts from Ball's *History of Clarke County, Georgia*. Issue by second marriage with Elizabeth Lewis, (5) Robert Starkey, born Nov. 5, 1800, (6) Jane Westmoreland, born April 10, 1802. Capt. William Armistead moved in 1819 to Clarke county, Ala. His tombstone has, "In memory of Capt. William Armistead, a soldier of the Revolution,

[1] Original papers preserved in Williamsburg clerk's office.

a native of Virginia, who departed this life March 1, 1842, aged eighty years." His son Westwood m. Elizabeth Borrughs, in North Carolina, and died 1845. Issue (1) James W., (2) Bryan, (3) William W., (4) Robert S., (5) Emma Armistead, m. Cunningham, (6) Elizabeth, m. her second cousin John Kimbell. The second son of Capt. William Armistead, John K. Armistead, m. Julia Gaines. They lived in Wilcox county, Ala., thence he moved with his family to Mississippi about 1840. Issue (1) William, died of yellow fever in Louisiana, (2) James d. s. p.,(3) GEN. CHARLES ARMISTEAD, of Confederate army, d. s. p., (4) John, issue one son and one dau, (5) Dr. E. R. Armistead, of Prescott, Ala., who has son George, (6) dau. d. s. p., (7) dau. d. s. p. Robert Starkey, third son of William Armistead, m. Anne Carney, moved to Texas in 1835, died in 1866. The oldest dau. of William Armistead, Elizabeth Lee, married his step-son John Morris, second dau. m. Edmund Waddill, of North Carolina. They have great grandchildren in Wilcox county, Ala. Jane Westmoreland, youngest dau. of William Armistead by his second wife, m. in Alabama 1821 Dr. Neal Smith, a native of Moore county, N. C., son of Malcolm Smith. Malcolm Smith and Malcolm Smith, Sr., were soldiers of the Revolution, and, though of Scotch descent, their worst foes were the "Scotch Tories." (See Ball's *History of Clarke County* for a sketch of Dr. Neal Smith.) Issue of Dr. Neal Smith and Jane Westmoreland Armistead, (1) Julia Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, 1822, m. Feb., 1840, David White, a native of Virginia, (2) Sarah Louisa, b. Jan. 12, 1824, m. John B. Savage Nov., 1843, left issue, (3) Margaret A., b. June 30, 1825, m. 1845 Kirkland Harrison, a native of South Carolina, son of Reuben Harrison, who moved from James River, Va., died 1850, leaving one child, Henry Kirkland Harrison; married secondly, in 1860, Asa M. Lewis, of Brenhan, Texas, a native of Tennessee. (4) Robert Armistead, b. Dec. 18, 1826, died a prisoner of war on Ship Island in 1864. (5) Neal, b. March 18, 1828, m. in 1869 Miss Watkins from Virginia, near Hampden-Sidney College. (6) Jane Armistead, b. July 18, 1835, m. James D. Bryant, of Wilcox county, Ala. (7) Martha Rebecca, b. Sept. 20, 1837, m. first Richard Starkey Jones, of Selma, Ala., who died Dec., 1858, leaving two children, Mrs. Sallie Jones Featherston, of Rome, Ga., and Drury Fair

Jones, died unmarried; she m. second —— Rixie, by whom no issue. (8) Catharine Jeanet, b. Dec. 18, 1839, m. Dr. H. G. Davis in 1871. (9) Mary Caroline, b. Oct. 6, 1841, m. Thomas Boroughs, Jr., leaving issue, Dr. Wm. M. Boroughs, of Pine Hill, Wilcox county, Ala.

Capt. William Armistead (1762–1842) was doubtless a son of 170 Anthony[5] Armistead, and brother of 204 Anthony[6], 205 Robert[6], 206 Westwood[6], and 207 Alexander Carver[6]. (See *Quarterly,* VII., p. 20–21.)

As Capt. William Armistead's eldest daughter was Elizabeth Lee, it is probable that his mother was Elizabeth Lee. (A family of Lees has long resided in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City county.)

William Armistead, of North Carolina (see Vol. VII., p. 183) who was born in Virginia Sept. 19, 1730, was very probably son of Anthony Armistead, of North Carolina, who with his wife Mildred, made a deed for land in Warwick county, Va., in 1759 (*Ibid,* p. 181). This Anthony was doubtless 97 Anthony[6] Armistead, of Warwick county, son of 87 Anthony[5] Armistead, of Warwick, who was probably twice married, viz., to (1) Jane Moss, daughter of Elizabeth Moss, of York county (will proved in 1736), who was daughter of John Moore and Ann Starkey. (2) to Margaret Benit, who survived him. 87 Anthony[5] Armistead was eldest son of Major William[4] Armistead and Hannah Hinde, and Major William[4] was son of Capt. Anthony[3] Armistead, who was son of William[2] Armistead, the emigrant, who was son of Anthony[1] Armistead and Frances Thompson, his wife, of Kirkdeighton in Yorkshire, England.

William Armistead's son Robert, born Nov. 13, 1767, was grandfather of the late Thomas S. Armistead, late chairman of the Board of Education for Washington county, N. C. (See Vol. VII., p. 21.)

William Armistead's daughter Priscilla, born Nov., 1783, married Joel Thorp, of New Haven, Conn. They lived in Edenton, N. C. Issue, Sarah Jordan Thorp, only dau. who lived to be more than twenty-one. She married John Martin Saunders, a Methodist minister of the Virginia Conference. Issue (1) Sarah Thorp Saunders, who m. William Kay, of Central College, Fayetteville, Mo.; no issue. (2) Priscilla Armistead,

who m. Edward Nicholas Allen, now professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Missouri.

William Armistead's dau. Mary married, as we have seen, David Wright, of Nansemond county. Their son, Dr. David Minton Wright, was born in Nansemond county in 1809, educated at Capt. Patrick's military school in Middletown, Conn., studied medicine under Dr. William Warren, of Edenton, N. C. (father of Dr. Edward Warren, who wrote *A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents,"* made Bey by the Khedive of Egypt), and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Removed to Norfolk, where he attended the yellow fever sufferers in 1855, and practiced his profession with zeal and success till the war. After the surrender of Norfolk to the Federal authorities in 1862 Dr. Wright became involved in an unfortunate difficulty with a Federal lieutenant by the name of Sanborn. This man one day came down the sidewalk in Norfolk at the head of a squad of negro soldiers, driving the pedestrians of both sexes into the gutter. Dr. Wright was forced into the door of a grocery store, whence, exasperated beyond measure, he swore at the lieutenant. Sanborn thereupon advanced upon him with drawn sword, and though warned not to advance by the doctor, continued to do so. Thereupon, in self-defence, the doctor fired and killed Sanborn. For this he was tried by court-martial and executed on the scaffold despite the prayerful entreaties of his family and the citizens of Norfolk, who held him in highest esteem. The General Assembly of Virginia passed resolutions in his honor. He left several children, among them Penelope, who m. Rev. Alex. W. Weddill, of Richmond, Va., Elizabeth, who m. William Henry Talbot, of Norfolk, Jessie, who m. Henry De Berniere Hooper, of North Carolina, son of J. DeB. Hooper and Mary E. Hooper, which last was daughter of Rev. William Hooper (and Fanny P. Jones), grandson of William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of American Independence, a man whom John Adams mentions as the peer in oratory of Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry. Other descendants of this line are the Suttons, of Norfolk, the Plummers, of Petersburg, Bachelors, of Raleigh, N. C., Moores, of Edenton, N. C., the Capeharts, of Kittrell Springs, N. C., etc.

Mr. F. H. Armistead, of Farmville, Va., writes that his father, Fabian Armistead, of Petersburg, belonged to what is

known as the Mecklenburg Armisteads. His mother was a dau. of Rev. Wm. Harrison, elected minister of Blandford church in 1762, and died about 1816 or 1817. His eldest brother, John Clayton Armistead, lives in Petersburg. The Mecklenburg family probably came from the Petersburg or Blandford Armisteads. (January 1899, Vol. VII., No. 3, p. 183.) There is a deed in Elizabeth City county records of "Robert Armistead, of Dinwiddie county, carpenter," which suggests perhaps an identity between the Petersburg family and the Elizabeth City county family.

Mr. Daniel C. Armistead (born 1851), of Norfolk, is son of George Reid Armistead, born 1808, died 1891. The latter was son of Francis Armistead and Elizabeth Buckner (they married in 1798, and had ten children, four of them sons, (1) Thomas Buckner, (2) George Reid, above named, (3) John Patteson, (4) Francis. Francis Armistead was son of George Armistead (and Lucy Palmer), and was born in 1773, and died in 1839. These data were communicated to me as on the authority of a Bible record. By reference to Vol. VI., p. 32, "Dorothy Reade, dau. of George and Lucy Armistead (of Mathews county), born May 23, 1775." (In Vol. VII., p. 183) "Francis Armistead, of Mathews county, married Dorothy Reade, Feb. 2, 1766." Dorothy Reade was widow of Capt. Gwyn Read, eldest son of Benjamin Reade, which last in 1691 deeded the site of the present Yorktown to the Commonwealth. Benjamin Reade was son of Col. George Reade, of the Council, Secretary of State, etc., of a very ancient family in England. It would seem as if George Armistead (1773–1839) was a brother of Richard and Currill Armistead, of Kingston Parish, Mathews county (originally Gloucester), and that they were sons of Francis Armistead, who was son of Ralph Armistead, named in the will of Francis Armistead, recorded in Richmond county in 1713 (see Vol. VI., p. 321), who was son of Ralph Armistead, who patented lands in Kingston Parish in 1678, and who, I suppose, was son of William Armistead, the emigrant, and grandson of Anthony Armistead and Frances Thompson, his wife, of Kirk Deighton, in Yorkshire, England.

John Armistead, of Virginia, had John Armistead, born near a little town called Cartersville, in Cumberland, March 14, 1774, and died in Walton county, Ga., Nov., 1856, aged eighty-two. He had issue, Mr. Jabez J. Armistead, born in Walton county, Ga., Dec. 8, 1828, and now living in New Orleans, the youngest of seventeen children, all of whom are dead (except himself), leaving numerous descendants. This last is father of Jabez O. Armistead, chief train dispatcher of the N. O. & N. E. railroad, at New Orleans. In Vol. VII., p. 184, it is shown that Rev. Jesse Armistead, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, was son of James Armistead and grandson of John Armistead, of Cumberland county, whose will was recorded there March 27, 1769.

Anthony Armistead and Mourning, his wife, of North Carolina, made a deed in 1791 for lands in Elizabeth City county, Va., known as "Anthony Armistead's lands," devised to him by the will of Anthony Tucker, after the death of his mother, Mary Armistead, now Mary Williams. I think *now* that Anthony Armistead's wife was really a daughter of Anthony Tucker and Rosea, his wife, as first stated (see Vol. VI., p. 20–21, and VII., p. 185). In her will, dated 1766, Rosea Tucker leaves property to her grandchildren, Elizabeth, Anthony, Robert, Westwood and Alexander Carver, children of my dau. Mary Armistead by Anthony Armistead, her husband. She mentions her three daus. Mary King, Judith Herbert, and Mary Armistead, names Sarah Dixon, and appoints William Armistead guardian of Elizabeth Armistead till twenty-one. Her husband Anthony (will dated Sept. 15, 1758; proved Jan. 2, 1759), names wife Rosea, children Curle Tucker, Sarah Dixon and Mary Armistead, grandson Anthony Armistead, grandson Anthony Tucker Dixon. Witnesses, Anne Armistead, R. Armistead. In 1728–'29 Anthony Tucker and Mary his wife made a deed in favor of John Jenkins and Mary Jenkins, children of said Mary Tucker. Soon after this Rosea, widow of Joshua Curle, Mary Tucker's brother, married Anthony Tucker, Mary Tucker's husband.

Correction.—VII., p. 20, 172. The will of 172 Westwood[6] Armistead (Westwood[5], Anthony[4], Anthony[3], William[2], Anthony[1]) mentions only two children—Westwood and Robert.

Elizabeth and Mary were, according to the account of Mrs. Harriet Armistead, of Hampton, his sisters, not his daughters, and are therefore identical with 173 Elizabeth, married first Vincher Jones, 2, Thomas Smith, 174 Mary. This Mary married Dr. Pope, of Yorktown.

VI., p. 99, 100. I think now that "sister Elizabeth Armistead," named in will of James Burwell, was not wife of John Armistead, but was a sister of Burwell's wife, Mary Armistead.

VI., p. 231. James Bray Armistead is called by mistake "brother of Booth Armistead"; he was nephew.

On the fly-leaf of one of the record books at Yorktown is written in a large, bold hand, "Hannah Armistead is one of ye handsomest girls in Virginia, by *Thomas Frayser.*" "Hannah Forever, *David Cambridge.*" As Thomas Frayser married Frances Wise about 1734, the Hannah Armistead may have been *Hannah*[5], dau. of 82 Major William[4] Armistead, of Elizabeth City. (Anthony[3], William[2], Anthony[1], of Yorkshire). This Hannah married Miles Cary, of Pear Tree Hall (Vol. VII., p. 228), or the reference may be to *Hannah*[5], dau. of Lt.-Col. 83 Anthony[4] Armistead, of Elizabeth City (Anthony[3], William[2], Anthony[1]). She married William Allen.

Armistead MSS.

In the Fairfax manuscripts sold at auction in London, June 8, 1898, there were two lots designated as follows:

548 Yorkshire. Thirteen Original Deeds on vellum, relating to the families of Brerey, Fawkes, Vavasour, Wrose, Knowles, Pickering, Thackeray, Pulleyn, Mawdè, Stead, Armytstead, Kendall, Scott, etc., and lands in Fuiston, Stead, Burley, Menston, Askwith, York, from the time of Elizabeth, *with signature and seals.*

574 Yorkshire. Twenty-eight original Deeds on vellum of the families of Barker, Kendall, Middleton, Armistead, Pulleyn, Stanhope, Stead, Calverley, Fairfax, Wyclyffe, etc., relating to lands in Burley and Ottley, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, with signatures and seals.

The first named lot was bought by W. Paley Bailton, Esq., 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Sun, London, W. C., who writes me in reference to Armistead:

Particulars.—Date 1617. Conveyance by Edward Armytstead, of Sicklinghall, Co. York, yeoman, of land in Burley in Wharfdale. No Armystead signatures or seals.

Mr. Bailton adds that the deed is of considerable length and would be expensive to have copied, but as he bought it for the sake of some other documents in the lot he would sell it for £5. He gives me the following items from his notes:

1. Edward Armytstead and Francis Pulleyne were concerned in the purchase of lands in Burley and neighborhood in 1617 (Feet of Fines, Yorks, Mich., 15 James I., part 3.)

2. Richard Armistead and others were concerned in the purchase of lands in Pathorne and Ellingthorpe in 1619 (Feet of Fines, Yorks, Easter, 17 James I., part 1.)

3. Thomas Armestead and others were concerned in the purchase of lands in Rothwell in 1642 (Feet of Fines, Yorks, Easter, 18 Charles I.)—*Kate Mason Rowland.*

CHRISTIAN FAMILY.*

(*Continued from Vol. V., page 261.*)

In the article in the QUARTERLY for April, 1897, (of which this article is a continuation), at page 263, we have seen that 4 JAMES[2] CHRISTIAN, called (in the Goochland County records) "of the Parish of St. Peter's, New Kent County," married Amy —— and had issue (naming them, for convenience, in the order in which they are named at page 263):

53 Judith, baptised May 21, 1711;
54 *Gideon*, born Feby. 5, 1727–28;
55 Richard, of Charles City County;
56 Joel, of Charles City County;
57 *William*, formerly of Goochland;
58 *James*, also "of St. Peter's Parish."

All these, of course, were in the third generation from the

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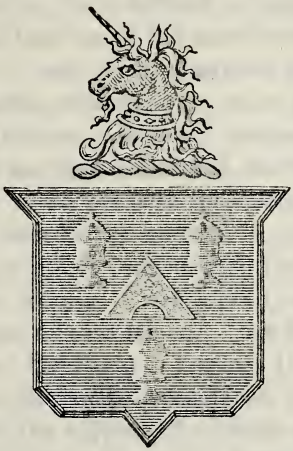
* This article (and those which are to follow it, tracing the descendants of 57 William Christian,) was prepared for the most part by Judge James Christian Lamb, of Richmond (a descendant of 58 *James Christian, supra*), assisted by Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond, and Dr. Samuel Pleasants Christian, of Roanoke. It is suggested that, for convenience, all corrections and additions be sent directly to Judge Lamb.—*Editor.*



Salus per Christum.

original Thomas Christian. Their father, 4 James², died before 1752. *

In this and the succeeding articles it is proposed to trace the descendants of 57 WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, so far as they have been ascertained, beginning, for convenience, with him as *propositus*. In future issues of the QUARTERLY the descendants of 54 GIDEON and 58 JAMES may be given more fully than has been done in the preceding article at page 263.

In the article in the QUARTERLY for April, 1897, it is said that, owing to the destruction of the records in New Kent and Charles City Counties, "it is difficult to connect this family with any of the English families of the same name in the Isle of Man and other places"; and it is remarked that investigation in British wills and other records on the other side of the ocean may some day supply this loss. It is not pretended that the missing link in this matter has been discovered, but there are certain facts in that connection which are both interesting and valuable.

It has always been firmly believed in the Virginia family of Christians that they are descended from the family of that name in the Isle of Man, who, as is well known, were for centuries the dempsters or Judges of that Island. (See preface and Appendix No. 1 to *Peveril of the Peak*). Perhaps this belief, until a few years ago, had no more substantial basis than tradition, but it seems now to have the support of evidence at least a little more satisfactory—especially to those who, very naturally, are not unwilling to be convinced.

A cut of the coat of arms of the Isle of Man Christians, with the family motto, is prefixed to this article. The following description is taken from *Burke's General Armory:*

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* The following deeds for lands in Goochland are recorded at the courthouse there: *William Christian*, son of James Christian, deceased, sells 250 acres whereon said William Christian lately lived, on east side of Beaverdam Creek, for 150 pounds current money, 1752; *Richard* and *Joel Christian*, of Charles City county, to Rev. Wm. Douglas, of Goochland, 270 acres left to them by their deceased father, James Christian. Witnesses Thomas and John Bolling, Drury Christian, and James Scruggs, dated July 16, 1754.

Gideon Christian, of Charles City county, sells for 30 pounds current money 100 acres, part of 368 surveyed for James Christian, now deceased, on Beaverdam Creek, as by certificate March 11, 1711, and devised by him to said Gideon, 21 July, 1756.

> CHRISTIAN (Unerigg* Hall, County Cumberland, descended from the ancient family of M'Christen, of the Isle of Man, who for several generations have been Dempsters or Judges of that Island; the name appears to have been first written Christian about the year 1600 * * *). Azure; a chevron humettée between three covered cups, gold. *Crest*—a unicorn's head erased, silver, collared and armed, gold.

The following description of the crest is from Fairbain's *Crests of England and Ireland,* page 108:

> CHRISTIAN, John, Esq., M. A., of Ewanrigg Hall, Cumb., and Milntown, Isle of Man, a unicorn's head, erased, ar., armed, and gorged with a collar, invecked, or. *Salus per Christum.*†

Fairbain's *Crests of England and Ireland* shows no less than seven different crests belonging to the Christian families. Of these, only three have the unicorn's head, only two have the head *erased,* and only *one,* the Isle of Man family, *has a collar on the*

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* This word is spelled *Ewanrigg* in every instance except this and in Appendix No. 1 to *Peveril of the Peak*, where it is spelled *Enrigg. Ewanrigg* is believed to be the correct spelling—obviously from Ewan, the name of the first of the family to settle in Cumberland, and the favorite given-name for males in the Isle of Man. The following is from *Burke's Landed Gentry*:

"CHRISTIAN OF EWANRIGG HALL.—The first ancestor of the family on record was a member of the House of Keys, in the Isle of Man, at the Tyndwall Court, held in that Island 1422. The first who settled at Ewanrigg was Ewan Christian, Esq., of Milntown, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Edward Christian, Esq., of Milntown, Demster of the Isle of Man * * * and grandson * * * of John Christian, Esq., of Milntown, living 1643, who was son of Ewan Christian, Esq., of Milntown, made Demster of the Isle of Man 1605, and grandson of William M'Christen, of Milntown, 7th in lineal descent from William M'Christen, a member of the House of Keys, 1422."

† As this matter will be of interest to many persons who are unacquainted with the terms used in heraldry, it is thought to be not inappropriate to add an explanation of those terms. *Erased* means having uneven or jagged edges, as if torn from the body by violence. *Ar.* (argent) means that the head is of the color of silver. *Armed* means that the horn is of different color from the head, and *or.* indicates that it (the horn) is of gold. *Gorged with a collar, invecked, or.*, means that the neck is encircled with a collar whose edges do not lie flat against the neck, but are arched or rolled outwards and over, and that the color of the collar is gold. The field of the shield is blue, the chevron and the cups gold; the head and neck silver, the horn and collar gold.

neck. The significance of this statement will be seen a little later.

It seems to be beyond question that "Mr. Thomas Christian" was the progenitor of the Virginia family. Independently of the records, tradition has affirmed for more than a century that "all the Christians trace back to Mr. Thomas Christian, who owned all the land on both sides of the Chickahominy river from Windsor Shades to Squirrel Park." The domains of Thomas may not have been as extensive as thus indicated, but it is known that in the region referred to there were at one time twelve connecting plantations owned and occupied by the Christians.

As has been stated in the article in the QUARTERLY for April, 1897, this Mr. Thomas Christian patented, Octo. 21, 1687, 1080 acres of land in Charles City county.* A considerable part of that land has been from that day to this continuously in the family; and a farm called "Cherry Bottom," in Charles City, on the Chickahominy, a part of the original grant, is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Louisa Christian and her husband Capt. Thomas L. Christian, both referred to in the following pages under 18 *Thomas*[3] *Christian*. This farm was the home of 18 *Thomas*[3], and of his father 1 *William*[2], (who devised it as "my home place" to Thomas), and most probably of *his* father 57 *William*[1]. The dwelling house, though evidently of very great age, is still in good preservation. A few years ago, in repairing one of the rooms, an old silver teaspoon was found in a rat's nest in the ceiling. On the handle of this spoon is stamped a unicorn's head, which, although indistinct in some of its details, plainly shows *the collar around the neck*. This spoon is now in the possession of Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond.

It is too much to expect, of course, that the following outline of the family is free from errors and omissions, although no labor nor pains have been spared to make it so. The destruction

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* The following are the patents in the Christian name:

1. Thomas Christian, 100 acres north side of James River and east side of Chickahominy, January 15, 1657; and another patent December 9, 1662.

2. "Mr. Thomas Christian" 1080 acres in Charles City, Octo. 21, 1687.

3. Mr. Thomas Christian, Sen., 193 acres in Charles City, Octo. 26, 1694.

4. Charles Christian, 75 acres in Charles City, Nov. 2, 1705.

of the public records, which has been referred to, the fragmentary character of such of them as remain, the extraordinary number of names, the constant recurrence of the same names (especially, in the earlier years, *James* and *William*), and the confusion arising from the persistent habit of intermarrying, have made the task extremely onerous. It is hoped that the result will proved to be at least fairly satisfactory to those who are most interested in it.

(To be Continued.)

FACTS FROM "SOUTHERN SIDE LIGHTS." [1]

By EDWARD W. JAMES.

"Southern Side Lights" show that "in 1850 the South had one pauper for every 303 free inhabitants, and the North one for every 118. Massachusetts had one for every 63; Maine, one for 112; New York, one for 52; Virginia, one for 185; Maryland, one for 109; Arkansas, one for 54. In the free States were more than five times as many paupers as in the South, and eight times as many criminals. Ten years later the South had 25,181 paupers, one for every 332 inhabitants, and 7,398 criminals, one for 1,130, while in the North there was one pauper for every 64 of the inhabitants, the total number being 296,484, and one criminal for every 208 inhabitants, the total being 91,438." The increase in the population of the North from 1850 to 1860 was 41 per cent. and the increase of paupers 160 per cent. The population of the South advanced 29 per cent. and the paupers increased 18 per cent. In Massachusetts in 1860 there were 18,010 native and 33,870 foreign-born paupers. In 1860 48 per cent. of the criminals in the South were foreigners, and in the North 68 per cent. were foreigners.

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[1] *Southern Side Lights*, edited by Edward Ingle, page 114, in the WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY for October, 1898, should be *Southern Side Lights*, by Edward Ingle.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Harding–Butler. Edward Harding, b. Nov. 10, 1755, at Rockville, Md., m. on May 12, 1778, Ann Butler (b. May 6, 1757) dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Butler. Wanted parentages of Edward Harding, of Thomas Butler, and maiden name of Elizabeth Butler.

Randolph. Willoughby Randolph (b. 1766), presumably in Norfolk or Princess Anne, had brother Giles, sister Love, who m. William Cannon, and had issue James and William. W. R. m. Frances, dau. William and Priscilla Thornton, about 1790. He moved in 1795 to Surry county, N. C., and later to Lee county, Va. Frances Thornton had sisters Polly, who m. Humphreys(?) and Elizabeth, who m. Sexton, and moved to Georgia; also some younger half-brothers. Wanted the names of parents of Willoughby Randolph. Mother's first name was Mary.

Trace is also wished of John, William, and Brooks, sons of Thornton Randolph, who went from Illinois to Tennessee in the '40's, and of Peter, Peyton, Harrison, and Beverly, sons of Harrison Randolph, and his second wife, —— Jones, of Brunswick county, who went from Virginia to Tennessee.—*G. A. Randolph, Warrensburg, Macon county, Ill., banker.*

Washington–Ashton–West. A correspondent sends the following from a Bible record:

Elizabeth S. Washington was born 20th January, 1785; married Thornton Bernard, of Spotsylvania county; married second T. H. Stark. Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Ashton, was born Oct., 1768; married Henry Washington, of Westmoreland. They were the parents of sixteen children, the oldest of whom was the above Elizabeth. Henry died in 1812, aged forty-seven years. Sarah died July, 1831, in the sixty-third year of her age.

Hannah Ashton, consort of John Ashton, and daughter of John and Mary *West,* died in 1827, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

One of the sixteen children of Sarah Ashton and Henry Washington was Lawrence Washington, who married Sarah Tayloe Washington, great-niece of George Washington. They were the parents of Henry Augustine Washington, of William and Mary.

What we want to know is, Who was the father of the Henry Washington who married Sarah Ashton? Also if the West can be *traced* back to the brother of Lord Delaware, or if it was another family.

The remainder of this Bible record relates to the *sixteen children* of S. A. and Henry Washington. Many of them died young, the rest married.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, 1773–1775. The journal of Philip Vickers Frithian, a graduate of Princeton (1772), and a tutor in the family of "Councillor Carter," of Nomini Hall, 1773–'75, is being prepared by Mr. John Rogers Williams for publication in the *American Historical Review*." The period of the journal was one of intense disquietude in Virginia. At the College the Tory President and Faculty were quarreling with the Whig Board of Visitors and the rebel students, for Revolution was already on foot. "Councillor Carter" was the eccentric Robert Carter of "Nomini Hall." Extract:

"After having dismissed school, I went over to Mr. Carter's study. We conversed, at length, on the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. He informed me that it is in such confusion at present and so badly directed that he cannot send his children, with propriety, there for improvement and useful education. That the Charter of the College is vastly extensive and the yearly income sufficient to support a University, being 4000£ sterling. That the necessary expense for each scholar yearly is only 15£ currency. Two of the officers of the institution, Mr. Bracken and Mr. Henley, clergymen, are at present engaged in a paper war, published weekly in the *Williamsburg Gazette*."

William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

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LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

(*See page* 18, *etc.*)

Library of Colonel John Waller.

(*Taken from his inventory, recorded Feb.* 5, 1755, *in Spotsylvania Co.*)

Milton's Paradise Lost, 2s.; Christian Sacrifice, 5s.; Good Thought, etc., 1s. 3d.; Sacrament Exp^{d}, 1s. 3d.; a small spelling book, 9d.; Christian Pattern, 1s. 3d.; Gerhard's Prayers, 1s. 3d.; Advice to a Son, 6d.; a Greek Book, 1s. 3d.; Character of a Trimmer, 3s.; a Book of the Sufferings, etc., of King Charles, 9d.; an old Common Prayer Book, with pictures, 2s.; The Faith and Practice of a Church of England, 9d.; a large Prayer Book, with cases, etc., 16s.; a large new Prayer Book in neat case, 12s.; Death Made Comfortable, 2s.; A Winter Evening's Conference, 1s. 6d.; a gilt pocket Bible, 3s. 6d.; Tale of a Tub, 1s. 6d.; Reflections on Devot^{n} of Roman Church, 2s.; Directions to a Sound Convertion, 1s. 6d.; The Whole Duty of Man, 3s.; History of Moderation, 6d.; A Prospect of Eternity, 2s. 6d.; Devote Christian, 5s.; Motives, etc., to the Love of God, 1s.; Cruelty of Papists, etc., 6d.; Quarles' Emblems (torn), 6d.; Crawley's Works, 4s.; Boy's Thirty-nine Articles, 8s.; A Form of Prayer, 9d.; Infidel Convicted, etc., 4d.; Penitent Hermit, 4d.; an Irish Text-Book, 6d.; four volumes of the History of the Grand Rebellion, 12s.; Memories in the Reign of Queen Anne, 3s.; Restitution of English Nation, by K. W., 3s.; Annals of Love, 2s. 6d.; two volumes Dean of Colerain, 5s.; The Works of Sir John Sucklin, one volume, 2s.; Memories of Several Persons of Quality, two volumes, 4s.; History of the Sun and Moone, 1s. 6d.; one volume of Lakinton's Voiges, 2s. 6d.; Familier Letters, 2s. 6d.; Art of Surgery, 2s.; Servant Maid, etc., 9d.; Symptoms and Cure of Distempers, etc., 1s. 3d.; Written Books of Physic, etc., 1s. 6d.; Speedy Help for Rich and

Poor, 1s.; A Register for the Air, 9d.; Family Phisision, 9d.; Epitome of Physick and Surgery, 1s.; Chirurgery and Anatomical Works, 2s.; The Whole Practice of Surgery, etc., 3s.; London Dispensatory, 4s.; Surgeon Guide About Gunshot Wounds, 2s. 6d.; Treaties of the Gout, 1s. 3d.; Doctrine of Acids, 1s.; Nature's Security, etc., 1s.; Enquiry into Vulger and Common Errors, 4s.; an old Writin Book of Physick, etc., 4d.; Dalton's Justice, 12s. 6d.; Dalton's Sheriff, 12s. 6d.; A Body of Old Virginia Laws, 7s. 6d.; Wood's Institutes, 20s.; Philips' Dictionary, 3s.; De Jure Maritimo, 6s.; Judge Jenkens' Works, a small book, 9d.; Beverley's Abridgement of Virginia Laws; Body of Common Laws of England, 6d.; A Book of Knowledge, 4d.; D° of Heraldry, 9d.; Money Masters all Things, 9d.; Patridge on a Double Scale, 1s.; two volumes Robinson Crusoe, 3s.; Hodder's Arithmetick, 6d.; Vad. Mecum, 9d.; England's Remembrance Abt. Powder Plot, 6d.; Interpretation of Dreams, 6d.; Military Discipline, 6d.; Sr John Mandavile, 1s.; History of Charles 2d. 4d.; Ab^t^ Wiltcheraft, 9d.; History of Father Le Chase, 1s.; Nomen Clatura, 6d.; Version of Theororus Veraix, 1s.; Geography of Chamberlayne, 1s. 6d.; Hudibras (torn), 6d.; Instructions to a Son, 6d.; one volume Prideaux Connection, 6s.; Plots vs. King William the 3^d^, 6d.; Miselleneous Works of D^k^ of Buckingham, 2s. 6d.; Antient and Present State of England, 3s. 6d.; 1 D° less Present State of England, 3s. 6d.; 1 D° less Present State of England, 2s. 6d.; The English Empire in America, a small book, 4d.; The Essex Champion, a romance, 6d.; three volumes Spectators Dissorted, 10s.; three volumes Persian Tales, 4s. 6d.; The Dunciad, 1s. 6d.; Tales of a Tub, 1s. 6d.; Dampier's Voyages, 2s.; Satires by Dryden, 1s. 6d.; Satires, etc., by Pope, 1s. 3d.; New Art of War, 1s. 6d.; Debates in the House of Commons, 6d.; Unfortunate Hero, 4d.; Shakespeare's Poems, 4d.; Maronides on Virgil Travesties, 1s.; Present State of London, 9d.; three colmues of Turkey Spie, 3s. 9d.; History of Highwamen, 1s. 3d.; Brown's Works, three volumes, 1s. 6d.; Life of Alexander the Great, 1s. 6d.; History of John Bull, 1s. 6d.; two volumes of Tattler, 1s.; Farquhar's Works, 1s. 6d.; one volume Familiar Letters, etc., 7th vol^m^ Congreve, 1s. 6d.; Buchet's Naval History, a folio, 12s.; Baker's Chronicle, D° 5s.; three volumes of Artemenes on Cyrus the Great, 10s. 6d.; 2 D° Smaller D° History, 6s.; View of

Times, etc., 4s.; a Book of Comedys, 3s. 6d.; another Book of Comedys, 3s. 6d.; another Book of Comedys, London Cuckols, 3s.; Buchaneers of America (torn), 3s.; Abridgment of Ecclesisastical History, a parchm^{t}, 2s.; Pitts d°. Purge Melancholy, 1s.; five written books of Sundry magazines, newspapers, old Acts of Assembly Sticht in the office, 12s.; Appeal to the Word of God, 2s. 6d.; Cases between C^{t} of Rome and England, 2s. 6d.; The British Empire in America, 2s.; a Book of Maps, 2s. 6d.; a Book at Mr. John Lewis' (Welwood's Memoirs).

NOTE.—Col. John Waller was the third son of John Waller, M. D. (a son or near relative of Edmund Waller, the poet), a prominent citizen of Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Waller was probably the John Waller who received patents for land in Virginia in 1667. His son John located in Virginia and was sheriff of King and Queen in 1702, a justice of King William in 1705, and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1719. When Spotsylvania was organized out of King William in 1722, Col. Waller became its first clerk. His will is recorded in Spotsylvania. It was proved October 1, 1754. The inventories of his personal estate were £1380 14s. 11d. He married Dorothy King, and had issue (1) Mary, married Zachary Lewis, (2) Edmund, second clerk of Spotsylvania county, (3) John, third clerk, who married Agnes, dau. of Capt. Thomas Carr, (4) William, born 1715, (5) Thomas, (6) Benjamin, of Williamsburg, judge of the Admiralty Court, etc. One fact may be added to the pedigrees in the *Critic* and in *Hayden's Virginia Genealogies.* The will of Rice Curtis (dated August 8, 1763, proved April 21, 1774) names his children Mary, who married Philip Vincent Vass; Martha Pendleton, Rice, Eliza, who married *John Waller, Jr.;* Frances, who married William Carter, and Jane. The Waller homestead in Spotslyvania was known as "Newport."

Here lies interred
Col. William Waller,
who died Jany 10th 1760
Age 45 years and 7 months
by
John Waller Clark
1765.

The above is the general appearance of a stone, deep in the recesses of a lonely group of pines, on the edge of a wood.

TOBACCO SMOKING.

Most people are apt to suppose that as Virginians raised a great deal of tobacco, they made personal use of a great deal. But we cannot be too cautious in drawing general conclusions.

Brissot de Warville, who visited the country in 1788, says: "The Virginians take no tobacco in substance, either in the nose or mouth; some of them smoke, but this practice is not so general among them as in the Carolinas."

The practice of smoking tobacco was more common in England than in Virginia. On the return of his son, Thomas Nelson (afterwards general), from England, William Nelson wrote that he regretted "to find that he had fallen into that bad practice which most of the young Virginians going to England adopt, of tobacco smoking," adding emphatically, "filthy tobacco." Also that of "eating and drinking, thought not to inebriety, more than was conducive to health and long life." (*Meade's Old Families*, etc., Vol. I., p. 207.)

As a matter of fact there is at present a much greater consumption of liquor and tobacco per man in New York and Pennsylvania than in Virginia.

CURRENT ERRORS.

BRICKMAKING.—No error is more persisted in than that our old colonial brick houses were made of "imported brick." There is no evidence that any house in Virginia was made of imported brick, while there is plenty of evidence of brickmaking in Virginia and of houses actually constructed out of Virginia brick. The only circumstance to support the tradition is that sometimes ships brought over a few bricks as ballast. But, like other ballast, they were generally dumped into the rivers and creeks. The tradition doubtless arose from the two kinds of brick in use in early Virginia: English brick, *i. e.*, brick made according to the English statute and Dutch brick, *i. e.*, such brick as was commonly used in Holland. In the course of time a house which was truly said to be made of "English brick" came to suggest a construction of foreign brick, or imported brick. The following extracts from the records, in addition to what has already been published in the magazine at different times, may tend to a sup-

pression of the error, for it is a reflection on our Virginia ancestors to say that they had to send to England for their brick:

"Complaint of John Talbot that Captain Richard Willis did make him make brick for seaven weeks and getting Bark every year but one, contrary to his Indentures."—*Middlesex county, December* 15, 1692.

In the account against the estate of Mr. Robert Booth, "To John Kingston for making and burning of Brick, 7£."—*York County Records, May* 24, 1692.

In the will of Robert Vaulx, of Westmoreland, we read: "Item. I desire the Bricks now made at the Ruins, together with the shells, may be burnt immediately, and if the child my wife now goes with be a Boy that my executors hereafter named rebuild the house out of the profits of my estate as soon as may be, and if the child my wife now with be a girl and she is inclinable to rebuild the house and be at the third's expense, I desire my executors to pay the other third, and to have the plank sawed by my sawyers at Brereton's Neck." Proved March 26, 1755.

ELECTIONS.—Many writers, especially Northern writers, represent the elective franchise as very confined in Virginia during the colonial days. But this is not true. Till 1670 universal suffrage prevailed, and while in that year the franchise was restricted to householders and freeholders, the suffrage remained practically unchanged, since the law did not define the freehold until 1736. At the time of the Revolution twice as many voted in Virginia as in Massachusetts. The power of the aristocracy depended upon compliance with the popular will. In Massachusetts, the town meeting was governed by a few aristocrats who continued officers indefinitely. This difference gives the real reason why Massachusetts after the Revolution was the seat of the Federal, or aristocratic, party, and why Virginia was the seat of the Republican, or popular, party. Jefferson did not make Virginia society; he was the best expression of it. The aristocracy of Virginia in the eighteenth century was one of wigs and powder; it had no real authority. Weeden, in his valuable account of New England, says that society in Massachusetts was "democratic in form, but aristocratic in the substance of the administration." It may be said with equal truth that Virginia society was aristocratic in form, but democratic in the substance of the administration.

EDUCATION.—The means of education in Virginia, which Mr. Jefferson pronounced placed her "among the foremost of her sister States at the time of the Revolution," has been constantly misrepresented. Under the system prevailing, the counties were divided into parishes, and the parishes into precincts, to each of which were assigned appropriate officers. As all ministers were required to be ordained by the Bishop of London, there was a constant emigration to Virginia from the earliest date of Oxford and Cambridge scholars (who taught the parish schools), such as did not prevail in New England, which had to depend chiefly upon their home institutions for teachers. The county courts and parish vestries exercised a jealous supervision over poor and indigent children, and had them properly cared for. Many instances of their intervention have already been published, but the reader is now referred to Mr. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne's published *Vestry and Register of Bristol Parish* (1729–1787) for numerous accessible instances of compliance with "what the law directed" as to binding out poor children. The law required the apprentice to be taught "reading and writing" in every case. In the background stood the county courts and the grand juries, who commanded the vestries and punished them for any neglect of duty, and often took the matter of education into their own hands.

The following orders may serve as examples of thousands of similar orders which abound in the county books:

August 10, 1719. Robert, ye son of young Cuba, a free negro woman, is bound to Mr. Edward Carter till he is twenty-one years of age, and the said Carter is to find him suitable maintenance in his services and to cause him to be taught to read and write, and at ye end of his time to give him a good suit of clothes. (*Lancaster County.*)

Mary Collins is bound to William Chilton till she come to ye Age of Eighteen years, and ye sd William Chilton is obliged to cause her to be taught to reade the Bible well and to provide her clothes, dyett and lodging and cause her to be learned such housewifely exercises as may tend to her future advantage and att ye expiration of her time to give her what by Law is due to Import sevts. (*Lancaster County.*)

June 10, 1719. Josias Conway, son of Lazarus Conway, deced, an orphan aged seven years, is by the court bound unto Miles Walters, his Exrs and admrs until he shall attaine ye age of 21. The said Miles Walters obliging himself to teach him or cause him to be taught to reade and write during the said time, and also the trade of a cooper, and at the expiration of his time to pay and allow him as is provided servants Imported by Indenture or custome. (*Lancaster County.*)

TRICKS OF MERCHANTS.

Virginia was first settled by sharp-witted people from the English cities, who came over for trade. A Dutch ship-captain, De Vries holds this language in reference to them in 1642:

The English there [in Virginia] are very hospitable, but they are not proper persons to trade with. You must look out when you trade with them, Peter is always by Paul, or you will be struck in the tail; for if they can deceive any one they account it among themselves a Roman action. They say in their language "He played him an English trick," and then they have themselves esteemed.

A writer about 1690 thus paid his compliments to the people of Massachusetts, along the same line: *

The people are naturally courteous, affable and obliging, but for the generality of them that are of the gathered churches, their Religion spoils them, makes them morose and unsociable, proud and conceited, looking on others as mean, abject creatures who deserve their pity rather than their company.

In their dealings they are very crafty and subtle, outdoing even Jews themselves, who (as I heard one of those N. E. men boasting say) could not live among them. They are watchful of all advantages over them that they deal with, and when they have a man within their clutches gripe him unmercifully.

The wooden nutmegs of Connecticut have been often mentioned as proof of the mercantile craft of that enterprising State. But the following extract from the will of Lewis Morris, of *Morrisania,* father of Gouverneur Morris (made November 19, 1760, and recorded in the surrogate's office of the county, of New York) is quite as suggestive, and is not so familiar:

* * * It is my desire that my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and Directions are that he be never sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticut least he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so encident to the people of that country which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, tho' many of them under the sanctified Garb of Religion have endeavored to empose themselves on the world for honest men. * * *

How merchants were regarded in England by the rural gentry is shown by the following from one of Edmund Burke's speeches:

"Do not talk to me of a merchant; the merchant is the same in every part of the world—his gold his god, his invoice his country, his ledger his Bible, his desk his altar, the exchange his church, and he has faith in none but his banker."

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* *Perry's Historical Collections, Massachusetts.*

Virginians had lost their mercantile character at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and till lately they did not admire merchants.

R. H. Lee said that "the spirit of commerce throughout the world is a spirit of avarice." In his message to the Legislature in 1810, Governor Tyler said: "Commerce is certainly beneficial to society in a secondary degree, but it produces also what is called citizens of the world—the worst citizens in the world—who, having no attachment to any country, make themselves wings to fly away from impending dangers."

With the destruction of negro slavery, the Virginians seem to be gradually losing their rustic simplicity and returning to the worldly character of the first English settlers. The country districts are in a measure being deserted and the towns are building up. They do not say now in Virginia that "they played a man an English trick," but the "Virginia Yankee" is a common phrase to designate a money-making man.

LETTERS OF HUME FAMILY.

(*See Vol. VI., page* 251.)

George Hume came to Virginia in 1721. His father was Laird George Hume, of Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, who died in 1720. He had married October 4, 1695, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, of Lumsden, and of this marriage there survived him six sons, namely, David, who succeeded him as Laird, and died without issue in 1764; George, Patrick, Francis, John and James, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabell (who married a cousin, Ninian Hume, of Jardensfield), and Jane, who married Rev. John Todd, of "Lady Kirk."

George, the second of the six sons, is the progenitor of our family in America, and the only one who married and left issue. He was born at Wedderburn Castle, near Berwick, on the Tweed, Berwickshire, Scotland, May 30, 1697, and came to Orange county, Va., in 1721, and engaged in land surveying as an occupation, the bond given being on record in Orange Court-house. He married Elizabeth Proctor, of Fredericksburg, Va., in 1728, and died in 1760, leaving six children, all sons. As surveyor of Spotsylvania county he made the first survey of the present city of Fredericksburg (*Hening's Stats.* V., p. 197). His uncle, Francis Hume, fought on the side of the Pretender, and was one of the political prisoners sold in Virginia in 1716, after the battle of "Preston Pans." He became factor for Governor Spotswood. (See QUARTERLY V., pp. 267–268.)

Letter of Jas. Hume on board his ship; Hastings, York River, June ye 24th, 1743, to his brother George Hume—Virginia. He was killed on board the Fire Ship Pluto in 1758, in the first cruize he made after he was made commander of the vessel:

HASTINGS, YORK RIVER, June ye 24th, 1743.

Dr Br.—I have ye pleasure to acquaint you that we arrived here on Tuesday last. I had some thoughts before our arrival to have done myself the pleasure of waiting on you, but am obliged to give over that thought at present, for we have had a long passage, and ye ship wants a good dale of overhauling amongst the rigging, and it is impossible for me to be spared, and Captn Dandridge being the senior Captn is in great hurry to have us out again. We are to relieve ye St. Sea Castle and to be stationed here some time. If it suits with your convaniency I should be glad to have ye happiness of seeing you here.

There is no news of particular worth mentioning till we have the pleasure of meeting, any further than all friends are well, John excepted, but he is much the better of going to Scotland. I am Your most afft Broyr, JAS. HUME.

P. S.—If you should write to me, direct to Lieut. of his Majst Ship Hastings, York. We have brought a very good prize with us.

Letter of Jas. Hume, on board his ship in Hampton Roads, to his brother George Hume—Virginia. April ye 17th, 1744:

HASTINGS, HAMPTON ROAD, April ye 17th, 1744.

Dr Broyr.—I have ye pleasure to acquaint you we arr.d here from Antegua ye 13th inst. in 15 days' passage. I have some thoughts of being in Williamsburgh soon, but if I should not have an opportunity, I shall be glad to see you abd. You'll hear when you come to the court whether we are gone a cruize or not. I have nothing particular any farther than we had not the good fortune to meet wth anything since our departure from this place. Jack is well and desires his duty to you all. I am

Your most afft Broyr, JAS. HUME.

P. S.—I have heard nothing of the bear skin you sent to Mr. Dixon, he being in ye country. I desire when you come down you'll bring ye Ginsang and different sorts of snake roots. If we should be gone out send them to Mr. Charles at York.

Letter of Jas. Hume, on board his ship in Hampton Roads, to his brother G. Hume in Virginia. June 24, 1744:

HASTINGS, HAMPTON ROAD, June ye 24th, 1744.

Dr Broy^r^.—I rec^d^ yours of ye 13th instant. The ship is going up to Norfolk to heave down, but there's a sloop fitting out for a privateer to guard ye coast till ye ship come down again, and she is to be manned out of our ship's company, and I believe I shall command her, but I intend to leave Jno. abd in order to go to school at Norfolk, wch I think is much better than going to sea in a small vessel wth me. If you can have a good opportunity you may send ye snake roots and Ginsang; if not, bring it yourself, as you promised Lord Bauff some; let it be put up from mine, and if you should come down and I may be gone to sea in ye sloop, you'll be sure to see Jno. at Norfolk, and likewise the rest of ye gentlemen, who will be glad to see you, and leave what snake roots and ginsang you intend for me at Mrs. Bordland's in Hampton, as I shall be once a month or five weeks there. The gentlemen of the mess desire their comp^ts^ to you. John desires his duty to you and Mother, and love to his Brothers. I am

Your most aff^t^ Broy^r^, JAS. HUME.*

This sloop is to be fitted out at the expense of the colony, but manned and victualed by the King.

* This brother James was killed in the spring of 1758, commanding the Fire Ship Pluto, whilst engaging a French letter of marque ship in the bay of Biscay.

Letter of George Hume to his sister Isabell, the wife of Ninian Home:

DEAR SISTER ISABELL: I had the favour of a letter from you by James Hunter, dated ye 22nd of March, 1747. I sent you an answer, but have had none from you since. You cannot but have opportunities enough and should be glad to hear from you, how you are, as also all enqr. friends. Am glad to hear you are so well settled at home, and wch I hope will be your satisfaction, and I imagine by this time our Broy^r^ Jno. is also settled at home, and also glad to hear our mother is so well, who I am certain must be old and infirm by y^s^ time. The county I live in was divided last Assembly, and ye part I live in is called Culpeper, ye other of Orange still, wherefore direct for me living in ye fork

of Rappahannock river, Culpeper county, Virginia. I am very well and in good health, however I find myself fail and not able to walk the mountains as I have done. I have had so much cold and endured so much hardships over our mountains it will make old whether I will or not. Pray remember me to all friends as enquire after me. I am Your affate Br, G. HUME.

Letter of George Hume, of Virginia, to his brother, Doctor Jno. Hume, Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland, who was a surgeon in the British Navy:

DEAR BROTHER: I understood by Willie Hunter you wrote by him last year to me, but he, not knowing who I was, and ye letter being directed to me living in Rapn, gave it to ye ——, who carried it around to ——, yt after all ye inquiry I could not make out nor hear of it, though should have been heartily glad to have heard from you. May you let me hear from you by ye first opportunity, and pray let me know how all was at home, and if our old mother is alive, and how all affairs stand, which would be a very great satisfaction to me at such a distance. I have no news to write to you, only I am hoping this will find you and all my Broyrs and sisters in ye same condition, very well. Still travelling about in ye backwoods over our great country, and it increases so fast, I still find some business. Ye King's business were over very slack, most of ye lands as belongs to ye crown being surveyed, but have got into ye Lord Fairfax business, being proprietors of ye N. Neck of Virginia, and being now in ye country himself, which I hope will hold gd. You will let me hear from you by ye first opportunity and send your letters for me to Mr. Jno. Hunter in Duns, directed to the care of Mr. Wm. and James Hunter, merchants in Fredericksburg, Rapn River, Virga, and I shall be sure of them. I shall add no more at present, only hoping you will let me hear from you soon as possible and remember my duty to my mother if alive. With love to all my brothers and sisters, and I remain

Your loving Br, G. HUME.

Fbr ye 15th, 1751.

To Doctor Jno. Hume, at Wedderburn, near Berwick on Tweed.

Letter of George Hume, of Culpeper county, Va., August 22nd, 1754, to his brother, Capt Jno. Hume, directed to Wedderburn, Scotland, who was in the British Navy, and died August 30th, 1758.

DEAR BROYR: I take ye opportunity to let you know we are all well only I am grown so crazy, no more fit to go in the backwoods; our country is so far back settled that we are obliged to go above 100 miles before I can come to work. I am so broke by ye hardships I have endured in lying in ye backwoods that we are obliged to go, also have lost my sight so far that without spectacles I scarce discern ye degrees of my compass yt it kills me to travel so far and over such mountains as you know we have, and of late have been very much afflicted by old colds and lying out so much wch now begins to come upon me. When James was in ye county I was always telling him I used to go to ye Branches of Mississippy to survey land there, and he used to laugh at me, thinking it impossible, as I believe however it has now proved true, for we have at last met wth ye French. A parcel of gentlemen who have got a grant from ye king for a great deal of land in this a branch of Mississippy and last spring built a fort on this river. Ye French let ym alone till finished, then came and took possession without bloodshed, but before that I do not understand any damage to our back settlers, only built forts I suppose to stop us from coming any nearer, we thinking the land belongs to us, and they think it belongs ym. And there was a great noise went about the French were coming upon us. Several young men listed themselves, beat up for volnteers, and I believe got about or near 400 in Virga, who went out against ye French, and at the same time raised an army also, and some time since about ye end of May last a party of our soldiers met with a party of the French. I am informed by ye French prisoners whom I saw, there were 35 of ym, and 32 of our men, besides some of our indians had a skirmish, and I understand our men killed 9 of ye French, one got away and ye rest they took prisoners and sent down to Williamsburg, and we only lost one man. Our men built a fort on ye same river Ohio as the French and some distance from theirs, wherein our men lay and I imagine intended to lay by for some more recruits, being far inferior in numbers to ye French. We had I believe some come from New York, and 2 or 3 hundred from Carolina, who were to go under the command of one Col. Ennes, a Scotsman from Carolina, who was to

be chief commander, but before they got out to our army ye French set on ours and have quite beat y^m^ with a great slaughter on both sides. Our men behaved very well, but being so far inferior in numbers to ye French, they being —— to be good—— and but between 3 or 400 men were obliged to yield, quit ye field, make peace for one year, and none of us to go over ye Alleghany mountains, which they say belongs to ye King of France. Since what will be ye event I know not yet. That I am obliged to give out going so far, I content myself with a little business about home, for unless I were to move 2 or 3 hundred miles further back, it would not be worth my while to move, and y^t^ is what I can not think of doing if I can make any other shift. I have taken your advice about my sons. I haye two now of age. Geo. and Francis. Geo. follows my business however, he is very careful and industrious, but unless he goes 3 or 400 miles back it will not be worth his while, tho he works now for me and I am in hopes he will do well. Francis is the planter and I am in hopes he will do well. As for John I am in hopes he may do well enough, but I could never persuade him to go in a merchant ship though, he never will, and the capt^n^ as brought him in offered him his mates place if he would go home again with him, but he would not go and still wants to be in a King's ship. I have 3 younger sons, no daughters. Am glad to hear our Moth^r^ holds it so well. Pray give my duty to her, with my respects to ye Doctor and Laird. I am Your most affectionate Brother,

G. HUME.

Culpepper Co., Virg^a^, Aug. 22nd, 1754.

P. S.—Should be glad to hear from James or in what place or nation he is in.

Our assembly are soon sitting I believe chiefly on y^t^ occurrence, if, we shall soon hear. I have no oy^r^ news to tell you—money is so scarce it is a rare thing to see a dollar, and at publick places where great monied men will bet on cock fights, horse races, etc., ye noise is not now as it used to be—one pistol to 2 or 3 pistoles to one—it is now common cry 2 cows and calves to one or 3 to one or sometimes 4 hogsheads tob^o^ to one and y^t^ gives no price, so I do not know how we shall maintain a war, ye French very much ye advantage of us. G. HUME.

To Captn Jno. Hume, at Wedderburn. Politeness to the care of Mr. John Hunter, merchant in Duns, Scotland.

Letter of N. Hume, who married Isabell Hume, sister of George Hume, of Virginia. January 30, 1759:

BRAXTON, Jany 30th, 1759.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of both your letters—one of Aug^{t}, 1757, I rec^{d} a year after ye date. Am sorry to tell you that James was killed in spring last engaging a French letter of marque ship in the bay of Biscay; it was hard to be killed in his first cruize and just when life became tolerable to him. I am sure he dearly earned what he got and think he merited a better fate, but that nowadays is too little minded—poor man, he is gone and I hope is happy.

Your brother, the Captn, who had been long afflicted with the gout, died 30th of Aug. last. Can not inform you how they settled their affairs, as none of your brothers spoke to me of it. Lady Wedderburn looks as well as she has some twenty years past—walks upon crutches, occasioned by a fall she got about three years agoe. The Laird has been dangerously ill of a fever —is now seemingly well, but recovers his strength slowly. The Doctor is but tender—keeps his health pretty well by care and regular living. This is a melancholy subject which I sincerely sympathize with you in. I delivered my cousin's letter to his sister, which she has answered. My family I hope are all well, but dispersed. Ninian has been settled in St. Christopher's these three years past. George is following out his business as a writer, have got him appointed commisar of Landes, tho of small profit may be a means to bring him into business. My oldest daughter has been with her grandmother this four years past. Have ye young boy Frank and two daughters at home. I regret your situation in time of war, but hope you are now safe, and if the next campaign be as successful as the last, I hope the French will be driven out of American—at least will be confined within very narrow limits. All your friends at Edin^{br} are well. My two youngest brothers, David and Tom, have been very luckee—the first has been but about three or four years in the army, and has now a troop in the Scots Grays, now in Germany; the other is a Leftenant in the Scots fusilers at Gibralter. The Doctor rec^{d} yours of Aug., 1757, and I hear honoured your Draft. You are no higher taxed than we are in this country—fourteen millions here to be raised for the service of the current year. My wife

would have wrote by this opportunity, but delayed it until another. Shall always be glad to hear of you and family's well being. I am

Your most ob^{t} serv^{t}, N. HOME.

MARRIAGE BONDS IN GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

(*Continued from Vol. VII., p. 198.*)

December 24, '81. Martin Palmer to Elizabeth Powers; sec., Maddison Powers. Wm. Powers consents to daus. m'ge.

October 23, '85. Edward Houchens to Nancy Clements; sec., Jesse Clements.

August 15, '85. Wm. Poore to Judith Sampson; sec., Wm. Sampson.

July 4, '88. Wm. Hatcher to Jane L. Mayo; sec., Robert Mayo.

October 17, '83. Wm. Redford to Susanna Ellis; sec., Archer Pledge.

December 18, '82. Matthew Nightingale to Judith Perkins; sec., Maddison Powers.

April 16, '84. Howell Lewis to Anne Bolling; sec., Robert Lewis, Jun.; witn., John Bolling, Jr., John Woodson, Jr. John Bolling consents to dau's m'ge.

August 30, '81. David Mullins to Rosanna Herndon; sec., James William.

March 17, '82. David Mitchell to Betzsy Cosby; sec., Geo. Payne.

September 28, '85. Joseph Green to Lydia Wood; sec., Stephen Crouch.

October 17, '84. David Nowlin to Ann Powell; sec., Daniel Arton. William Powell consents to dau's m'ge.

February 19, '86. John Rountree to Lucy Gordon; sec., John Gordon, who writes consents for his dau., and Randall Rountree, who consents for his son.

February 7, 1787. Robert Poor to Eliza Mimms; sec., Gideon Mimms.

May 29, '87. Isaac Robinson to Elizabeth Wingfield; sec., Daniel Clark.

October 30, '87. Robert Scott to Tabitha Hopper.

September 23, '86. Wm. Anderson to Martha Hancock; sec., George Hancock ×.

August 21, '86. Daniel Trabue to Elizabeth Farrar; sec., Will Farrar.

May 10, '86. Robert Lewis, Jr., to Mary G. Bryce [dau. of Archibald Brice, a Scotch merchant]; sec., Andrew Ware. [Robert Lewis was son of Col. Robert Lewis, of "The Byrd."]

September 29, '86. Nathaniel Parrish to Martha Clarkson; sec., Anson Clarkson.

June 18, '87. Wm. Martin to Ann Green; sec., Sherrard Parrish.

December 18, '86. Meredith Parrish × to Eliza Curtis; sec., Sherrard Parrish.

November 17, '86. Jesse Holbrook to Susanna Meanley; sec., Peter Walker.

May 7, '87. Wm. Richards to Judith Martin; sec., Wm. Martin.

June 15, '86. Gwathney Dabney to Elizabeth Maddox; sec., Tarleton Payne. James Maddox writes consent to dau's m'ge.

January 10, '86. Burwell Baugh to Betsy Neves; sec., Geo. Payne.

December 12, '86. Thomas Railey to Martha Woodson; sec., Matthew Pleasants.

July 8, '86. George Dromwright to Eliza Riddle; sec., Archer Riddle.

October 2, '86. Mitchell Martin to Jennie Clark; sec., Wm. Martin.

November 27, '87. David Carroll to Sally Carroll; sec., Wm. Clarke.

October 24, '87. Matthew Johnson to Mary Mantle; sec., Elisha Leake.

May 14, '87. Smith Payne to Margaret B. Payne; sec., W. N. Woodson.

June 9, '87. Francis Blankenship to Polly Woolbanks; sec., John Clements.

May 7, '87. Richard McCary to Nancy Martin; sec., Wm. Martin.

August 16, '86. Nicholas Crutchfield × to Sarah Williams; sec., Charles Nuckolls.

July 4, '86. Moses Hicks to Eliza Johnson; sec., Meshach Hicks.

December 17, '87. Stephen Mallory to Mary Banks; sec., Gwathney Dabney.

January 30, '87. Jesse Clark to Lucy Willis; sec., Wm. Willis.

October 9, '87. Daniel McCoy to Jane Parrish; sec., Wm. Burgess.

December 13, '87. Thomas Bernard to Elizabeth Laprade, dau. John Laprade.

December 8, '85. Robert Bradshaw to Mary Bradshaw; sec., John Bradshaw.

July 18, '85. Wm. Webber's bond as minister of the Gospel.

January 23, '85. John Smither to Agatha Payne; sec., Wm. George; Agatha Payne's consent for daughter.

July 18, '85. Reuben Ford's bond as minister of the Gospel (Baptist church).

December 15, '83. Wm. Saunders to Sally Crow; sec., Matthew Vaughan.

November 15, '84. Lewis Shaudoin (Baptist preacher) to Kitty Mimms; sec., Gideon Mimms.

September 26, '80. Wm. Lee, of Northumberland to Jane Payne, dau. of John Payne, elder, who writes consent.

March 17, 1782. Nathaniel Harris to Mary Howard; sec., Wm. Hix.

October 16, 1780. Anderson Peers to Judith Laprade; sec., Strangeman Hutchins. John Laprade's consent to dau's m'ge.

July 3, '88. John Lee to Jane Tuggle; sec., Henry Tuggle.

October 26, '85. Wm. Williams × to Canadace Meeks; sec., Wm. Vineset ×.

April 28, '80. Howell Lewis to Betsy Coleman; sec., Robert Coleman, Howell Lewis, of Granville county, North Carolina, consents for son, and certifies him 21 years 2 April, 1780.

December 18, 1788. Edward Willis to Susanna Smith; sec., George Payne.

April 8, '83. Peter Walker to Elenor Clarke; sec., Thomas Hodges.

April 15, '85. Johnson Hodges × to Eliz. Mulles; sec., George Payne. Willoughby Mulles consents for dau.

December 18, 1780. David Jarratt to Anna Wade; sec., Devereux Jarratt.

November 21, '85. Baxter Folkes to Susanna Webber; sec., Philip Webber.

December 11, '80. David M. Randolph to Mary Randolph; sec., Brett Randolph. Thomas M. Randolph consents to dau's m'ge, and that David M. Randolph was 21 March, 1780.

January 23, '81. James Davenport to Mary Rutherford, dau. Wm. Rutherford, who is security.

March 21, '85. John Thompson to Sarah Strong; sec., John Strong.

November 21, '85. Jesse Redd to Mary Woodson; sec., Matthew Woodson.

August 18, 1788. Wm. Johnson × to Susanna Holland; sec., Edw. Matthews.

December 23, '85. Benj. Watkins to Anna Riddle; sec., John Riddle.

October 11, '81. Pleasant Turner × to Agnes Woodson; sec., Archer Pledge.

December 27, '81. John Farrar to Sarah Harris; sec., Barrett Farrar.

January 11, '88. Rowling Pointer × to Rebecca Walker; sec., Wm. Perkins ×. Peter Walker consents.

December 4, '81. Larner Bradshaw to Ann Bradshaw; sec., Geo. Payne.

September 17, '84. Isham Railey, of Chesterfield county, to Susanna Woodson; sec., Isham Woodson. John Woodson consents for dau's m'ge.

April 8, 1785. Richard Johnson to Milly Walker; sec., Shadrach Walker.

August 19, '82. Isaac Pleasants to Jane Pleasants; sec., Archibald Pleasants.

September 15, '88. Reuben Cosby × to Lucy Alvis; sec., John Alvis.

December 20, '84. Stephen Southall to Martha Wood; sec., Samuel Pryor.

December 20, '84. Archibald Riddle to Frances Massie: sec., James Robards.

December 30, '80. Nathaniel Moss to Joanna Johnson; sec., Samuel Moss.

June 16, '88. David Hudson to Mary Clopton; sec., Benjamin Clopton.

December 24, '85. Wm. Brown to Isabel Herndon; sec., Lewis Herndon.

February 17, 1783. Charles Johnson, Jr., to Mary Ann Farrar; sec., Stephen Farrar.

March 25, '89. Newton Curd to Elizabeth Hatcher; sec., Edmund Curd. Thomas Hatcher consents to his dau's m'ge.

October 21, '88. Benj. Colvard to Mary George; sec., James George.

June 16, '88. Peter Johnston to Mary Wood; sec., Stephen Southall.

February 4, '83. Stephen Mayo to Ann Isbell; sec., Edw. McBride.

March 18, '89. Turner Clarke, Jr., to Eliza Ann Cragball; sec., Isham Clarke.

November 25, '85. Peter Walker to Elizabeth Ellis; sec., Richard Johnston.

April 21, '83. Patrick Vaughan ta Mary Smith; sec., Elijah Bronfield.

November 25, '85. Thomas Pankey to Martha Cannon; sec., James Johnson.

March 8, '85. Thomas Poor to Frances Matthews; sec., Edw. Matthews.

January 12, '88. Charles F. Payne to Polly Adams; sec., Josiah Payne. Thomas Adams consents to dau's m'ge.

October 29, 1784. Wm. Stark to Elizabeth Kernear.

May 16, 1785. Samuel Proffit. × to Molly Massie; sec., Charles Massie.

November 5, '83. Abraham Pruett to Ann Davison; sec., John Jouett, Jr.

October 25, '85. John Davis to Nancy Walmack; sec., Richard Walmack ×.

October 15, '84. Robert Pleasants, Jr., to Elizabeth Randolph. Thomas M. Randolph consents to dau's m'ge; sec., George Payne.

December 11, '85. Obediah Pruett to Frances Jarrett; sec., Abraham Pruitt.

November 12, '83. Hughes Bowles to Mary Shipp; sec., Lewis Wilbourne ×.

November 15, '83. John Kesher to Sarah Parrish; sec., Flemming Payne.

December 20, '84. Benjamin Johnson to Rachel Pace; sec., Francis Pace.

December 27, '84. Shadrach Alvis × to Judith Hancock; sec., David Alvis ×.

February 15, '85. Charles Rodes to Jane Hopkins; sec., John Martin, Jr.

August 19, '82. Robert Farrar to Fanny Woodson; sec., Matthew Woodson.

October 11, '85. John Saunders × to Anne Cawthorn; sec., James Whitelock.

July 22, 1789. Joseph Walker to Susannah Willis; sec., Zach. Alvis. Ellender Willis' letter of consent to dau's m'ge.

July 31, '87. George Walker to Eliza Green; sec., Wm. Walker ×.

July 19, '84. Perrin Redford to Susanna Woodson; sec., Joseph Woodson.

DAINGERFIELD FAMILY.

WILLIAM[1] DAINGERFIELD patented land on the Rappahannock river in Rappahannock county in 1667. He died before 1671, when a grant was made to John Daingerfield on the same river, and in the same county, for 560 acres "formerly granted to Frances Daingerfield, the wife of William Daingerfield, deceased."

(1) WILLIAM[1] DAINGERFIELD and Frances, his wife, had issue (2) JOHN[2] (aged seventy in 1701; deposition in Essex county), married 1669-1671* Anne Walker, dau. of Col. John Walker, of the Virginia Council. She had previously married John Payne (son of John Payne); and a daughter, Elizabeth Payne, by this marriage was wife of Henry Thacker in 1690. (Deed in Middlesex county.) Mrs. Thacker in her will, proved July 6, 1714, makes "brother [half-brother] William Daingerfield and son-in-law John Vivion," exors.

In 1671, John Daingerfield, "in right of his wife Anne and Frances daus. to Col. Walker, deced," appealed to the General Court. Edwin Conway married Sarah Walker, another dau.,

* In 1669 Sarah Walker divided her property between Col. John Walker's six daus., Ann Paine, Frances, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Easter, and her son Henry and dau. Mary Burden. (*Rappahannock Records.*)

and Mr. John Stone married the widow, Sarah Walker, whose husband, previous to Col. John Walker, was Col. Henry Fleet. (*General Court Records.*)

John Daingerfield died at a very advanced age. His will was dated October 13, 1713, and was proved in Essex county June 21, 1720. He gave 30£ sterl. to Ann Thacker, daughter of Frances Thacker, and a gold ring of 20s. to Elizabeth Thacker [wife of Henry Thacker], Frances Thacker [wife of Edwin Thacker], and Ann Fox [wife of Samuel Fox]. The residue of his estate he gave to his son (3) *William*[3] *Daingerfield.* There was another son, (4) John[3] Daingerfield, who married Mary Conway, his first cousin, dau. of Col. Edwin Conway and Sarah Walker. He died *sine prole,* and his widow on April 16, 1707, married Major James Ball. (*Hayden,* p. 234.)

(3) WILLIAM[3] DAINGERFIELD, his surviving brother, married Elizabeth Bathurst, daughter of Lancelot Bathurst, of Virginia, fifth son of Sir Edward Bathurst, of Sussex county, England, whose estates were sequestered on account of his loyalty to the crown (see Burke's *"Extinct and Dormant Baronetage"*). She was widow of William Tomlin. William[3] Daingerfield's will was proved in Essex county November 18, 1735. It mentions son (5) *William*[4], (6) *Edwin*[4], (7) dau. Elizabeth, (8) dau. Martha. It makes Col. Edwin Thacker * and his two sons exors.

(6) EDWIN[4] DAINGERFIELD resided in New Kent, was captain, etc., married Mary Bassett (born August 7, 1716; died August 23, 1755), daughter of Col. William Bassett, of Eltham. (She married, secondly, Edward Hack Moseley.) They had issue (9) Mary Bassett[5], who married William Starke (son of William Starke and Mary Bolling (see QUARTERLY, IV., pp. 270, 271). (10) William[5], who in 1766 was trustee with Alexander Bolling and William Allen for the sale of "Broadway" in Prince George county. Perhaps other children.

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* Henry Thacker married Eltonhead Conway, dau. of Col. Edwin Conway and Martha Eltonhead. In 1685-'86 his son, Henry Thacker, in behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, Edwin, Chicheley Corbin, Martha, Lettice, and Alice, sued Mr. William Stanard, who had married the widow Eltonhead, and had the estate of their deceased father in his hands, and had left the county. (*Middlesex County Records.*) Col. Edwin Thacker was son of Edwin Thacker above named and Frances his wife. (See *Hayden,* p. 235-237.)

(5) WILLIAM[4] DAINGERFIELD married Apphia Fauntleroy, dau. of Col. Griffin Fauntleroy, of Northumberland county. Griffin Fauntleroy's will names wife Ann, sons Griffin and Bushrod, daus. Mary, Eliz. Edwards and Katherine, son-in-law William Daingerfield, granddau. Elizabeth Daingerfield and Katherine Daingerfield. William Daingerfield "died at his home in Essex, April 29, 1769, at an advanced age" (*Virginia Gazette*). His will is recorded at Tappahannock, and names children, (11) *William*[5], (12) Elizabeth, who in 1769 married Hon. Meriwether Smith (see QUARTERLY), (13) Ann Bushrod, who married —— Meredith, and had dau. Letitia, (14) Molly, (15) Martha, (16) Lucy, (17) Leroy, (18) John, who died before his father, leaving his "a legacy in the Indies;" (19) Hannah. The will was proved Dec. 18, 1769, by Meriwether Smith. Names also "Cousin Robinson Daingerfield."

Of these, (11) WILLIAM[5] DAINGERFIELD married Mary Willis, daughter and heiress of John Willis and Elizabeth Madison, sister of President Madison. He was colonel in the Continental Army. His will was proved in Spotsylvania county October 1, 1781. Issue, (20) *John*[6], who married in 1787 Frances Southall, dau. of Peyton Southall, (21) William[6], who married Elizabeth Thruston (QUARTERLY, VI., p. 16), (22) Henry[6], (23) Elizabeth, (24) Katherine, married Major George Washington Lewis, (25) Molly, married Capt. John Battaile, November 18, 1807, (26) Anne, (27) Sarah.

(20) JOHN[6] DAINGERFIELD and Frances Southall his wife had issue, (25) JOHN[7], who married Eleanor Bowles Armistead, dau. of John Armistead and Lucy Baylor, of Caroline, and had issue. Henry W.[8] Daingerfield, late of Essex county, who married Courtney Tucker Upshaw; Emily, Armistead, William, George, Lucy and Ann.

NOTE ON BATHURST FAMILY BY DR. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Lancelot Bathurst,* born 1646, came to Virginia before 1680, is entered in the Visitation of Gloucestershire of 1682 as "Lancelot Bathurst, of Virginia, married there and living at 36 in 1682." Granted 1300 acres in New Kent county April 16, 1683 (*Book*, VII., p. 269), and had

* High Sheriff New Kent county in 1698 (*Vestry Book of St. Peter's Parish.*)

other grants later (*Virginia Land Records*). Appointed August 1, 1684, by Edmund Jenings Attorney-Genral of Virginia, his deputy for Henrico county (*Virginia Historical Society Col. X.*, 372). On list of Virginia attorneys 1680 (*Virginia Magazine*, I., 252). Clerk of the Committee on Private Causes, and of Committee on Examination of Records, 1689 (*Palmer's Calendar*, I., 22). Justice of New Kent county, 1699, 1702 (*Virginia Magazine*, I., 235, 369). Lancelot Bathurst[1] and —— his wife had issue: i. Lawrence Bathurst,[2] died unmarried, will Dec. 29, 1704, proved Feb. 11, 1705, in Essex county, mentions bros.-in-law Wm. Tomlin, Francis Meriwether and Drury Stith. ii. Elizabeth Bathurst, married first Wm. Tomlin, who died in 1708, and second in 1709 Wm. Daingerfield. iii. Mary Bathurst, married first Francis Meriwether, second Reuben Welch, third Hon. John Robinson. iv. Susanna Bathurst, married Drury Stith, who died 1740.

February 10, 1708–'9. Elizabeth Tomlin admin'x. of Wm. Tomlin, dec'd, gave bond in £1000 for the admin. of his estate, with Francis Meriwether and Sam'l Thacker as bondsmen. (*Essex County Records.*)

March 10, 1708-'9. The estate of Wm. Tomlin, deceased, is ordered to be inventoried and appraised and Elizth Tomlin, widow of said deceased, ordered to make oath to the inventory. (*Essex County Records.*)

February, 1709–'10. Wm. Daingerfield and Elizth his wife appear as parties to a suit.

October 9, 1713. Wm. Stanard sues Wm. Daingerfield, who married Elizabeth, widow and adminx of Wm. Tomlin, dec'd.

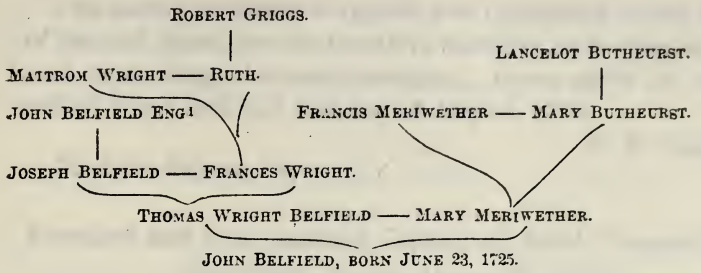
All this from Essex County Records, as also the following:

August 10, 1696. Mary Meriwether, of Essex county, to John Battle, power of att'y to acknowl. deed of her husband Francis Meriwether to David Catlet.

April 9, 1713. Admin. bond of Francis Meriwether by Mary Meriwether his adminx in £5000. Sureties, Wm. Daingerfield and Wm. Young.

October 21, 1740. Thos. Wright Belfield and Mary uxr., James Skelton and Jane uxr., and Francis Smith and Lucy uxr.—against Theodk Bland and Frances uxr. about certain lands wh. Mary Robinson, late of Essex county, formerly Mary Meriwether, widow of Francis Meriwether of said county, held as dower, and divers lands settled by Reuben Welch, of S. Farnham Par., to the use of the said Reuben and Mary his wife and heirs—in default of which to the use of Thos. Meriwether (now dead), son of Francis aforesaid, and by Thomas' death are come to your orators, Mary, Jane and Lucy, daus. of sd Francis Meriwether and sisters of Thomas, and to Frances Bland (now under age), wife of Theodk Bland, and dau. of Drury Bolling and Elizabeth his wife, another of the daus. of sd Francis Meriwether.

January 5, 1731. Hon. John Robinson, of Spottsylvania county, and Mary Welch, of Essex county, widow—marriage settlement.



This chart pedigree, as it stands, is entered on a flyleaf of the Belfield prayer-book, and is in the handwriting of the above John Belfield (born 23 June, 1725, died 19 August, 1805), who seems to have taken some delight in genealogy. You see he puts down his grandmother Mary as the daughter of Lancelot Bathurst.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROGERS OF CAROLINE.

AN OFFICER IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, 1776–1782.

(Copies of valuable historical data taken from the originals in the possession of his grand-nephew, General John Cox Underwood, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.)

Entered the Continental Army early in 1776.

I do hereby certify of my own knowledge that early in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six Captain John Rogers entered into the Army and served in one of the regiments on Continental establishment. Given under my hand this the 23d day of October, 1792. OLIVER TOWLES,

Late Lt. Colo. in the Virg'a line on Cont.l. establishmt.

Appointed Lieutenant in Virginia State Service, August 11, 1778. *Eastern Illinois.*

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, ESQ:
Colonel, Commandant of the eastern Illinois,
St: Vincent & Dependencies, &c., &c.

By Virtue of the Power & Authority to me given by his Excellency Patrick Henry Governour or chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

I do hereby nominate & appoint you Lieutenant in the service of the said State, you are therefore carefully to do your Duty as such in all things thereunto belonging. Given under my hand & seal at Fort Clark this 11th day of August, 1778.

G. R. CLARK.

To John Rogers, Esq:

Promoted and Commissioned Captain of Light Dragoons, Virginia State Forces, August 22, 1779.

The Commonwealth of Virginia to John Rogers, Gentleman, greeting:

KNOW YOU that from the special Trust and Confidence which is reposed in your Fidelity, Courage, Activity, and good Conduct, our Governour with the advice of the COUNCIL OF STATE, doth hereby constitute and appoint you the said John Rogers — Captain of a Company of Lt. Dragoons in the Forces of this Commonwealth.

IN TESTIMONY whereof these our Letters are made patent. Witness THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, our faid Governour at Williamsburg on the Twenty-second Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thoufand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Inquiry into Conduct and Acquittal of Capt. John Rogers, During His Command at Kaskaskias.

FORT JEFFERSON, *March* 8, 1781.

SIR: Whereas I have understood there has and are to be Complaints Entered against my Conduct During my Command at Kaskaskias, I request that you will Order a board of Enquiry to sit to morrow to Inspect into my Conduct During such Command. Your complying with the above request will greatly oblige

Your obt. Servant, JNO. ROGERS.

(*A Copy.*)

Capt. Robert George, Comd.

FORT JEFFERSON, *9th March*, 1781.

At a court of enquiry held by order of Robert George, Capt.

Command. (at the request of Capt. Rogers) to enquire into Capt. John Rogers's Conduct during his Command at Kaskaskias.

Capt. Kellar, *President,*
Capt. Roberts,
Lieut. Clark,
Lieut. Girault,
Lieut. Garney,
Cornet Thurston, } *Members.*

William Clark, actg. as Judge Advocate.

The Court met according to order and being Sworn proceeded to enquire into the Cause in hearing.

The Court having made examination, and finding no proof of any misconduct in Capt. Rogers, and there being no Alligations exhibited against him but frivolous Reports do acquit him.

(Signed) ABRAHAM KELLAR, *President.*

Approved of
ROBERT GEORGE, *Capt. Comdt.*

A True Copy.
WILLIAM CLARK, *Judge Advocate.*

ROGERS' DRAGOONS GRANTED FURLOWS.

In Council Dec'r 15th, 1781.

The inclosed is referred to Col'o Davis.

BEN'J HARRISON.

(Enclosure.)

Extract of Gen'l C., Dated Fort Nelson Oct'r 3d, 1781.

Capt. John Rogers will march his Troop of Light Dragoons to Fredericksburg to be disposed of by his Excellency the Governor.

Test: JOHN CRITTENDEN, *V. A.*

Davies to Rogers } Order.

Capt. Rogers will indulge his men with furlows for two months if he thinks so long a time necessary, and will collect them at Fredericksburg, and make timely application for cloathing.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

War Office Dec'r 15th, 1781.

THE LAST PAY ABSTRACT OF A TROOP OF LIGHT DRAGOONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN JOHN ROGERS, COMMENCING THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1781, AND ENDING THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1782.

NAMES.	RANK.	COMMENCING.	WHEN DISCHARGED, DEAD OR DESERTED.	IN SERVICE.		PAY PER MO.	SUBS. PER MO.			
John Rogers	Capt.,	1st Oct.,	Present,	4	17	$50	$10	£82	4	---
James Meriwether,	Lieut.,	Do.	Do.	4	17	33	5	52	10	4
John Thurston,	Cornet,	Do.	Do.	4	17	26	5	43	7	8
1 Henry Goodloe,	Sergt.,	Do.	Do.	4	17	10	---	16	14	---
2 Francis Spilman,	Do.	Do.	Discharged 2nd Jan.,	3	4	10	---	9	8	---
3 Domanick Welch,	Privt.,	Do.	Do. 14th January,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
4 Casper Galer,	Do.	Do.	Present,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
5 John Campbell,	Do.	Do.	Discharged 1st Jan.,	3	33	8	---	7	15	---
6 John Murphy,	Do.	Do.	Do. 14th February,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
7 Travis Booton,	Do.	Do.	Do. 14th February,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
8 Wm. Froggett,	Do.	Do.	Present,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
9 William Leam,	Do.	Do.	Discharged 1st Jan.,	3	3	8	---	7	15	---
10 James Spilman,	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	3	3	8	---	7	15	---
11 James Corder,	Do.	Do.	Present,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
12 William Hooton,	Do.	Do.	Discharged 14th Feb.,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
13 Barney Heggans,	Do.	Do.	Do. 1st January,	3	3	8	---	7	15	---
14 Michael O'Harrone,	Do.	Do.	Do. 14th February,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
15 Michael Glass,	Do.	Do.	Present,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
16 John Jones,	Do.	Do.	Discharged 14th Feb.,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
17 William Kendall,	Do.	Do.	Do. 1st January,	3	3	8	---	7	15	---
18 James Durrett,	Do.	Do.	Present,	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
19 George Smith,	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
20 Florence Mahoney,	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
21 John Wheler,	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
22 Dick Richards,	Do.	Do.	Do.	4	17	8	---	11	8	4
								£411	4	0

Richmond, December 2d, 1782.

Sworn to before

JNO. PENDLETON, JR.

ROGERS A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

(The documentary evidence is in possession of his grand nephew, Joseph Underwood Rogers, Esq., of Glasgow, Ky.)

The printed part of the ornate certificate of his membership in the society of the Cincinnati is as follows:

Be it known that JOHN ROGERS, Esquire, of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA is a Member of the Society of the CINCINNATI; instituted by the Officers of the American army at the Period of its Dissolution, as well as to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to NORTH AMERICA, as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for Public Defence, and uniting in Acts of brotherly affection and Bonds of perpetual Friendship the Members constituting the same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my Hand at Mount Vernon in the State of . . . . VIRGINIA . . . . . this first . . . . Day of March . . . . in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven . . . . and in the Eleventh . . . . Year of the Independence of the United States.

By order,

(Signed) S. KNOX, *Secretary.*
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON, *President.*

PERIOD OF SERVICE OF PROMINENT OFFICERS.

(*In Capt. John Rogers' handwriting.*)

Robert George served in Contl. Service from the 4th December, 1777, to the 4th June, 1779, at which time he was appointed Capt. of Artillery in the service of Virginia and served from thence to 15th Feby., 1784, inclusive.

Abraham Chaplain served from 13th of Jany., 1778, to 14th Apl., 1783.

George R. Clark served from 2nd Jany., 1778, to 26th June, 1783.

John Rogers served from (early in the year) 1776 to the 14th Feby., 1782.

It may be set forth that I have served between five and six years (nearly six), that in May, 1779, the Assembly passed a resolution by way of acknowledgment of their approbation of my Services, and that I continued in active service until all hostilities had actually ceased. I then retired subject to be called out should circumstances again require it. JOHN ROGERS.

NOTE.—Captain John Rogers was born in 1757, was between 18 and 19 years old when he volunteered and enlisted in the Continental Army in 1776; was 21 when appointed Lieutenant by his cousin, General Geo. Rogers Clark in 1778, and 22 when commissioned Captain of Light Dragoons by Governor Thomas Jefferson in 1779. He was said to have been the youngest officer of his grade in the Revolutionary army, and first served with the Continental forces in Lower Virginia, then in the spring of 1778 he joined Clark's expedition to the west, where he participated in the capture of Kaskaskias and Vincennes, and afterward commanded the guard which conducted the British Governor Hamilton and other prisoners from Vincennes, through the wilderness nearly 1,000 miles, to Richmond, Va. He was talented, brave, good and handsome; never married and died suddenly, April 16, 1794, in the prime of manhood, aged 37 years.

CHILES FAMILY.*

(1) WALTER[1] CHILES, merchant, patented 400 acres near the Falls of Appomattox river, where Petersburg is situated. He represented Charles City county in the General Assembly, was speaker, and in 1652 member of the Council. He married, first, Elizabeth, by whom he had (2) William[2], (3) *Walter*[2]. His second wife was probably Alice Luckin, who married, secondly, John Page. He died about 1658. His "son and heir" (3) WALTER[2] was a burgess for James City county, married Susannah ——, and was dead before 1672, leaving issue (4) *John*[3], (5) Henry[3], of New Kent, who had issue between 1690 and 1706, Henry, Walter and James. When Hanover was formed out of New Kent, Henry[3] Chiles was vestryman of St. Paul's Parish. In 1720 the vestry book of that parish announces his death. In 1730 Henry Chiles (probably his son) and Anne his wife, of Hanover, made a deed for lands in Goochland. In 1749 Anne Chiles made a deed, recorded in Albemarle, taken from Goochland. (6) Elizabeth[3], who married Henry Tyler, of Bruton Parish, great-great-grandfather of President John Tyler.

(4) JOHN[3], eldest son, married Mary —— before 1690. He was messenger to the Council in 1693. He patented 900 acres in 1691 situated in New Kent county in the freshes of York river above Mehixton.† This part of the county was afterwards in Hanover county, and the tract appears to have been purchased about 1730 by Mann Page from Henry Chiles.‡ There is a patent to said John Chiles in 1701 as church warden of St. Margaret's Parish in King William.§ In 1723 Eleanor Chiles moved the Council "to stop a patent to (7) *Henry Chiles*[4] or any other of the children of John Chiles deced," in King William.§ In 1725 and 1727 "HENRY CHILES[4]" of King William county" patented lands in Henrico (Goochland county). In 1736 he was living in Spotsylvania county.‖ In 1756, having intermarried with Susannah, widow of John Graves, he executed a bond

* QUARTERLY, I., p. 75-78; VI., p. 147.

† In 1690 John Chiles obtained another patent for land in New Kent on Crump's Creek (now Hanover).

‡ See *Hening's Statutes*, V., p. 278. § *Council Book.*

‖ Spotsylvania and Caroline counties were formed in part from King William county. St. Margaret's Parish was partly in King William, partly in Caroline, and partly in Spotsylvania.

to protect Thomas Graves, the younger, in his si[illegible]part of his father's estate. The same year he executed with l[illegible]wife Susannah a deed to his "second son John Chiles." His will was proved in Spotsylvania 1763, by which he had issue (8) *Walter*[5], (9) John, (10) William, (11) Henry,* (12) James, (13) Benjamin, (14) Susan, married Hailey, (15) Elizabeth, (16) Ann, (17) Thomas Carr, (18) Sarah. The same year John Chiles gave bond with Walter Chiles security, as guardian of Thomas Carr Chiles and Sarah Chiles, orphans.

A correspondent quoting family authority says that of these children WALTER CHILES[5] married Phebe Carr, daughter of Capt. William Carr (died 1760) and had issue, Susannah, married Wm. Day; Ann, married Ed. P. Thomas; William; Agnes, married Thomas Wallace; Thomas, married Mary Dorsey; Sarah, married John Bradshaw; Elizabeth, married Thomas Davis; Huldah, married David William Standeford; Phebe, married Joseph Whitaker; Walter Carr, married —— Sutton. Carrs and Chileses frequently intermarried, and are scattered numerously over the west. There is a deed in Spotsylvania of (7) HENRY[4] Chiles and Mary his wife about 1749. He married perhaps twice, first Mary (Carr?), second Susannah Graves, widow. The family statement has it that his first wife was Miss Carr, dau. of Capt. Thomas Carr, Sr., and that the second was born Susanna Dicken. In 1761 Christopher Dicken, of Culpeper, and Sarah his wife made a deed for lands in Spotsylvania. Henry[4] Chiles had evidently a brother John, for "Humphry Hill, of King William county, merchant," made a deed recorded in Spotslyvania in 1736 to Henry Chiles, of Spotsylvania, and to John Chiles of King William. In 1761 John Chiles is named as "clapboard carpenter."

A John Chiles' will was recorded in Louisa in 1774, but he left no children. He had nieces, Olive Edwards and Mary Wright.

CARR FAMILY.

Col. Wilson Miles Cary, 215 North Charles street, Baltimore, gives the following data:

"Thomas Carr, Gentleman," the first emigrant of the family, so styled in the patent granted to him April 25, 1701, for 546

* Henry Chiles received, under the will, the home tract of his father.

acres in St. John's Parish in Pamunkey Neck, King William county, Va., for the transportation of 11 persons into the colony, was a Justice of that county court as early as 1702, and High Sheriff in 1708-'9. The name of his wife is not known, but he had at least two sons, viz., 1 *Major Thomas,* 2 *William,* ancestor of the Carrs of Spotsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri.

Major Thomas[2] *Carr of Caroline County* was born in 1678 (see Carr Family Bible). He was one of the original justices appointed for Caroline at its formation in 1728, and until his death a member of its court, ranking second in its commission since May 11, 1732. Previous to the erection of Caroline, he had been Justice of the parent county of King William since 1714, of which he was High Sheriff in 1722-'23. He first appears in the records in 1711 as "Thomas Carr, Junior," and patents in 1718 800 acres in King William. In 1724 he is styled "Captain Thomas Carr, Jr., Gent.," and in 1730, etc., "Major Thomas Carr." Between 1718 and 1736 patents for large tracts of land in the counties of King William, Caroline, Hanover, Louisa and Albemarle were issued to him. He died in Caroline county May 29, 1737. His will, dated May 29, 1735, was proved July 14, 1738. By his wife Mary Dabney (born 1688, married 1704, died September 7, 1748) he left four children, viz., i. *Thomas,* born 1705, who died issueless in 1743 (see will dated July 5th); ii. John (see below); iii. Agnes, married 1730 Colonel John Waller of Spotsylvania, leaving issue, iv. Sarah, born Nov. 14, 1714, died 1772, married 1732 John Minor (1704-'43), a very wealthy planter of Spotsylvania, who also owned large estates in other counties, and left many children.

John Carr, Esq., of "Bear Castle," on Elk Run, Louisa county, was born December 26, 1706, in Caroline county. Member of the county court of Louisa from its formation in 1742 till his death; High Sheriff 1753-'54 (see bond August 28, 1753). Inherited large landed estates. Married, twice: First, Mary [Garland], who died March 10, 1736, leaving one son Thomas, born November 24, 1735, ancestor of the Carrs of North Garden, Albemarle. His second wife, whom he married December 27, 1737, was Barbara Overton, dau. of Capt. James Overton, of Hanover. She was born April 20, 1720, and died December, 1794. He died June 17, 1778 (will July 22, 1773–August 10, 1778). Of his eleven children by second wife, six survived, viz., (1) *Dabney,* of

"Bear Castle," born there October 26, 1743, married July 20, 1765, Martha Jefferson, and died May 16, 1773; (2) Samuel, born 1745, died 1777, *s. p.*, major in Revolutionary army; (3) Elizabeth, born 1747, married Nathaniel Anderson; (4) Overton, of Maryland, born 1752, married Ann, dau. John Addison, of "Oxon Hill," Prince George county, Md.; (5) Garland, of Albemarle county, born 1754, died 1837, married 1783 Mary Phillips, née Winston; (6) Mary, born 1756, married, first, cousin James Minor, of Albemarle."

Capt. WILLIAM[2] CARR, son of Major Thomas[1] Carr, the emigrant, is said to have married, first Miss Chiles, second, Susannah Brooks. His will, dated August 2, 1760, was proved in Spotsylvania county, August 12, 1760, and names wife Susannah and children, (1) Sarah, who married Mordecai Hord, (2) Thomas, (3) William, (4) Ann, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Phebe, (7) *Walter Chiles*[3] *Carr*, (8) Charles Brooks Carr, (9) Agnes Brooks Carr, married William Ellis, (10) Susannah, (11) Mary.

Of these I am told that WALTER CHILES[3] CARR married Elizabeth Chiles, and died in 1848, leaving issue, Susan, *Charles*[4], Phebe, Thomas, Nancy, William Chiles, Virginia, Dabney, Walter, Eliza Minor, Hulda. Of these CHARLES[4] married Elizabeth Todd, of Kentucky, and they had thirteen children, of whom Robert Elisha Todd married Sarah Block.

BIBLE RECORDS OF FOX, CRAWLEY, AND KENNER FAMILIES.*

David Fox was born the 12 of March, 1694.

Elizabeth Crawley, daughter to John Crawley and Spelman his wife, was born the first day of September, 1763. Departed this life on Sunday at half an hour after three, it being the 16th day of June, 1765.

John Crawley was married to his wife Judith Ball, the daughter of Coll° Spencer Ball, the 17th day of January, 1750. She

* These entries are made in an old Bible, now in possession of Mrs. E. F. McCue, Greenwood Depot, Albemarle county, Va. The title page has: "Printed at the Theater in Oxford, and are to be sold by Moses Pitt at the Angel, in St. Paul's Churchyard, Peter Parker at the Leg and Star, over against the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, William Leake at the Crown, between the two Temple Gates in Fleet street, Thomas Guy at the corner of Little Lumbard, London. MDCLXXX."

departed this life on Monday night at 40 minutes after eleven of the clock, it being the 30th day of April, 1759.

John Crawley was married to his wife Spelman Garner, the daughter of Parish Garner and Frances his wife, on Wednesday, July 4th, in the year 1759.

Frances Spelman Crawley, daughter to John and Spelman Crawley, was born on Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1760.

Samuel Crawley, son to John Crawley and Spelman his wife, was born the 22th day of December, 1761, it being of a Tuesday.

Elizabeth Crawley, daughter to John Crawley and Spelman his wife, was born the first day of September, in the year 1763.

Rodham Kenner was married to his wife Susanna Opie, the daughter of John and Anne Opie, on Thursday, April the 24th, in the year 1735.

Richd Kenner, son of Rodham and Susannah Kenner, was born on Tuesday night, 15 m^{ts} past eight at night on July 18th, in the year of our Lord God 1738.

Spencer Crawley, son to John Crawley and Judith his wife, was born the 4th day of May, in the year 1754, it being half an hour after ten of a Saturday night.

John Crawley, son to John Crawley and Judith his wife, was born the 18th day of September, in the year 1756.

Coll^{o} Spencer Ball departed this life the 11th of February, it being of a Wednesday in ye year 1767.

Kenher Crawley, son to John Crawley and Spelman his wife, was born on Saturday morning about ten minutes before sunrise, it being the 9th of Aprill, 1768.

Departed this life on Good Friday, the 24th of March about half an hour after sunset, 1769.

Hannah, daughter to David and Hannah Fox, was borne 25th day of July, 1671.

David, son to David and Hannah Fox, was born in 10 of Xth, 1672, departed this life at 7 year and 3 months ould.

Samuell, sonn to David and Hannah Fox, was borne the last daye of ffoburary, in 1674.

W^{m}, sonn to David and Hannah Fox, was borne the 20th of January, 1673.

David Fox^{sr} was born 12th of March, 1647.

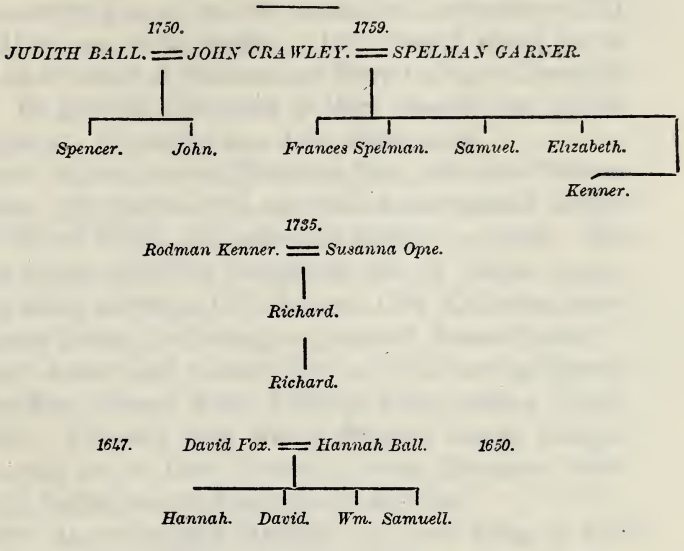
Hannah ffox, ye wife of David ffox, abvs^{d}, was born the 12 of May, Ann^{o} Domm., 1650.

Hannah Kenner was born 31 day of Au——.

Married to my wife Hannah Ball, the daughter of Coll° Wm Ball, July 22nd.

Richard Kenner, son to Richard Kenner and Eliz^a his wife, died February 12th, 1729–'30.

— as Crawley, son of John and Spelman Crawley, was born —th day of January, 1766.



ALLEN FAMILY OF SURRY COUNTY.

(*See* QUARTERLY, *V.*, *p.* 189; *VI.*, *p.* 130.)

1 ARTHUR[1] ALLEN patented 200 acres in 1649 between Lawne's Creek and Lower Chippoakes Creek. He built himself a brick house which, known as "Bacon's Castle," is still standing. He married Alice Tucker; he was born in 1602 and died in 1670. He had issue (2) MAJOR ARTHUR[2], "son and heir," who was burgess, speaker of the House of Burgesses, etc. His brick house was used by a party of Bacon's friends as a fort in 1676. He married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Capt. Lawrence Baker, of Surry county. His will was proved in Surry court September 5, 1710. He had issue (3) Elizabeth, who married Col. William Bridger, (4) *John*[3], (5) Katherine, (6) James, (7) *Arthur*[3], (8) Ann, (9) Mary, (10) *Joseph*. Of these

JOHN[3] was a student at William and Mary College in 1699. His will was proved March 5, 1741. He married Elizabeth Bassett (born July 4, 1697, died October 4, 1738), daughter of William Bassett, of the Council of Virginia. She died before her husband, and she is called in his will "sister of Mrs. [Lucy] Roscow [wife of Col. William Roscow] and of Mrs. [Mary] Daingerfield" [wife of Capt. Edwin Daingerfield, of New Kent]. He had no surviving issue, but left the bulk of his estate to (11) *William*[4] *Allen,* son of his brother, (10) Joseph[3], whom he requested to be educated at William and Mary College till twenty-one years. He gave his gold watch to Mary Roscow, dau. of Col. William Roscow. He made Capt. John Ruffin exor.

7 ARTHUR[3] ALLEN married Elizabeth Bray, who calls Thomas Bray brother. He died in 1725, after which she married Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight, and after his death —— Stith. She established a free school in Smithfield, Isle of Wight county. She left by Allen marriage (12) *James*[4], (13) Katherine, married Benjamin Cocke, (14) daughter, married James Bradby.

12 JAMES[3] ALLEN died without issue in 1744, leaving legacies to Thomas Bray, James Bray, William Allen, Arthur Smith, Frances Bray, Elizabeth Bray, James Bridger, Joseph Bridger, John Cornwall, son of Jacob Cornwall, Sister Catherine Cocke. He made his brother-in-law Benjamin Cocke exor.

10 JOSEPH[3] ALLEN married Hannah ——, and dying in 1736 left only one son (11) WILLIAM[4] ALLEN, who was the sole heir of his uncle John. He was educated at William and Mary College, and married twice (*Wythe's Chancery Reports*): First, Clara Walker, by whom he had (15) JOHN[5] ALLEN, who died in May, 1793, without issue. He married, second, Mary Lightfoot, daughter of William Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, in Charles City county, and Mildred Howell his wife, by whom he had (16) Mary Howell, who married Carter Bassett Harrison, and had issue, Carter H. Harrison and William Allen Harrison, (17) *William*[5], born March 7, 1768, (18) Anne Armistead Allen (born 1777, died April 27, 1833), who married John Edloe,* (19) Martha Bland (born June 30, 1780, died April 21, 1814), who

* Issue of Anne Armistead Allen and John Edloe: (1) Carter H. (born 1798, died 1843), (2) Mary Allen, born September 9, 1800, died September 16, 1855, who married Dr. N. M. Osborne, (3) Martha Armistead, married Richard Griffin Orgain.

married Miles Selden (QUARTERLY, VI., p. 235). William Allen's will was proved in Surry county September 24, 1790. There were three other children, who died young, Joseph, Hannah and Mildred.

17 WILLIAM[5] ALLEN, son of Col. William[4] Allen and Mary Lightfoot, was born March 7, 1768, and he died November 2, 1831. He resided at Claremont, Surry county, Va., where his tombstone still lies. He had no children, and left his large estates to William Griffin Orgain, son of Richard Griffin Orgain * (by his niece, Martha Edloe, born March 31, 1803, died February 12, 1857, daughter of John Edloe), on his taking the name of William Allen or to the son of William Griffin Orgain on like condition, but in case of William G. Orgain's death without a son, then the property was to go to his nephew Carter H. Harrison. In his will Col. Allen mentions his great-nieces Anne Carter Harrison and Mary Howell Harrison.

William Griffin Orgain took the name of William Allen, and was colonel in the war between the States. He armed and fed a company at his own expense. He married Fannie Jessups, of Canada, and left issue, William and other children.

TOMBSTONES AT CLAREMONT, SURRY COUNTY.

THIS MONUMENT
is erected in commemoration
COLONEL WILLIAM ALLEN
OF CLAREMONT
Whose remains are here intered.
He was born
on the 7th day of March 1768
and died
on the 29th day of November 1831.
Aged 63 Years 8 Months and 22 Days.

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* R. Griffin Orgain (born September 25, 1787, died July 17, 1830) had by Martha Armistead Edloe (born March 31, 1803, died February 12, 1857), (1) Montgomery McKenzie Orgain (born February 12, 1824, died July 15, 1824), (2) Elizabeth C. Orgain, who married Powhatan Starke, (3) Mary M. Orgain, who married Archibald Harrison, (4) William Griffin.

(*Allen and Bassett Arms.*)
To the Memory of
ELIZABETH
(Daughter of William Bassett Efq:
One of the Council in Virginia;)
A sincere Chriftian, a constant communicant
An affectionate Consort, an Indulgent Parent,
A Tender Mistrefs, a Friendly Neighbor.
Pious, without Superstition:
Regular, without Ill-humour.
Charitable without Oftentation
Beloved in her Life time
Bewailed at her Death.
Especialy by her Husband, John Allen.
She died on the 14th day of Oct. 1738.
In the 42d Year of her Age.

Sacred
To the memory of
ANN ARMISTEAD EDLOE
Consort of
JOHN EDLOE
Who died April 27. 1833.
Aged 56 YEARS & 32 Days.

And I heard a voice from Heaven
Saying unto me; Write. blessed
are the dead which die in the
Lord from henceforth: Yea Saith
the Spirit. That they may rest
From their Labours; and their
works do follow them. Rev. xiv, 13.

In respectful remembrance of
Their Mother
This monument is erected and
Inscribed by her
Affectionate children.

MARTHA ARMISTEAD ORGAIN

BORN
March 31th 1803
DIED
February 12th 1857.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS MARY ALLEN OSBORNE
Oldest daughter of John & Ann A. Edloe.
born Septr 9th 1800. was married
March 20th 1820 to Dr. N. M. OSBORNE
Died Septr 16th 1855 of apoplexy
at the Salt Sulphur Springs Va.

MEMENTO MORI
In remembrance of
JOHN EDLOE
Who died August, 1816,
Aged 51 Years, Days.
This stone
is erected as a tribute of respect by his children.

IN
memory of
CARTER H. EDLOE
Who was born August 28th 1798
and died August 26th 1843
of apoplexy
This stone is erected by his nieces E. C. & M. M. Orgain.

IN
memory of
R. GRIFFIN ORGAIN
Who was born Septr 25th 1787
and died July 17th 1830.

SACRED
to the memory of
MONTGOMERY MACKENZIE
Son of
Griffin & Martha Armistead Orgain
Born the 12th of February 1824
and departed this life
the 15th day of July
of the same year
Aged 5 months and 3 Days.

Death may the bands of life unloose
But can't disolve our love
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above.

WILL OF JOHN THRUSTON, CHAMBERLAIN OF BRISTOL.

(*Concluded from page* 51.)

And it is my will and meaning That if my said daughter Grace after the decease of my said wife shall come to the possession and actual enjoyment of the said messuage tenement and premisses That then she the said Grace shall out of the rents issues and proffitts of the same premisses pay and satisffy vnto my said two daughters Rachell and Sara during their naturall liues The yearly some of fiue pounds of lawfull money of England a peece att fower feasts or termes in the yeare: (To wit) The Annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary The nativity of St John Baptist St Michael the Archangell And the birth of our Lord God by even and equall porcons or within twenty and eight dayes next after every of the same feasts respectively The first payment to be made at that of the said feast dayes which shall come and be next after the decease of my said wife or within twenty and eight dayes after the same Feast day And I doe also declare my will to be that if the said Grace my daughter shall dye in the life time of my said daughters Rachell and Sara whereby my said daughter Rachell shall come to the possession and actuall enjoyment of the said messuage and tenement That then she the said Rachell shall

pay vnto my said daughter Sara one yearly some of tenn pounds of lawful money of England at the Feast dayes aforesaid by even and equall porcons or within twenty and eight dayes next after every of the same feast dayes Respectiuely the first of the same payments To be made att that of the said feast dayes which shall come and be next after my said daughter Rachell shall come to the possession and actuall enjoyment of the same premisses or within twenty and eight dayes next after the same feast day And I do further declare my will to be That if two of my said three daughters shall dye whereby the survivor of them shall come to the possession and actuall enjoyment of the same premisses That then the survivor of them the said three daughters shall pay vnto my said two other daughters Anne and Justine (my daughters by my former wife) The yearly some of tenn pounds of lawfull money of England equally betweene them att the foure feast dayes which shall come and be after the survivor of my said three daughters shall come to the possession and actual enjoyment of the same premisses or within twenty and eight dayes next after the same feast day And if but one of my said daughters Ann and Justine shalbe then liueing Then the same yearly sume of tenn pounds shalbe paid vnto the survivor of them the said Anne and Justine and I doe hereby giue vnto my said daughters respectively who are to receiue any yearly sume out of the said messuage and tenement my full and free power licence and authority to enter into the premisses respectively when and often any some or somes of money shalbe behind and vnpaid And then and there to distreine for the same and the arrearages thereof if any shalbe And I doe further declare my will and meaning to be That my said wife and three daughters as they shall come to the possession and actuall enjoyment of the premisses shall pay beare and discharge all Lords Rents reparacons and services for and in respect of the same premises to be paid done and performed And I doe hereby desire will and enjoyne my said wife that she will after my decease seale and execute all such release or releases or other deed or deeds as shalbe by the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth or the survivor of them or his heires thought fitt and necessary for the releasing and extinguishing of all dower and right and title of dower which she may any way clayme or demaund to haue of in or to my said lands in Stapleton Item whereas John Hunt deceased (late husband of my daughter

Thomazine Hunt) dyed indebted vnto mee in divers somes of money for the payment whereof I haue severall mortgages bonds and securities from him the said John Hunt which are all of them long since forfeited and in force And whereas alsoe my said daughter Thomazine Hunt oweth me a considerable sume of money for arrears of rent of the messuage and tenement wherein she now dwelleth scituate and being in Tuckerstreete in the parish of St Thomas within the said Citty of Bristoll Now I doe hereby remise release and forgiue And the heires executors and administrators of the said John Hunt the same some and somes of money rents arrearages of rents debt and demaunds whatsoever And doe order and will that my Executrix do deliuer up vnto her the said Thomazine Hunt all the same mortgages bonds and securities And doe desire my said executrix To doe all acts and things whatsoever expedient and necessary to be done therein for the best benefitt and advantage of my said daughter Thomazine Hunt and her children Provided alwayes and I doe hereby declare my will and meaning to be That I haue released and forgiven my said daughter Thomazine in forme aforesaid vpon this condicon That she the said Thomazine shall imediately from and after my decease receiue into her care and tuition my said Grandsonne John Thruston and shall giue and allow him competent and sufficient meat drinke lodging cloathing schooling and other necessaries vntill he shall attaine to his age of one and twenty yeares And I do charge my said daughter Thomazine That she will be very carefull (as I doubt not but she will) That the said John may be vertuously bred upp And I doe desire my wife to contribute her assistance therein And for my daughters better incouragement therein I doe Giue and bequeath vnto my said daughter Thomazine Hunt the said messuage and tenement in Tucker Streete aforesaid wherein she now dwelleth (except the Backer Chamber of the same house one house one story high To haue and to hold the same house with the appurtennces (except the same Chamber) vnto my said daughter Thomazine for all my terme of yeares and interest therein to come and vnexpired at the time of my decease she the said Thomazine paying and discharging all cheife rents reparacons and agreements for and in respect of the same to be paid done and performed And I doe declare my will and meaninge to be That my said daughters Anne and Justine shall as they shall have occasion from time to time enjoy

either joyntly or severally the said Backer Chamber of the said house And shall haue full and free liberty of ingress egresse and regresse in to and from the same att all times Item I doe giue and bequeathe vnto my said daughters Anne and Justine my Stable and garden in St. Thomas Street in the Citty of Bristoll which I hold by lease from the feoffees of the lands of and belonging to the parish church of St Thomas aforesaid To be had and holden vnto them my said daughters Anne and Justine their executors administrators and assignes for all my terme and interest therein to come and unexpired att the time of my decease They the said Anne and Justine their executors administrators and assignes paying and discharging all rents reparacons and services for and in respect of the same premisses to be paid done and performed Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto my said sonne Edward Thruston my best black cloth suite and coate and silke coate and silke dublett Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto John Curtis my late servant and apprentice the sume of forty shillings of lawfull money of England Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto my good friends Mr Robert Amberson the sume of tenn shillings of lawfull money of England to buy him a ring to weare as a token of my loue Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto Mr. Humfrey Brent (minister of the Gospell) the sume of forty shillings of lawfull money of England to preach my funerall sermon Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto my friend Mr Thomas Yeomans the sume of forty shillings of lawfull money of England to buy him a ring to weare as a token of my loue Item I doe giue and bequeath vnto Johane servant vnto my daughter Hunt the sum of tenn shillings of lawfull money of England Item I do giue and bequeath vnto —— my servant maid the sume of tenn shillings of lawfull money of England And last of all I doe hereby giue and beqeath vnto my said deare and loueing wife Mary The one moity or halfe part (the whole into two equall parts to be divided) of all and singular my goods chattells lynnen woollen plate brasse pewter rings jewells household stuffe and of all other my estate whatsoever not herein before by mee giuen and bequeathed My debts and legacies being paid and funerall expenses discharged To haue and to hold the same moiety or half parte vnto my said wife for and during the terme of her naturall life and from and after her decease I doe giue and bequeath all the same moiety or half parte of the same goods and otherestate vnto my said three daughters

Grace Sara and Rachell equally to be devided betweene them part and part alike Item all the other moiety or half parte (the whole into two equal parts to be divided as aforesaid) of all my said goods chattells lynnen woollen plate brasse pewter household stuffe rings jewells and of all other my estate whatsoever not herein before by me giuen and bequeathed (my debts and legacies being paid and funerall expences discharged) I doe giue and bequeath vnto my said two daughters Anne and Justine equally to be divided betweene them part and part like Item I doe make constitute and appoint the said Mary my wife full and sole Executrix of this my last will and testament And I doe desire and intreate the said John Knight and Robert Aldworth to be overseers of this my last will and testament And to be ayding and assisting To my said wife and children in the managing of their affaires And I doe giue them forty shillings to buy them each of them a ring as tokens of my loue And I doe declare my will and desire to be That all charges whatsoever relating to the execution of the trust hereby by mee reposed in my said friends or either of them shalbe paid and reimbursed them out of the purchase money to be raised by the sale of my lands lying in Stapleton aforesaid Item I doe remitt and forgiue vnto my sonne Edward all debts which he oweth me And doe order That all his bills of debt and writings shalbe deliuered up vnto him and finally I do revoke and make void all former wills by me made And doe publish this to be my last will and testament this five and twentieth day of March Anno Dni 1675 Annoq RR Caroli Secundi Angliae &c vicesimo Septimo ℔ mee—JOHN THRUSTON—Signed sealed published and acknowledged by the said John Thruston the day of the date hereof in the presence of Micha: Hunt 1675 Sam: Bertram Joseph Eiles 1674.
Hunt 1675 Sam: Bertram Joseph Eiles 1674.

Proved 3rd May 1675.

RANDOLPH FAMILY.

By W. G. Stanard.

[Continued from Vol. VII., pp. 122, 195.]

Issue of Thomas M. and Anne (Cary) Randolph: i, Mary, born August 9, 1762, married David Meade Randolph, of Presque Isle, Chesterfield; ii. Henry Cary, born about 1769, died

young; iii. Elizabeth, born about 1765, married Robert Pleasants, of Filmer; iv. Thomas Mann, of Edge Hill, Albemarle, born about 1767, died June 20, 1828, served in United States army, and became colonel of the Twentieth infantry 1813, frequently delegate from Albemarle, member of Congress 1803–'7, governor 1819–'22, married Martha, daughter of President Jefferson; v. William, of Chitower, born about 1769, married Lucy Bolling, daughter of Colonel Peter Randolph, of Chatsworth; vi. Archibald Cary, died young; vii. Judith, married Richard Randolph, of Bizarre; viii. Anne Cary, married Gouverneur Morris, of Morrisania, N. Y., United States Senator and Minister to France; ix. Jane Cary, married Thomas Esten Randolph, of Bristol, England; x. Doctor John, of Middle Quarter, Goochland, married Judith Lewis, of Amelia; xi. George Washington, died young; xii. Harriet, married Richard S. Hackley, of New York (one of their daughters married Captain Andrew Talcott, United States Army, and was mother of Colonel T. M. R. Talcott); xiii. Virginia, born January 31, 1786, married Wilson Jefferson Cary, of Carybrook, Fluvanna.

Issue of Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, of Edge Hill: i. Anne Cary, born 1791, married Charles Bankhead; ii. Colonel Thomas Jefferson, of Edge Hill, born 1792, died 1875, frequently delegate from Albemarle, member of Convention of 1851, presidential elector 1845, and president of the National Democratic Convention of Baltimore 1873, married Jane, daughter of Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas, Albemarle; iii. Ellen, died young; iv. Ellen Wayles, married Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, Mass.; v. James Madison, died unmarried; vi. Cornelia Jefferson, died unmarried; vii. Virginia, married N. P. Trist; viii. Benjamin Franklin, married Sarah, daughter of Robert Carter; ix. Meriwether Lewis, married Eliza Wharton, no issue; x. George Wythe, born 1801, died April 4, 1867, lieutenant United States Army, brigadier-general Confederate States Army, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, sent to France 1863 as agent of Confederate government, married Mary, daughter of Richard Adams, of Richmond; no issue.

Issue of Thomas Jefferson and Jane (Nicholas) Randolph: i. Margaret Smith, married William Lewis Randolph; ii. Martha Jefferson, married J. C. Randolph Taylor, of Albemarle; iii. Cary Anne Nicholas, married Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, State

Auditor; iv. Mary Buchanan, died young; v. Mary Buchanan, of Edge Hill; vi. Ellen Wayles, married William B. Harrison [t], of Upper Brandon (his second wife); vii. Maria Jefferson Carr, married Charles Mason; viii. Caroline Ramsay; ix. Thomas Jefferson, of Edge Hill, born about 1830, died 1870, married, first, Mary Walker Meriwether, second, Charlotte N. Meriwether; x. Doctor Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Charlottesville, married Mary Holliday; xi. Jane Nicholas, married R. G. H. Kean; xii. Meriwether Lewis, of Edge Hill, captain of artillery Confederate States Army, born about 1836, died 1870, married Anna T. Daniel, of Cumberland; xiii. Sarah Nicholas, author of *Memoirs of Jefferson* and other works.

Issue of Thomas J. Randolph, Jr., by his first marriage with Mary W. Meriwether: i. Frank Meriwether, married Charlotte Mason; ii. Thomas J.; iii. Margaret Doughlas, died young; iv. Francis Nelson, died young; v. George Geiger.

Issue of T. J. Randolph, Jr., by second marriage with C. N. Meriwether: i. Mary Walker.

Issue of Doctor W. C. N. and Mary (Holliday) Randolph: i. Virginia Rawlings; ii. Wilson C. N.; iii. Mary Walker; iv. Julia Minor.

Issue of Benjamin F. and Sarah (Carter) Randolph: i. Isetta, married James Hubbard, and had Robert, Lou, Sally and Susan; ii. Robert; iii. Septimia, married Doctor David Meikelham.

Issue of William and Lucy (Bolling) Randolph, of Chitower: i. William Fitzhugh, married Jane, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Clifton; ii. Beverley, married —— Mayor, of Pennsylvania, and had one son, William Mayor, who removed to St. Louis, Mo.

Issue of William Fitzhugh and Jane (Harrison) Randolph: i. ——, daughter, married George Tabb, of Gloucester; ii. Esten, of Clark county, married, first, —— Eppes, second, Sue Randolph; iii. Major Beverley, of Clark, served in United States Navy, and resigned as master in 1850, married Mary, daughter of Grymes Randolph (his eldest son, Beverley, entered the Confederate States Army at the age of sixteen, and was killed going into action near Greenwood, Albemarle, March 21, 1865); iv. Virginia; v. Lucius.

Thomas Esten Randolph, of Bristol, and afterwards marshal

of Middle Florida, and his wife, Jane Cary Randolph, had issue: i. Mann, captain United States Navy; ii. Doctor James, of Tallahassee, Florida, married —— Heywood; iii. Lucy, married —— Parkhill, of Jacksonville; iv. Harriett, married, 1831, Doctor L. Willis; v. Elizabeth, married Francis Wayles Eppes, son ~~of United~~ States Senator John W. Eppes; vi. Doctor Arthur, of Tallahassee, married —— Duval, and had issue.

Issue of Doctor John and Judith (Lewis) Randolph, with other issue: i. William Lewis, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Randolph, of Edge Hill, and had issue: i. Margaret, married Edward C. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga.; ii. William Lewis, of Albemarle, married Agnes Dillon, of Savannah, and had five children.

Issue of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph, of Dungeness: i. Jane, born in London 1720, died 1776, married Peter Jefferson [u], of Shadwell, Albemarle, and was the mother of President Thomas Jefferson; ii. Thomas Isham, of Dungeness, married Jane, daughter of Colonel Archibald Cary, of Ampthill; iii. William removed to Bristol, married —— Little; iv. Mary, married Charles Lewis; v. Elizabeth, married John Railey; vi. Dorothy, married John Woodson, of Goochland; vii. Anne, married, first, Daniel Scott, second, ~~Jonathan~~ Pleasants, of Free Creek, and, third, Jas. Pleasants, of Contention, Goochland, and by last marriage was mother of James Pleasants, United States Senator and Governor of Virginia; viii. Susanna, married Carter Harrison, of Clifton.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., page 74.)

DESCENDANTS OF 57 WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

57 WILLIAM[1] CHRISTIAN. Believed to be a son of 4 James[2] Christian, as stated in the QUARTERLY for April, 1897, page 263.* He married, first (it is thought), a Miss Collier; second, Susan

* The estate of William Christian was appraised in Charles City county on March 11, 1771, and it is therefore certain that he could not have been a member of the Committee of Safety for that county in 1775, as suggested in the QUARTERLY, at page 263. It was, doubtless, his son William who was of that committee.

Browne.* By his first wife he is said to have had: 1 *William*[2]; 2 *John*[2], (called in the records "of New Kent"). By his second wife he had: 3 Anne, born Feby 21, baptised Mch 13, 1735, (untraced); 4 *William Browne*[2]; 5 *Henry*[2]; 6 Elizabeth, (untraced); 7 Mary, who married William Douglas, nephew of Francis Jerdone, (*see under* 11 *Robert*[3] *Christian, post.*); 8 Susanna, born May 29, baptised July 10, 1757, (untraced); 9 *Turner*[2].

1 WILLIAM[2] CHRISTIAN (57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Cherry Bottom," on the Chickahominy river, in Charles City Co., a part of the land included in the original grant to Thomas Christian in 1687. He devised this place to his son Thomas, whose daughter Louisa still owns and occupies it. (*See post, under* 18 *Thomas*[3] *Christian*). He was a member, in 1775, of the Committee of Safety for Charles City Co.† He married, first, Eliza-

* Susan Browne was, doubtless, sister of William Browne, of James City, who had a daughter *Susan*, who married Gideon Christian, and a daughter Mary, who married Robert Christian. Susan and William were doubtless children of William Browne (who appears in St. Peter's Register as owning slaves in New Kent in 1727) and of Susan Browne, who died August 2, 1728. The last William may have been a brother of John Browne, vestryman of St. Peter's in 1725 (who married Mary Wharton, January 4, 1708–'09), and a son of John and Elizabeth Browne, living in New Kent about 1680.

† Reference has already been made to the constant recurrence of the name *William* in this family. It has been the source of some confusion and much anxiety in the preparation of this article. The William now under consideration must not be confounded with either of the Williams mentioned in Heitman's *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army*. The first of these is evidently Col. William Christian who married Anne, sister of Patrick Henry. In 1775 he was Lt. Colonel of the 1st Virginia Regiment, of which Mr. Henry was Colonel. In 1776 he became Colonel of the first battalion of Virginia militia and served with distinction against the Indians. It is well known that he removed with his family to Kentucky about 1783–4, and was killed there by the Indians in 1786. 2 Henry's Life of Patrick Henry, 285; 1 Idem., 320–462–4. He was the son of Capt. Israel Christian, who was a merchant in Staunton, and afterwards moved to that part of Augusta known as Botetourt County, and founded the towns of Fincastle and Christiansburg. It is said that this Israel is not of the Charles City and New Kent branches of the family, but came of the Scotch-Irish stock which figured so largely in the settlement of the Valley. See *Peyton's History of Augusta Co.*, 313. The name Israel Christian occurs, however, in Kingston Parish Register, Mathews Co., in 1757.

The second William Christian mentioned by Heitman as "2nd Lieu-

beth Collier (sister of Mildred Collier, wife of his brother John), and, second, Sally Atkins. By his first wife he had: 10 William,* married, first, Miss Diuguid (sister of Joyce Diuguid, wife of 28 George Christian, *post.*), second, Mrs. Thoroughgood, by whom he had a daughter, who died in infancy; it is believed that he had no issue by his first marriage; 11 *Robert*[3], born May 5, 1760; 12 *Henry Benskin*[3]; 13 *Major Edmund*[3]; 14 *Capt. Jones Rivers*[3]; 15 *John*[3], (called in the records "of Charles City"); 16 Elizabeth;† 17 Jane.‡ By his second wife, Sally Atkins, he

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tenant, 10th Virginia Regiment, Dec. 3, 1776; resigned Jan'y 13, 1778," and who is spoken of in the records of the Pension Office at Washington as "a lieutenant in Capt. John Syme's company of regulars, 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Maj. Samuel Hawes, commissioned Dec. 3, 1776," was also from Augusta Co., where Capt. John Syme's company was organized on Dec. 3, 1776 (see Waddell's *Annals of Augusta County*, page 159), and was, no doubt, the same man who was a member of the "Council of War," held at the courthouse of Augusta, July 27, 1756, as mentioned by Waddell at page 90.

In Document No. 43, *Journal House of Delegates*, 1834, being a "List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia State Line," &c., who had not then received Bounty land, occur the names of "*James Christian*, soldier, artillery," and "*William Christian*, Sergeant, artillery."

In Document No. 44, *Journal House of Representatives*, 1834, being "A List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line *on Continental Establishment*," &c., who had not then received Bounty land, appear these names: *John Christian*, Sergeant, infantry; *George Christian*, soldier, infantry; *Walter Christian*, soldier, infantry; *Joseph Christian*, soldier, infantry; *Richard Christian*, soldier, infantry.

* He is not mentioned in the will of his father, for the reason, it is thought, that he died before the date of the will (1806), and left no issue. He was a man of high spirits and irregular habits of life, and was familiarly known as "Wicked Willie." The manuscript of Dr. Samuel P. Christian leaves no room for doubt as to his identity, but it is not certain that he was his father's first child.

†16 ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN married Wyatt Walker, brother of William Freeman Walker, and had issue: 1 Elizabeth, who married Dr. Watt Tyler, brother of President John Tyler; 2 William, who married Locky Clayton; 3 Robert Christian, who married Mary A. Clayton; 4 Sally Henry, who married William F. Graves; 5 Martha, who married ——— Pierce; 6 Thomas, who married Sarah Minge.

‡17 JANE CHRISTIAN married Edward Warren, and had issue: 1 Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Dr. Jordan Collier Christian (*see post. under* 26 *Dr. Collier*[3]); 2 *Jane*, who married, first, John Ireland,

had: 18 *Thomas*[3]; 19 Jacqueline (never married); 20 Patsey;* 21 George Hunt (never married); 22 Alexander (never married); 23 *Wyatt*[3]; 24 *Frederick*[3]; 25 Frances.†

2 JOHN[2] CHRISTIAN, called in the records "of New Kent." (57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Roxbury" (now "Mountcastles"), New Kent county; his will was proved in that county Sept. 10th, 1801, and a copy is filed in a suit in Williamsburg. Married Mildred Collier, sister of Elizabeth, wife of his brother William, and had: 26 *Dr. Collier*[3]; 27 *Archibald*[3]; 28 *George*[3]; 29 *Col. John Hunt*[3], born Sept. 1, 1774; 30 Mary.‡

4 WILLIAM BROWNE[2] CHRISTIAN (57 *William*[1]). Married Elizabeth Ward, but died in 1805, without issue. His will was probated in Charles City County Court, Octo. 17, 1805.

5 HENRY[2] CHRISTIAN (57 *William*[1]). Lived in Amherst County. Was a Captain in the American Army in the Revolutionary War, and served under Maj. Gen'l Marquis de la Fayette. (*See Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Ency., Va. Ed., pages* 409, 411.) He married Martha Patteson, daughter of Jonathan Patteson, and had issue: 31 John[3], born May 25, 1769, who died leaving a son, (untraced); 32 *Henry Asbury*[3]; 33 *Samuel Patteson*[3]; 34 *Jonathan*[3], married Sarah Nowlin, and has descendants, (untraced); 35 Susan Browne[3], married Wm. Duval, and has descendants, (untraced); 36 Frances,

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second, Dr. Edward Willcox; 3 William, of Edenton, N. C., who married Harriet Alexander; 4 Robert, who married Eveline Harrison; no issue.

The issue of 2 *Jane* (Ireland, nee Warren,) by Dr. Edward Willcox was: 1 Thomas W. Willcox, of Charles City, (living); 2 Virginia, married Dr. Wm. J. Upshaw, and died leaving issue; and Edward Warren, Richard, and James R., each of whom died very young.

* 20 PATSEY CHRISTIAN married Richard Singleton, and had issue: 1 Richard, never married; 2 Jane, who married, first, Hunt Royall, and left issue; second, Canellem Folkes, of Charles City, and left issue by him also.

† 25 FRANCES CHRISTIAN married Austin H. Fergusson, of Charles City, and had issue: 1 Dr. William Christian, never married; 2 Sarah Lavinia, married Dr. Brooks, of Texas; issue untraced.

‡ 30 MARY CHRISTIAN married Lyddall Apperson (son of John and Joyce Apperson; he was born Sept. 27, 1767), and had: 1 John C. Apperson, who married Susan Travis Christian, daughter of Robert Christian and his wife Elizabeth Armistead (see 54 Robert[4] Christian, *post.*); 2 Martha, who married Jacquelin *Hoole* (afterwards changed by Act of Assembly to *Poindexter*); 3 Matilda, who married Richard Crump.

never married; 37 Elizabeth[3], married Philip Duval, and has descendants, (untraced); 38 Martha Patteson.*

9 TURNER[2] CHRISTIAN (57 *William*[1]). Married, first, Susan Walker; second, —— Fontaine; third, Polly Dancy. By his first marriage he had issue: 39 *Robert Walker*[3]; 40 Susan Browne †; 41 Catharine.‡ Turner Christian had no issue by his second mar-

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*38 MARTHA PATTESON CHRISTIAN was born June 15, 1796, died May 18, 1829. She married, May 21, 1818, Dr. Reuben Dejarnett Palmer, (son of Elias Palmer, of Halifax Co., Va., and Hannah Le Grand, his wife,), who was Surgeon and Lieut. in War of 1812. He died in Appomattox Co., Va., Mch. 20, 1861. Their children were: 1 William Henry (never married); 2 Samuel C. (died in infancy); 3 Martha P. Christian (died in infancy); 4 *Edward Alfred;* 5 Reuben J., married Fannie Branch, daughter of Professor Robt. Guerrant Branch, of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and had Robert and Edward, who died without issue, and Cora, who married J. M. Blanding, of Texas, and has issue.

4 EDWARD ALFRED PALMER was a Judge in Texas, and died at Houston Jany. 15, 1862. He married in Lynchburg, in 1846, Martha Winifred Branch, daughter of Samuel Branch, of Chesterfield Co., Va. Their children were: 1 William Henry, born Sept. 15, 1847; living in Houston, Tex.; married and has issue; 2 H. Elizabeth, born Mch. 20, 1851; married, first, Edward Milby, of Tex.; (no issue); married, second, Hon. Joseph C. Hutcheson (a member of the 53 and 54 U. S. Congress); living in Houston, Tex., and has issue; 3 Rosalie Heath, married Sinclair Taliaferro; living in Houston, Tex., and has issue.

† 40 SUSAN BROWNE CHRISTIAN married Maj. Thomas Doswell, of Hanover Co., Va., and had issue: 1 James Turner, (never married); 2 *Jane Eliza;* 3 *Catharine;* 4 *Thomas Walker.*

2 JANE ELIZA DOSWELL married Wm. M. Sutton, and had issue: 5 Charles W., who married —— Jones, of Surry Co., and had one child; 6 Mary, who married, first, James Bolton (no issue), and second —— Lyell (no issue); 7 Susan Browne, who married Lewis D. Crenshaw, of Richmond, and had three children: Mary, Susan Browne, and Winifred.

3 CATHARINE DOSWELL married, first, Dr. —— Taliaferro, and had issue: 8 Lewis; 9 Susan. She married, second, Isaac Walker, and had issue; 10 Doswell; 11 Conway; 12 Dudley.

4 THOMAS WALKER DOSWELL (Major), of "Bull Field," Hanover Co., married Fannie Sutton, and had issue: 13 Thomas Bernard, who married Ellen Morris, and has issue; 14 Sarah Jane (unmarried); 15 Ella (unmarried); 16 Norma (unmarried); 17 Letitia Semple, who married Allen Tyler, and has isssue.

‡ 41 CATHARINE CHRISTIAN married Tyler Hardiman, son of Stith Hardiman and his wife Rachel Tyler, who was an aunt of President Tyler. She had a son Lewis Hardiman, who was killed in the Florida War; and other issue, unknown.

riage. By his third wife, Polly Dancy, he had issue: 42 *William Browne*[3]; 43 *John Douglas*[3]; 44 *Turner*[3], *junior*; 45 Lilly Ann[3]*; 46 Mary[3]†; 47 *Henry Spotswood*[3]; 48 *Llewellyn Armistead*[3]; 49 Benjamin[3], who was for several years Deputy Clerk of Charles City Co. Court; never married; 50 George W.[3] (never married); 51 *Edmund Thomas*[3]; 52 *James Doswell*[3]; 53 Thaddeus W., married in Rockbridge Co., Va., and was living there a few years ago.

11 ROBERT[3] CHRISTIAN (1 *William*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Born May 5, 1760. Lived at "Cedar Grove," New Kent Co., Va. Was a Colonel in the Virginia Militia, and afterwards a member of the General Assembly of Va., and candidate for Presidential Elector on the Federal Ticket in 1808. He married Mary Browne, daughter of Wm. Browne, of James City Co., and Alice Eaton, his wife. His children were four sons and eight daughters, viz.: 54 *Robert*[4]; 55 William A.[4], a student at Wm. & Mary in 1813, never married; 56 *John Beverley*[4]; 57 *Dr. Oliver*[4]; 58 Elizabeth‡; 59 Alice Eaton[4], married Patrick Hendren, of New

* 45 LILLY ANN[3] CHRISTIAN married John Doswell, of Hanover, and had issue: 1 James Marshall, who married Ella Doswell, and had issue, (untraced); 2 Benjamin Turner, (untraced).

† 46 MARY[3] CHRISTIAN married Edward Tomkies, of Hanover, and had issue: 1 Edgar (issue, untraced); 2 Gertrude (never married); 3 John (issue, untraced); and other issue, unknown.

‡ 58 ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN married her cousin, William Douglas, of "The Forge," New Kent Co., son of William Douglas and Mary Christian (*see under* 57 *William*[1], *ante*), and had a number of children, of whom only three reached maturity, viz.: 1 John Jerdone Douglas, never married; 2 *William Robert Christian Douglas*; 3 *Beverley Browne Douglas*.

2 WILLIAM ROBERT CHRISTIAN DOUGLAS married, first, his cousin, Miss Hendren, sister of John B. Hendren, who married Bettie Collier Christian (*see* 59 *Alice Eaton*[4], *supra, and under* 12 *Henry Benskin*[3], *post.*), and also sister of the first wife of the late Judge Hallyburton; there was no issue by this marriage. He married, second, Lucy Ann Hankins, daughter of William Hankins, of "Cherry Grove," in James City County, near Williamsburg, and had: 4 Dr. William Walter Douglas (living); 5 Henry T. Douglas, (recently made Brigadier Gen'l, U. S. Vols.); 6 John Beverley Douglas, Jr.; 7 James Malcolm Douglas; 8 Robert Bruce Douglas; 9 Elizabeth Joan Douglas; 10 Mary Douglas; 11 Lucy Douglas.

3 BEVERLEY BROWNE DOUGLAS, formerly Congressman from the 1st Va. District, married Eliza Dandridge Pollard, daughter of Robert Pollard, of King William Co., and had: 12 Elizabeth Douglas; 13 Evelyn Douglas; 14 Mary Ellen Douglas.

Kent Co., a distinguished lawyer, and had John B. Hendren; 60 Letitia[4], born Nov. 12, 1790, died Sept. 10, 1842, married John Tyler, President of the United States; 61 Anne[4], married, first, Wm. Savage, second, John Fleming Christian; 62 Mary[4], married Dr. Nathaniel Miller; 63 Susan[4], twin to last named, died unmarried; 64 Janetta[4], married John G. Miller; 65 Minerva[4], married Heath Jones Miller.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

ROADS AND WHEELED VEHICLES (see pp. 33–42).—Among other planters who lived in style were John Spotswood, son of Gov. Alexander Spotswood, who left wife and son after his decease in 1758 "his coach and six horses, coachman and postillions;" William Kennon, of Charles City county, who in 1761 left his wife "my chariot and six horses and my breeding mares and colts;" Mrs. Mary Marshall Bolling, of Bollingbrook, in the town of Petersburg, who in her will, dated 1814, left to her daughter Mariana "her chariot and chariot horses;" Col. Richard Bland, son of the antiquary, who left his widow Mary "his chariot and four horses;" Alexander Spotswood, Esq., had "one of the best made, handsomest, and easiest chariots in London." (*Campbell's History of Virginia,* p. 407.)

COLLEGE LIBRARY.—Major-General Alexander Spotswood, when on the eve of embarking with the troops destined for Carthagenia, died at Annapolis, on the 7th of June, 1740. His will was made in the Brafferton building of the college, where the Indian school was kept, and contains this bequest: "I give to the College of William and Mary in Virginia all my books, maps and mathematical instruments as an acknowledgment of the courteous reception I have now met with here in Brafferton house, and of the civilties I have received from the masters of said college." The will was dated April 19, 1740, and was proved in Orange county September 25, 1740.

PRESBYTERIANS—Chesterfield county, December Court, 1755. —"On the petition of Dudley Brooke and others of the Presbyterian denomination, that they intend to make use of a place of public worship on the land of Andrew Ammonet in this county, and praying that their said petition be registered, ordered that

the same be recorded, and thereupon the said Dudley Brooke, William Lacy, and Jacob Trahue, subscribers to the said petition, took the usual oaths to his majesty's person and government, took and subscribed the adjuration oaths, and repeated and subscribed the test."

EDUCATION.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer was proved in Petersburg January 6, 1800. This lady, who belonged to the Swann family of the State, was an enthusiast on education. In her will she directed that no lawyer or doctor shall "have a shilling of what she left." She gave a sum of money to her great-niece, Sally A. Swann, and the latter's daughters, Rebecca and Louisa Swann, "as long as they lived within a hundred miles of Petersburg," and on default, the money was to go to the "nearest of kin on the Swann side." After leaving legacies to niece Jeannette C. Swann and brother Thomas Swann's second daughter, Betsy, the rest of her estate she gave "to educate the poorest of my family Swann." Her will becomes eloquent at this point: "My heart clings and cleaves to the poor white young. O help the young, push them forward; pray do. A shilling to the young is far better than a pound to the old. How many is in want all their lives for want of a friend to assist them. O, my friend, when I am gone remember the young; push them forward with what little I leave, and I hope God Almighty will bless both you and them with his choicest blessings, both hear and hear-after." She made her brothers John and Thomas Swann and nephew Thomas F. Swann and his brother John Swann executors.

EPES COAT-OF-ARMS.—In will of Richard Epes, of Bermuda Hundred, dated May, 20, 1760, we read: "I give to my said son Richard Henry Epes and his heirs my lot in town of Gatesville and one silver tankard, one dozen silver spoons, and two silver salts, to be purchased by my executors and marked with the *Family arms.*"

SCOTCH BURIAL.—Thomas Hope, who, at his death in 1793, in Petersburg, left a brother, Robert Hope, and two sisters, Mary and Jean Hope, living in Scotland or North Britain, expressed himself as follows: "I desire to have a Scotch burial, without parson's prayers or sermons; only give the attendants a repast, and acquaintance dirgie at my expense."

SCHOOL.—Littleton's school in Cumberland county,"at present under the care of one master, but after October to be under care of two. There is a sufficient number of planters convenient to the school to board forty boys." (*Virginia Gazette*, September, 1775.)

POWHATAN'S TREE.—When Powhatan made peace with the English the words of the treaty were stamped on brass, and, at Opechancanough's request, fixed on one of his noted oaks (Brown's *First Republic.*) In 1633 Governor surrendered 500 acres at Archer's Hope for 500 acres "at Powhatan Swamp, near Powhatan's tree." This tree was probably the tree on which the brass was hung. Powhatan creek comes out of the woods at the west end of Jamestown Island. Powhatan's Tree was situated near Greenspring, the residence afterwards of Sir William Berkeley, about five miles from Jamestown.

ORGAN FOR PETSWORTH CHURCH, GLOUCESTER CO.—April 8, 1735. At this vestry there was a great subscription by ye present vestry for the purchase of an organ for the use of the church at Petso. At a meeting, 6th of April, 1738, an act was solicited for the parish of Petsworth to pay their organist by a poll-tax. Anthony Collins was first organist.

OLDEST PLATE IN AMERICA.—On page 285 of his interesting work, *The First Republic in America,* Mr. Brown describes some plate, which, if preserved, is not only the oldest in Virginia, but in the United States. He says he is ignorant of its whereabouts. This information can now be supplied. Both pieces are in the custody of Rev. Braxton Bryan, rector of the Episcopal church at Hampton. Mrs. Robinson's gift, a large cup, inscribed "The communion cupp for St. Mary's church in Smith's Hundred, in Virginia," bears the Hall mark 1617.

CARR.—The following, in addition to what appears on page 106, is also kindly furnished by Col. Cary: Deed-Book (1742-'53), folio 364, of Louisa county records, contains an indenture, dated 1749, November 12, between "John Carr, John Waller, Jr., and Agnes his wife, John Minor and Sarah his wife surviving executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Carr, late of the county of Caroline, gent., deceased, and Wm. Waller, of the county of Spotsylvania, gent.," reciting that the said Thomas Carr on the 29th day of May, 1735, made his last will and testa-

ment, and therein among other things is contained this clause, viz., . . "executors and executrixes hereafter named" to sell certain lands, produce "to be equally divided between my beloved wife and children," and also reciting a codicil of 6th May, 1738; and continues to say, "and of his said will appoints his beloved wife and his children, Thomas, John, Agnes and Sarah, joint executors and executrixes, as in and by the second will duly proved in the County Court of Caroline, and there remaining of record, may more fully appear. That soon after making the said will and codicil the said Thomas Carr died seized of the land and premises aforesaid, and the said executors took upon themselves the burden of the execution of the said will, the said Agnes being then married to John Waller, Jr., and the said Sarah being then married to John Minor, parties to these presents, since which the said testator's widow and son Thomas, two of the executors in the said will named, have departed this life," etc., etc.

In the same deed-book, under date of February 25, 1750, is an indenture between John Minor, of the county of Spotsylvania, gent., and John Carr, of the county of Louisa, gent., which recites a clause from the said Thomas Carr's will, "duly proved in the county of Caroline at a court held for said county on the 14th day of July, 1738." "Item I give unto my said son Thomas Carr the half of my James river lands in Hanover and Goochland county, etc., . . but if it please God he should die before he marries, or afterwards, without child or children, then and in that case only I give and bequeath the said land to my son John and his heirs forever, with residue to Agnes and Sarah;" and so on other lands with cross remainders between his said several children, etc., etc., and continues, "After whose death Thomas Carr, eldest son and heir to the said testator, made his last will and testament, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1743, and in a short time afterwards died, and by a clause therein contained the said John Minor (party hereto) laid claim to 3,441 acres as devised to him by said Thomas, Jr.," etc., etc. Thomas Carr, the elder, died May 29, 1737, and his wife Mary September 7, 1748 [Carr Bible]. Thomas Carr, Jr., was married in 1735, and his will of 1743 indicates that he died single. Capt. Wm. Carr, of Spotsylvania, as his will and deed show, had evidently married twice. He makes deed of gift to his son-in-law

William Crenshaw, of Louisa, and my daughter Susanna in 1751. In 1752 he makes a deed of gift to his son-in-law Mordecai Hord and Sarah, my beloved daughter. In 1755 he makes a deed of gift to his son-in-law Nicholas Crenshaw and Mary, my beloved daughter, being part of a patent for 4,044 acres to said William Carr 29th June, 1739.

The order book of Caroline county under date of July 14, 1738, recites: "The last will and testament and codicil of Thomas Carr, gent., deceased, was presented in court by Mary Carr, John Carr, Agnes Waller and Sarah Minor, executors and executrixes therein named, who made oaths thereto according to law. Being proved by ye oaths of John Waller and Thomas Robinson, and also by ye affirmation of Charles Goodall, witnesses thereto, it is admitted to record." Charles Goodall, John Scott, John Wyall and James Terry appointed appraisers.

In the commission of 1740 Wm. Carr first appears as justice. In 1742 there is a deed from Thomas Carr to William Carr, gent., proved; and by same witnesses on same day a bond from Mary Carr to Wm. Carr, gent., is proved. William Carr appears as constable in 1733.

William Carr and Joseph Martin in 1733 prove a power of attorney from Mary Carr to consent to a Deed of L. and R. from Thos. Carr, gent.

ALLEN.—Page 110. Major Arthur Allen mentions in his will (1710) two sisters, Joan Proctor and Elizabeth Jackman. It is certain that his sister Elizabeth Jackman (wife of Joseph John Jackman) had previously married Capt. Robert Caufield. She did not marry Col. William Bridger, as stated in Vol. VII., p. 311. Her niece Elizabeth, daughter of Major Allen, married Bridger. In Surry records there is a deed from William Allen, of Charles City county, and Mary, his wife, conveying 200 acres to John Allen, of Surry, patented by William Hunt in 1701, and bequeathed by his will dated May, 1714, to his daughter the aforesaid Mary. Who was this William Allen, of Charles City? There is a communion service at St. Andrew's church, Surry county, Va., with the inscription: "Donum Johannis Allen de Surry militis." In his will he mentions several church services to be given. On tomb of Elizabeth Allen at Claremont are cut the arms of Allen impaling Basset. *Per chev gu. and erm. in chief two lion's heads erased, or* for Allen, and *or*

three bars wavy gu. for Basset. Crest: *A horse's head erased.* The will of Henry Thacker, proved in Middlesex county on March 4, 1766, makes a devise to "John Allen, son of Mr. William Allen, and Clara, his wife, of Surry county." This last was Clara Walker, who was left by John Walker, her father, to Capt. Henry Thacker's care. (See Walker's will, proved May 17, 1745.) She was daughter of John Walker and Catherine Yates, and was born September 7, 1737. John Walker was son of James Walker and Clara Robinson (daughter of Col. Christopher Robinson and his second wife, Catherine, widow of Robert Beverley). The will of Richard Walker, of Urbanna, Middlesex county, proved April 4, 1727, names his nephews and nieces, James, Anne, Catherine, John (eldest), children of his brother James, and his brothers John, Thomas and Edward Walker, living then at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire. They are said to have been sons of James Walker, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

ARMISTEAD.—In 7th *Grattan's Reports* (p. 53) it is stated that Gen. Joseph Martin located 5,000 acres in Alabama or Misissippi. One of his heirs was Sarah, who married Samuel Armistead, of Campbell county, Virginia. In the records of Petersburg is the will of Robert Armistead, proved December 27, 1802. It names wife Margaret, daughter Euphan, daughter Polly, son Harry. Appoints John Grammer, clerk of the court, John Wilder and William Prentis executors. Witnesses: Wythan Dyer, E. Worsham, M. Moss, Mary Taylor, Charles Beckley. This Robert Armistead appears to have been the "Robert Armistead, of Dinwiddie county, carpenter," mentioned on page 67. He was undoubtedly 125 Robert Armistead, of Elizabeth City county, son of Col. Robert Armistead and Ann Wallace, his wife. (VII. p. 233.) It will be observed that the name "Euphan," given to one of the daughters of Robert Amistead, of Petersburg, was a family name among the Wallaces of Elizabeth City county. In the records of Prince George county is the will of Margaret Armistead, wife of Thomas Armistead, proved January 10, 1792, but dated August 19, 1777. It names daughter Anna Currie Armistead, and leaves property in Halifax county to "such other children as I may have," and makes my present husband guardian to my son John Fawn. Witness, John Thweatt. The will of Theodorick Armistead at Norfolk, and other evidence there which mentions Fawn, would seem

to indicate that this Thomas Armistead was father of Theodorick. (See Vol. VII., p. 183.)

QUERIES REGARDING BAYARD, MILLS, GARDNER, ETC.—Does any one know anything of the origin of the Bayard coat-of-arms: "Azure, a chevron or, bet. 3 escalops of the last." Crest—A demi-horn. Motto, "Honoet Justitia"?

Are any old Bayard seals in existence? How early was this coat-of-arms used? While this is the coat-of-arms of most of the American Bayards, other devices are used by some branches of the family, and it is desired to learn which is the earliest.

According to Rietstaff, the above arms belong to the Bayards of Picardie, France.

Any information will be gratefully received about the parents or grandparents (with dates) of William Wills, born about 1780 in Virginia, died September 13, 1848, in Mississippi. He married October 20, 1808, Elizabeth Gardiner, of Hanover, Va. She died September 3, 1819. (Who were her parents?) William Mills moved to Mississippi in the thirties. He had a son, William Mills, born in Virginia, died Wilton Plantation, Miss., October 8, 1853.

Col. Ambrose Mills (probably of another family), born 1723 in England, killed 1780, October 1, after battle of King's Mountain. He married, first, Mourning Stone, of Maryland. She was killed by Indians on frontier of South Carolina. He married, second, Ann Brown, daughter of Col. Brown, of Chester, S. C. Col. Ambrose Mills, of the English Army, came to Maryland with his father, lived a while on the James river, Va., and moved to an estate forty miles long on the Wateree river, near Camden, S. C. His son, William Mills, married Eleanor Morris, of Williamsburg, Va., about 1765. Who was Col. Mills' father? Who were the parents of Mourning Stone and Eleanor Morris? —*Philip Schuyler de Luze,* 63 William street, New York.

QUERY REGARDING MORRIS–PHALBY.—"I am endeavoring to learn something about a family who in ante-revolutionary days lived within sight of the court-house in Williamsburg by the name of Morris. My great-great-great-grandfather, Wm. Morris, and his brother Robert came from Liverpool, Eng., to Pennsylvania. William moved to Williamsburg. His wife was Esther Phalby. Their daughter, Eleanor Morris, married Wm. Mills, and moved to North Carolina. Her brothers, Robert and

Patrick Morris, were soldiers in the colonial ranks. It is of these two brothers that I am most desirous of being informed. I have nothing but family tradition. Have you ever heard of the name of Phalby in Virginia?"—*Mrs. M. C. Torrey, Baird, Miss.*

SEAWELL FAMILY.—(Page 54.) "Referring to Seawell family, I think it highly probable that Sarah Seawell, born in 1746, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, was the mother of my grandfather, Thomas Seawell King. Dr. John King, who had it seems been a student at Oxford, and subsequently a student at a Medical school in London, came under the influence of Wesley, was discarded in consequence by the family; came to America about 1765 or 1769; preached through the heroic days of Methodism, and finally settled down as a practitioner of medicine in North Carolina; married Miss Sarah Seawell, of Brunswick county Va., in 1774. She subsequently, after his death in 1794, marrying a Mr. Perry. A sister of this Sarah Seawell married Green Hill, who was treasurer of the State of North Carolina during the war of the Revolution. It appears that Joseph Seawell made a will (his wife Elizabeth making reference to it in her will, which you give in the July number), and his will would in all probability give the names of his children. Can the will be found?"—*Thomas S. Weaver, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, Nashville, Tenn.*

As the records of Gloucester county are destroyed no assistance can be had in that direction; but the deeds and wills preserved in North Carolina and other counties in Virginia may some day afford an answer.—*Editor.*

QUERIES REGARDING WILLIAMS, HENDERSON.—Who were the parents of Capt. John Williams (test, 1797), of Halifax county, Va.? He married Diana Coleman, sister of Henry E. Coleman, of Halifax, who was witness to his sister's will September 27, 1813. Who were Diana's parents?

Daniel Henderson, a Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina, whom tradition says fell at King's Mountain, married a Richardson. His son John married Catharine Roberts, whose parents moved from Cannonsburg, Pa., and settled in North Carolina. Who were their ancestors? Who were their descendants?

IRWIN.—Ensign John Irwin moved to Augusta county, Va., 1784. His daughter Margaret married Thomas Sullivan. What of their antecedents?—*M. R. C.*

BOOK REVIEWS

WORD-BOOK OF VIRGINIA FOLK-SPEECH. *By Dr. B. W. Green.* Richmond, Virginia. Published by William Ellis Jones. 1899.

The editor has not had the time to give this work the attention which it deserves. Dr. Green is to be congratulated as being the first serious pioneer in a region of study which holds out great results. The subject makes the strongest appeal to scholarly tastes, and Dr. Green will deservedly rank high with the future scholars of Virginia as being the first to give the real impetus to the study. I take it that the Doctor in representing the "Folk-Speech" of Virginia proposes to represent it as it was spoken in the past, rather than as it is spoken now. The pronunciation of Virginia names given by Dr. Green must refer, of course, to the period antecedent to the Revolution, for only then can it be said that the names were generally called as he gives them. Perhaps some of the words given by him were either local or the jargon of illiterate negroes, and obtained no real admission into the language of the people. On the other hand, many words that sound clownish enough to us at this time were excellent English a hundred years ago; and are properly included in Dr. Green's catalogue. But all this shows the great possibilities of the study, and diminishes to no real extent the obligations we are under to Dr. Green for his toilsome and patriotic work.

SOME NOTABLE FAMILIES OF AMERICA. *By Anna Robinson Watson.* New York. 1898.

Under this title the author summarizes the ancestry of her immediate family. The grouping together of ancestral lines, ending in one family of children and printed for present use, is itself a commendable plan. Mrs. Watson has for many years been a successful writer of magazine articles, an ardent student of Folk-love, belonging to the Folk-Love Club, and was at one time president of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, Tennessee. The families which pass under notice are nearly all of Virginia origin, and bear the well-known names of Taylor, Allerton, Willoughby, Brewster, Thompson, Madison, Lee, Strother, Warner, Reade, Lewis, Meriwether, Walker, Maury, Thornton and Hornsby. The book is printed on beautiful paper, and tastefully illustrated by Miss Bessie C. Grinnan, daughter of Dr. Andrew G. Grinnan, of Madison county, Virginia.

WASHINGTON AND THE THEATRE. *By Paul Leicester Ford.* New York. The Dunlap Society.

Mr. Ford is one of the few writers that has excelled both as a novelist and historian. The two characters seem to require different elements of

mind, for the free use which the novelist generally makes of the imagination is repugnant to the exactness necessary in historical research. Nevertheless, Mr. Ford has attained eminence as the author of the *Hon. Peter Sterling*, which in no wise interferes with the credit due to him as the discriminating editor of *Jefferson's Works* and the author of other historical productions. In the work under review Mr. Ford presents Washington in the aspect of a Virginia theatre-goer. This involves a comparatively extended account of the theatre in Virginia and America, and Mr. Ford presents many unfamiliar facts hitherto buried in the files of old newspapers. I cannot agree, however, in awarding to New York and Charleston the priority of claim in the first patronage of the mimic art. Mr. Ford seems to forget that fifty years before the date (1702) given by him the exciting play of "The Bear and the Cub" had been played in Accomac (Campbell's *History of Virginia.*) And though this clearly gives the prior right to Virginia, it is not to be supposed that there were not frequent plays at Jamestown under the rule of Sir William Berkeley, himself a play-writer and a frequenter of the theatre. Nor is it "presumable" that the play acted before the governor in 1718 was played by the boys at the College of William and Mary. The presumption is in another direction when all the facts are considered. There is on record in York county a contract dated 1716 between William Levingston, merchant, and Charles Stagg and Mary, his wife, actors, by which they agreed to build a theatre in Williamsburg, and to provide actors, scenery and music out of England for the enacting of comedies and tragedies in the said city. On November 21, 1716, William Levingston purchased lots 163, 164 and 169 from the town trustees, to which were added lots 176 and 177. On the first three he built his theatre, dwelling-house, stable and kitchen, and in the area around laid out his bowling green of "an acre and a half," and "his garden" of same dimensions. On May 29, 1721, he mortgaged this property to Archibald Blair, gent., for 500 years; but Levingston defaulting in the payment, Blair brought an ejectment suit, and was on December 16, 1723, granted a writ of possession. As, however, Charles Stagg continued in Williamsburg till his death in 1735, when his inventory was recorded in York Court, the presumption is that he continued his plays at the play-house. There is the mention of a deed dated February 20, 1735, by which John Blair, executor of Archibald Blair, conveyed the property to Dr. George Gilmer for £155, and the latter sometime after, for £50, sold the play-house and six feet all around to a stock company consisting of thirty-one of the first men of the colony. It would seem as if something more was intended than plays by college boys, but we are bare of newspapers after 1738 for many years. Certain it is that in 1745 the theatre "had not been put to any use for several years;" and in that year, on the humble supplication of the city authorities, the theatre was surrendered by the company of shareholders to the corporation of Williamsburg for a Town Hall. In September, 1751, Benjamin Waller sold to Alexander Finnie two lots on the east side of East street (eastern boundary) near

the Capitol, and on these lots the company of comedians from New York constructed "The New Theatre," a wooden building, which Lewis Hallam and his company repaired and improved the following year. The city, after the construction of the present court-house in 1769, sold the old theatre lots in 1770 to John Tazewell, Esq., from whom they came to Judge St. George Tucker, and they are now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Cynthia Tucker Coleman. The old theatre, the first building of its kind in the United States, stood on the northeast corner of Nicholson street and the Palace Green. In excavating there a year ago its foundations were clearly exposed to view.

LETTERS OF WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. Published by the Society of Colonial Dames of America. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. I., 1752-'56. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.

"This work is dedicated to the historians of the country, and to all true patriots who sympathize with reverently preserving every record touching upon the life of the Father of the Country." Certainly the historian and the patriot have every reason to be thankful for this fine volume. It is one in regard to which the critic should have no words but praise. It is quite as interesting as a volume of Washington's own correspondence; for here we have the best minds of the country in communion with him. We have variety, too, and variety is the spice of reading as well as of life. The ladies are doing a great work in history, and the next volume will be impatiently awaited by the reading public.

THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. A concise account of the war in the United States of America between 1861 and 1865. *By John Codman Ropes, LL.D.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1898. Part II. The Campaign of 1862.

This is the second part of an exceedingly valuable work which is to be issued in four parts. It is told in a style of judicial seriousness, and, despite its origin in the North, manifests the most conscientious desire to treat the South fairly. It may not do this in all cases, but it is to Mr. Ropes' credit that no man will lightly contradict his statements, which bears upon their face the appearance of most careful consideration. This second part begins with the story of the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, and concludes with the battle of Fredericksburg. The narrative is finely sustained, and the splendid grouping of events shows a masterly grasp of details on the part of the author. One rises from the perusal with a higher notion, if possible, of the bravery in battle of the Northern and Southern soldiers.

Probably the most notable thing about the book is the freedom [illegible] by Mr. Ropes with the character of Mr. Lincoln. The fortunate issue for the North of the great struggle and his martyrdom by Booth have invested Mr. Lincoln in the eyes of most Northern writers with a fictitious infallibility which any serious study of the facts renders down-

right ridiculous. His civil administration has many blunders, and Mr. Ropes is one of the strongest witnesses against his military course. Compare Mr. Davis with Mr. Lincoln in this respect. Although the former has been sometimes blamed for unduly interfering with his officers, it is a fact that he rarely did so except on the advice of competent military authority, leaving otherwise the whole direction to the officers in the field. But Mr. Lincoln habitually interfered. Though, as Mr. Ropes says, he was "utterly without any intelligent grasp of the fundamental principles by which the conduct of all military operations should be regulated," he reserved to himself and his secretary "the conduct of all military operations." In the critical conditions of the war in 1862, when the Confederate government was threatened with the great armies of McClellan before Richmond and of McDowell in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the capture of Richmond was probably alone prevented by the extraordinary folly of Lincoln in dividing the theatre of war into numerous independent districts, making the Federal operations discordant and disconnected. On the other hand, through the superior wisdom of Mr. Davis, unity of action was preserved in the Confederate armies. And so Jackson covered himself with glory in defeating the Federal forces in the Valley, Lee beat McClellan's army back to the James river, and the war by this means was rendered possible for three more years. Nor was this the only mistake made by Mr. Lincoln in the course of a single year. The Confederate authorities bent all their energies, after the close of these operations, to recruiting the strength of their wasted battalions, taking care to preserving their integrity of the old regiments which had acquired military discipline and thorough knowledge of warfare. But Lincoln, with extraordinary fatuity, thought only of raising new establishments, allowing the old veteran organizations to dwindle and waste away for want of recruits. Later on in the year he showed again his entire lack of military knowledge by removing from the command the general who, of all others, had deserved the confidence of the government and putting Burnside in his place; a man whom "no one in or out of service had ever considered as able a man as McClellan." Not infrequently President Lincoln and his immediate mouth-pieces employed language to their generals which conveyed absolute threats of removal—a language which Mr. Davis never indulged in to his subordinates. To such an intimation coming from the truculent General Halleck, who professed to speak for President Lincoln, General Rosecraus replied during this time in words becoming the Roman Brutus, "To threats of removal or the like I must be permitted to say that I am insensible." Mr. Ropes thoroughly endorses the noble reply of Rosecrans, and has no sympathy with the domineering spirit that evoked it. Perhaps Mr. Ropes underestimates the extent of the demoralization of the Federal army under McClellan after its retreat from the Chickahominy to Harrison's landing. He treats it rather as a change of base than as a retreat before the victorious attacking force. The truth is that it was much of both. Perhaps, as Mr. Ropes says, McClellan's army did not march as fast to

the James as it would have done had it been left alone. But it can scarce be doubted that the marching away of the Federal army after each successive engagement with the Confederates was accompanied by a continuous reduction of morale. It was perhaps a lucky thing that Malvern Hills afforded them such a strong position, else who knows what would have been the result of the last Confederate attack? That McClellan, the commander of this army, should after the battles have thought the Confederate forces to be "200,000 instead of 80,000," as they really were, is strong evidence of extensive demoralization, not only on his part, but on the part of the army which he commanded.

Of General Lee Mr. Ropes speaks in terms of high regard. He has his faults like others, it is true. He was sometimes disposed to underestimate his enemy, and to make hazardous movements which at times brought his whole command into imminent peril. But in every battle Mr. Ropes says that his managements of his troops was superb. On page 253 Mr. Ropes calls him "the most accomplished soldier of the day." On page 370 he says that the conduct of Lee at the battle of Antietam was "a contrast" to McClellan's in "vigor, skill and enterprise," as especially shown in the employment of his available troops. On page 352 he says that had the army of McClellan at Antietam, with its 75,000 or 80,000 men, been commanded "by a Lee, with a Jackson in charge of one wing and a Longstreet in charge of the other, there would have been chance for the escape of the army of Northern Virginia." All this is highly creditable to Mr. Ropes, since he writes from the standpoint of the victors, and it is a common thing for the victors to magnify their own achievements and to detract from the exploits of their adversaries. During the siege of Richmond by Grant the words of Brennus were often written by the spies from the Federal army, who entered at night, upon the walls of the sleeping city, *Vae Victis!*

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NATION. *By Andrew C. McLaughlin*, professor of American History in the University of Michigan. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899.

The work proceeds along the old lines of consolidation and anti-South, so popular among Northern extremists. Mr. McLaughlin writes like a well-informed partisan, but he is after all a partisan. He does not give history as it is, but as he wishes it to be. It is true that the nation is no longer in danger, and the truth may at length be told. But Mr. McLaughlin writes as if he did not think it was prudent to tell the whole truth. There is no danger of negro slavery; but he suppresses facts, just as if he feared really that Bob Toombs might rise from the grave and call the roll of his slaves in the classic shades of the University of Michigan. Now Mr. McLaughlin would have the reader believe that in the outset of the government the constitution created a nation, and not a league. Fairness would at least demand from an impartial writer the statement that the nature of the Union was in controversy from the very beginning. It is a well-known fact that the Virginia resolutions of '98–'99 set forth the cardinal principles of the great Repub-

lican party; that this party destroyed the Federal party who held the National view, and that after 1824 all parties—Democratic party, formed in 1828, the National Republican, formed in 1828, and the Whig party, formed in 1834–1839—claimed descent from the Republican party of Jefferson. The resolutions referred to pronounced the constitution "a compact to which the States are parties." It is in vain, therefore, to say that the difference in the amount of power and the distribution of power between the government under the Articles of Confederation and the government under the new constitution created a nation in the sense of a consolidated people, for the constitution of the Confederate States, though differing to the same extent, created a league merely. Suppose in the present constitution of the United States there was a single clause, "This is a league of sovereign States," how would the operation of the laws on individuals, for instance, prejudice this declaration? According to the States-rights theory, each State has two governments. Through the Federal government the sovereign people of each State exercises all the powers enumerated in the Federal Constitution, and through the home government they exercise all the powers not expressly denied by the State and Federal Constitutions. If Mr. McLaughlin is not prepared himself to accept these conclusions, he ought to be candid enough to inform his readers that they were the views, in substance, entertained by many people, North and South, down to 1865. This was the Virginia doctrine.

After the same manner Mr. McLaughlin allows his own personal feelings to dominate his references to slavery. He is frank enough to admit that "the importation of slaves till 1808 was sufficient to fasten the slavery system on the Southern States" (page 228, note). Yet, while he excepts Virginia, he appears to fix the responsibility for its continuance on the other Southern States alone. It is a matter of history that the four New England States, instead of standing by Virginia, voted with those very Southern States to permit this thing so disastrous in every respect. The excuse that Northern constitutional writers are fond of advancing, that the New England States at this time sacrificed their feelings upon the altar of the Union, for fear South Carolina might otherwise refuse to join the Union, will not stand. The real truth is that the New England States and South Carolina had a common interest, for the slaves brought in after 1787 were almost entirely imported by New England ships. When Mr. Crittenden in 1860 proposed his compromise resolutions, which gave the South, in fact, nothing more than abstract guaranties in a Union overwhelmingly Northern, the New England States, being without that common interest, would not touch them in any particular, but preferred a desolating war to making any terms with South Carolina, with whom, despite the bitter protest of Virginia, they were eager to consort in 1787. Slavery was undoubtedly an evil to the South; but in the material aspect, at least, there were other evils even greater than slavery. One was the presence of the negro as a large factor in the Southern population, and the other was the unscrupulous imposition upon the South, by the Northern

majority, of commercial laws, which continually drained the South of its resources. If the South lagged behind the North in 1860, how about 1900? Relatively, the South is far poorer to-day than she was in 1860, and it is because in doing away with slavery the negro and financial tyranny are still retained. In the single item of pensions to Federal soldiers, the South has paid the North more than France paid Germany for its war in 1873.

Mr. McLaughlin makes many other errors, both of omission and of commission. Of the former, the following may be cited: He says nothing of the attempt of the Northern States in 1786 to surrender the free navigation of the Mississippi in return for some advantages to the fisheries. In regard to the slave trade, he does not mention that the Virginia statesmen secured the passage of the law in 1820 denouncing the slave trade as piracy. He makes no mention of the African Colonization Society, nor of the movement in the Virginia Legislature, as late as 1832, to abolish slavery. The first of these omissions is a very grave one, for it shows that at the very dawn of the constitution the Northern States made a deliberate attempt to stop the expansion of the South before, indeed, the national conscience was at all aroused on the subject of slavery. The latter omissions are also very grave, since they do not coincide with his theory that the cotton-gin promoted the growth of slavery, from the time of its invention in 1793. We have the highest authority—that of Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, in his *Kansas Crusade*—that it was the abolitionists of the Garrison type that excited the South on the subject of slavery and chiefly started the spirit of conflict. Again, in likening the action of the Hartford Convention to that of Virginia in 1799, Mr. McLaughlin fails to note the difference—that the action of the Hartford Convention was taken while the country was at war with a foreign government, while the action of Virginia was taken when the country was at peace—a most important difference. He is entirely wrong in saying that the tariff of 1832 reduced the tariff of 1828. It in effect raised that tariff, for, while it took the rates off things like tea and coffee that did not enter into competition with things produced in this country, it kept the rates on woollens and cottons at the same height. He places upon Jackson the responsibility of beginning "the spoils system," which he properly defines as giving "offices to partisans." This hit at Jackson is unjust, for it is well known that John Adams did as Jackson did, and filled all the public offices with partisans, keeping up the work down to midnight of the day preceding the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson. He says, in another place, that Harrison declared for a bank charter. Harrison never declared for a bank charter; the Whigs had no platform, and in all the States they (Clay included) posed as the true States rights successors of the Republican party of 1801. Whenever a pronounced Southern man comes up, Mr. McLaughlin does not appear impartial. His authority for Tyler's administration is not the original record, but the second-hand and often gossipy expressions of persons notoriously unfriendly to Tyler and to Southern men in

general—Schouler, Von Holst, Thurlow Weed, etc. His reference to Mr. Tyler as President by "sheer accident" is misplaced. Mr. Tyler was President by virtue of election and the constitution, which creates a Vice-President for the very purpose of succession. As well might Queen Victoria be called "an accidental queen" because her accession was dependent upon the death of William IV. In the same spirit of detraction, Lincoln might be called an "accidental President" because his nomination was a surprise and his election effected by a minority of the people. Dr. McLaughlin quotes a belittling remark of Thurlow Weed about the nomination for the Vice-Presidency being offered to Mr. Tyler after all others had declined. Now, Weed was one of the very "tricksters" who had opposed Clay's nomination because he (Clay) had yielded too much to Southern views. All the more he feared Mr. Tyler, and we can well believe that Weed and his friends were not anxious for his nomination; but the mistake of Mr. McLaughlin is that he gives any weight to Weed's machinations. So contemptible were these movements to Tyler's injury that, according to the statements of one of the conspirators, the effort failed in the case of Preston, of South Carolina, "since not a single Southern delegate approved the suggestion of his nomination for Vice-President." Weed and his friends—Webb, Seward, and the other anti-Masons—made the great mistake of supposing that their whispering in dark corners was the express voice of the convention. Mr. Tyler had already in 1836 received a nomination for Vice-President, and was undoubtedly in 1839 the most distinguished Southern Whig. His nomination was a matter of course. Mr. McLaughlin's account of the attack of Preston Brooks on Sumner is unfortunate, and is not supported by the report of the committee of Congress. Brooks advanced from the front, in full view of Sumner, and not from behind. On page 426, Mr. McLaughlin seems to say that "the South fought for slavery and not for home rule." The admitted facts of the case show the folly of such a statement. What had the South to gain for slavery by secession? Virginia and other Southern States seceded when war had begun. Even South Carolina had every reason to know that her action would be met by war. The South had every reason to suppose that if she failed, she would be punished by the abolition of slavery; that if she succeeded, she would lose all protection from the fugitive slave laws. Secession greatly imperilled slavery in any event. Mr. McLaughlin must be blind, indeed, if he does not see that his own history shows, between the lines, that the South was struggling for home rule. The South resented the tariff because one totally alien section of the country, despite her united protests, insisted on taxing her agricultural interests to death. She resented, on principle, the action of the North in regard to the territories after the question even had become an abstract one, for abstract or not the North deliberately had set up a rule of her own for a country acquired by the common treasure and common blood. What inducement had Robert E. Lee, and many other non-slaveholders like him, to head the armies of the South except home rule—devotion to his State? In

fact, it will be written some day that the South, having a domain half the size of Europe and a population much larger than many independent nations, with institutions totally differing from the North, attempted peacefully to set up a government of her own. She claimed to do so on the ground of natural right, on the ground of constitutional right, repeatedly claimed from the beginning of the government, and on the ground of "an irrepressible conflict" which, according to even Lincoln and Seward, made union a mockery. Nevertheless, she was invaded from the North by great armies, her people slaughtered, her institutions overthrown, and her territory dragged back into union with the Northern States on their own terms. The judgment of history must be the same, no matter how powerful the South becomes under the new order of things, or how fortunate for the world—as I hope it may prove—the result may be; the action of the North was a pure invasion and conquest, and nothing else can be made of it.

The statement made on page 420 that the "South was ready for war; the North almost entirely unprepared," is something so absurd that I do not recollect seeing such a claim advanced in even the partisan books of the North written twenty years ago. It suffices of itself to stamp Mr. McLaughlin's work as utterly unfair and untrustworthy. What a contrast Mr. McLaughlin affords to Mr. John C. Ropes, a Massachusetts man, in his *Story of the Civil War.!*

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William and Mary College
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LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

1. Library of John Herbert.

An Inventory & Appraisement of the Estate of Mr. John Herbert, of Chesterfield Co. made July 15, 1760.

Shakespeare's plays, £1 12s. Potter's Antiquities, 8s. Survey of trade, 4s. View of the English Constitution, 2s. 6d. Witty's Treatise on the Sphere, 1s. 6d. Daniel's History of France, 15s. Historical Register, 22 volumes, £2. Millar's Garden Dictionary, 10s. 6d. Reflections on Learning, 1s. Cowley's works, 3 vols. 12s. Burnies' Letters, 2s. Pope's Iliad, 6 vols., £1 4s. Pope's Odessy, 5 vols., £1. Pope's works, 9 vols., £2. Quincy's Dispensatory, 2s. 6d. Mauricin's Midwifery, 2s. 6d. Boyle's Disquisition of Final Causes, 2s. 6d. Pylades and Corinn., 2s. 6d. History of Popery, 8d. Swift's miscellanies, 14 vols., £2. Rowe's Works, 2 vols., 6s. Addison's Works, 4 vols., 16s. Spectator, 8 vols., £1 12s. Tatler, 4 vols., 15s. Paradise Lost 5s. Hudibras, 3s. Paradise Regained, 3s. Herbert's Poems, 2s. Pamphlets, 8 bound together, 1s. 6d. Compendium of British Nobility, 5s. Pryor's Poems, 2 vols. Bollingbrooke on History, 5s. Privilegia Londini, £1 6s. Medleys, 1s. 6d. Lexicon Medicum by Quincy, 4s. British Magazine for 47, 2s. Boyles Medicinal Experiments, 1s. 6d. Keel's Anatomy, 2s. Kennet's Antiquities, 5s. Whole Duty of Man, 2s. 6d. Chambers' Dictionary, 2 vols., folio, £5. Rapin's History of England, 2 vols., folio, £3. Herbert's Life of Henry the VIII., 5s. Warden's Collections, 2s. Enquiry into the State of Ancient Measures, 4s. Bailey's Dictionary, 12s. Johnson's Plays, 4s. Beauty of Man, 2s. Student, volume 1st, 2s. 6d. Puffendorf's Law of Nature and of Nations,

10s. Steel's English Grammar, 2s. Enchard's Gazetteer, 1s. Holy Bible, 2s. 6d. Dr. Lisle's Maps, £2. Wells's Maps, 10s. Littleton's Dictionary, 2 copies, at 10s. each, £1. Cole's Dictionary Imperfect. Bentley's Horace, 10s. Cicero do Officiis, 3s. Cicerouis Oratiouis, 3s. Juvenal and Perseus, 3s. Justini Historiæ, 2s. 6d. Phaedri fabula, 1s. 6d. Davidson's Virgil, 2 vols., 12s. Horace, 2 vols., 13s. Ovid's Epistles, 4s. Ovid's Metamorphoses, 5s. Seneca's Tragedies, 4s. Ovidii Opera, 3 vols., 12s. Salustii Opera, 4s. Cornel: Nepos, 3s. Cornelius Nepos, and notes variorium, 3s. Bentley's Cæsar, 6s. Bladen's Cæsar, 6s. Justini Historiæ and Notes, 4s. Tully's Epistles, volume 2d., 3s. Livy's History, volume 1st, 4s. Clark's Justice, 4s. 6d. Cook's Hesiod, 12s. Terence's Comedies, 12s. Gradus ad Parnassum, 4s. Virgilius, 2s. 6d. Cicero's Officiis, 1s. Ruddiman's Grammar, 1s. 6d. Ditto, 1s. 6d. Salustii Opera, 1s. Ruddiman's Rudiments, 1s. Clark's Introduction to Latin, 1s. 6d. Erasmus, 1s. Cole's Dictionary and Clark's Justice, not completed, Bridgman's Conveyances, 10s. Crokes' reports, 5s. Coke's report's, 10s. Trials, &c., relating to the Popist plot, 1s. 6d. Coke's declarations, 5s. Herbert's Reports, 5s. Thesaurus Primus, 5s. Nelson's Reports, 5s. Virginia Laws, 15s. Common Law Common placed, 10s. Swinburn on Wills, 15s. Cases in Equity, 10s. Nelson's Justice, 5s. Wood's Institutes, 10s. Justice of Exchequer, 3s. Wright's Law of Tenure, 2s. 6d. Marrow of the Land, 2s. Natura Brevium, 2s. 6d. Treatise on Writs of Covenants, 1s. Baron and Feme, &c., 2s. Excise Laws, 3 vols., 2s. Excise Statutes, 9s. History of the Civil Law, 2s. Bohun's Proceeding in Chancery, 2s. Virginia Laws abridged by Mercer, 18s. Debates in the House of Commons, 6s. History of Chancery, 6s. Statutes of Magna Charta, 9 vols., 16s. Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 3s. 6d. Hale on Tenures, 3s. Law of Evidence, 4s. Webb's Justice, 6d. Writs of Errors, 2s. Choice Reports by Goldsborough, &c., 2s. Maxims in Common Law, 6d. Ashby & White, 2s. Tenant's Law, 1s. 6d. Hale's History of Common Law, 4s. Pamphlets, several bound together, 3s. Politic Law of England, 6d. Littleton's Tenures, 1s. Wentworth's Office of Executors, 3s. Law Against Bankrupts, 2s. 6d. Sydenham's Physic, 3s. 6d. Baroni Metaphysica, 6d. Art of Measuring, 1s. Quintus Curtius in English, 1s. Poems, 2s. Common Prayer

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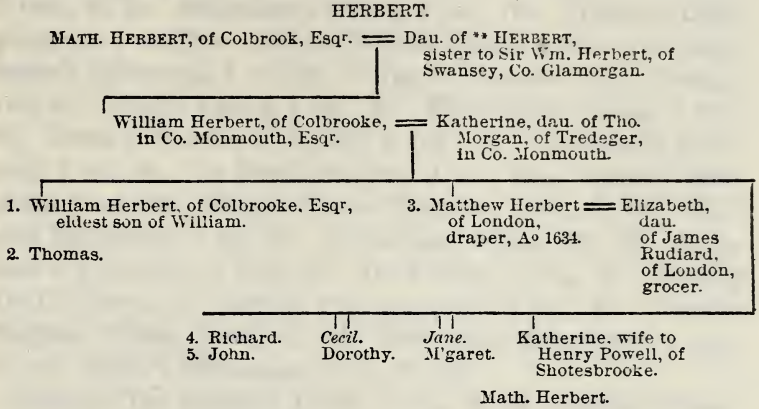
A book case, oak, £3. A desk, mahogany, 10s. A dressing table, walnut, £4. Chest of drawers, oak, 2s. The table, Japaned, £1 5s. The mahogany chairs, £10. Looking glass, broad gilt frame and sconces, £2. A pier glass gilt, frame broke, £1 10s. Andirons, 1 pair, 10s. 1 Telescope; 9 wine glasses, 4s.; a reflecting telescope, £6, &c., &c., &c. Total inventory, £1030 7s. 11d.

NOTE.

JOHN HERBERT made his will in Chesterfield county in 1760, and left his property to his "brother William Anderson and Herbert Claiborne, son of my cousin Mary Claiborne." As Mary Claiborne was a daughter of Capt. Buller Herbert and Mary Stith his wife (Slaughter's *History of Bristol Parish*, pp. 107, 167), this John Herbert must have been a son of Richard Herbert, brother of Capt. Buller Herbert. Mary Claiborne it seems had a brother of the same name as testator, who was born April 4, 1724, and a sister Ann, born March 11, 1726-'27. There is also recorded Frances, daughter of Richard Herbert and Phebe his wife, born March 21, 1726-'27. (*Bristol Parish Register.*) The will of Richard Herbert was proved in Henrico county in 1731, and names daughter Frances, son John and wife Phebe. John Herbert was in 1740-'41 ward of James Powell Cocke, who married Herbert's aunt, Martha Herbert. Frances Herbert, née Anderson, mother of Capt. Buller Herbert, was sister of John Anderson, of Prince George county, and married, secondly, Peter Wynne. Her will was proved in 1726-'7. A Capt. John Herbert was a vestryman of Bristol Parish in 1722, and was probably a brother of Buller and Richard Herbert, but not much is known of him.

Buller and Richard Herbert were sons of John Herbert, of Prince George county, and Frances Anderson his wife. He died March 17, 1704, in his forty-sixth year. According to his tombstone, which was lately taken from the family residence, "Puddledock," in Dinwiddie county (formerly part of Prince George) to Blandford church-yard in Petersburg, John Herbert was son of John Herbert, apothecary of London, and grandson of Richard Herbert, citizen and grocer of London. It has always been the claim of the family that these Herberts were descended

from the family of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, which claim is supported by the arms and crest engraved upon the tombstone being the same as those borne by Sir Richard Herbert of Colbrook, youngest brother of William, first Earl of Pembroke. (Slaughter's *Bristol Parish;* WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, V., pp. 230, 240.) In the *Visitation of London* (1634) the following pedigree appears, employing the same arms and crest:



It is very probable that Richard, the grandfather of the Virginia emigrant, was the Richard mentioned in this pedigree as the brother of William Herbert of Colbrook, Esqr., who was eldest son of William Herbert of the same place, who was son of Matthew Herbert of that place. This Matthew appears to have been a kinsman of Richard of Colbrook, Esq., father of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who wrote a curious life of himself, and was brother of George Herbert, "the sweet singer." (See Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. V., p. 554.)

In Norfolk county, Va., there was a family of Herberts at an early date. John Herbert made his will in 1679, and left his estate, after his wife, to his son John and the child unborn. His wife was to enjoy the estate as long as she lived. Should the children die, then his estate was to go to Richard and Edward Lewellin. Names his "brother Thomas Willoughby." Thomas Herbert, "aged and weak," made his will in 1749, and names his sons Markeom, Thomas, Henry, John, William, Hillery, dau. Margaret Tucker, grandson Nathaniel, son of son Thomas, granddau. Courtney, dau. of Markeon, granddau. Elizabeth, wife Margaret and uncle Richard Herbert.

2. LIBRARY OF DR. DAVID BLACK, OF PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, INVENTORIED AND APPRAISED MARCH 3, 1782.

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Quarto: Blainville's Travels, 2 vols., 15s. Wollerstone's Religion of Nations, 1 vol., 3s. Bradley on Agriculture, 1 vol., 5s. Atlas Geographys, 2 vol., 10s. French Dictionary, 1 vol., 10s. Alpine a Presage, 1 vol., 5s. Dale's Pharmacologia, 1 vol., 7s. 6d. Van Swieten Commentarii, 2 vol., 15s. Shaw's Chemistry, 2 vols., £1 5s. Grigory's Lectures, 1 vol., £1. Smellie's Midwifery, 3 vols., £1 5s. Sydenham's Works, 1 vol., 10s. Hunter's Compendium, 1 vol., 10s. Mehlas Medical Essays, 2 vols., 12s. Boerhaaye's Aphorisms, 1 vol., 6s. Pringle's Diseases of the Army, 1 vol., 6s. Hind's Essays, 1 vol., 6s. Hinxhanum Fevers, 1 vol., 6s. Brook's Practice of Physic, 2 vols., 4s. Cheselden's Anatomy, 1 vol., 6s. Le Dran's Surgery, 1 vol., 10s. Monro's Osteology, 1 vol., 5s. Sharp's Critical Enquiry, 1 vol., 2s. 6d. Haller's Physiology, 1 vol., 3s. Prelections, 5 vols., 12s. 6d. Boerhave's Prelection, 2 vols., 6s. De Visibus, 1 vol., 3s. Theatre De L'Univers, 2s. Lewis's Pharmacopedia, 1 vol., 5s. Cheynes English Malady, 1 vol., 2s. 6d. Robinson's Melancholy, 1 vol., 2s. 6d. Baker's Microscope, 1 vol., 2s. 6d.

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NOTE.

DR. DAVID BLACK married Anne McKenzie, daughter of Dr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Williamsburg. He left a son David Black, Jr., who died without children, and his lots in Blandford came to Joanna McKenzie, his first cousin (dau. of Dr. William McKenzie), who was second wife of Judge James Semple, Professor of Law in William and Mary, and mother of the late Major Henry Churchill Semple, of Alabama, and of Dr. George William Semple, of Hampton (see p. 16, 17).

THE OLDEST BRICK HOUSE.

I have supposed that "Bacon's Castle," in Surry county, was the oldest brick house in Virginia for which we have contemporary evidence. Major Arthur Allen left this estate, which was his "manor plantation," to his son James Allen. The latter gave it to his sister Catherine, wife of Benjamin Cocke. Thence it went to Allen Cocke, her son, thence to Allen's son, Benjamin Cocke, then it went to Benjamin's brother, Allen Cocke, who in 1802 devised "Bacon's Castle" to his sister, Ann Hunt Bradby, widow of James Allen Bradby, who at her death in 1838 gave all her property to Indiana Allen Robinson. The estate is now owned by Mr. C. W. Warren, who has added a modern building, but left the old structure intact. This structure was standing in 1676, and was probably built some years previous by Major Arthur Allen's father, Mr. Arthur Allen, a justice of the peace for the county, who died in 1671.

Now comes evidence that there is still another house in Surry county, which has even greater pretensions to antiquity. There is a quaint brick building, one story and a half, standing near Gray's Creek, on the way from Scotland Wharf to the courthouse, which is unquestionably the building referred to in the extracts from the records below.* According to this authority, the building began to be erected in the year 1651.

Smith's Fort plantation lay next to 550 acres granted to Thomas Gray August 27, 1635, "over against James City, south side of the river, west by Rolfe's Creek" (now Gray's Creek), due Gray, "as an ancient planter at or before the time of Sir Thomas Dale," and for the adventure of his first wife Anis Gray, his sceond wife Rebecca Gray, and his two sons William Gray and John Gray.† Smith's Fort plantation lies two miles up Gray's creek.

The depossition of Tho. Pittmann, Senr., aged sixty-three years or thereabouts, examined, sworn and saith:

That Mr. Tho. Warring, his heires and assignes, have peasably and quietly possessed and injoyed in theire one Rights yt plantation called Smiths forte on which Mr. John Sallway is now seated, and whearewith the said Sallway is now possessed in ye said right of Mr. Warring, which right has been held upward of twenty and eight years without any sute

* Kindly made for the Editor by the clerk, A. S. Edwards, Esq.

† The Grays are a well-known family of Surry county.

or trouble or mollistation concerning the same, and further yt about five or six and twenty yeare since, the said Mr. Warring did begin to build that fifty foot Brick house which now stands upon ye said land and without being forewarned or disturbed by any person, finished the same, and that Mr. Tho. Rolfe was then living and lived several yeares after, and was commonly at Mr. Warring his house, before and after, and whilest ye said house was building, and that Capt. Barrett, father to Mr. James Barrett, now living, was then living, when the said house was a building, and did live a while after, and that the said Capt. Barrett did never claim that ever was known any right in any part of ye said land before expressed, and further your deponent hath seen a wrighting in Mr. Warring's possession signed and sealed, wherein Mr. Tho. Rolfe did make over all his right and titell in ye said plantation called Smiths forte to Mr. Warring, his heires and assignes forever, and that the righting was Mr. Rolfe his own hand, for your deponent in the yeare 1653 was at the house of Mr. Warring, and Mr. Rolfe was present when Mr. Warring showed your deponent ye convaiance of Mr. Rolfe, and he did own it, and tould ye said Warring that if it was not sufitiant a convaiance he would make it new, with a larger expression, when he would have it, for he nor his heires should ever be troubled by him or his, and that there hath been no survey of this said land this twenty and eight yeares, your deponent having lived ever since in the same county and parish, very neare to the said land. This is to the best of your deponent's knowledge, and further saith not.

(Signed) THO. PITTMAN.

Sworn in open court held for the county of Surry, March ye 5th, 1677.

Test: W. E. Cu.; Vera Record: th Mrch 19th, 1677.

Richd Fras testifies to same, except that he was present in Mr. Warring's house with Warring, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Mason and others when Rolfe with his own hand wrote a bill of sale for the Smiths forte plantation to Mr. Warring, and Mr. Warring paid Rolfe part of the consideration in corne; and that that was about 33 or 34 years since. Signed by Fras and recorded March 19, 1677.

On June 10, 1654, Tho. Rolfe granted to Wm. Corker 150 acres land in Surry county, lying between "Smith's fort old field and the Devil's Woodyard Swamp," being due unto the said Rolfe by guift from the Indian King.

According to a deposition May 3, 1661, Thomas Warren was then forty years old.

On November 2, 1670 "Jane Warren, relict of Mr. Thomas Warren, deced, and Matthias Marriott, who hath married Alice Warren, ye only sister of ye whole blood unto Mr. Wm. Warren, deceased, ye sonne to ye aforesaid Thomas Warren," joined in a deed. Sept. 25, 1654, Mr. Thomas Warren and Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard entered into marriage articles in favor of her children Ann, John, Robert, William, Priscella and Susanna Shepard.

GLIMPSES OF OLD COLLEGE LIFE.

At William and Mary, Washington Academy, Yale, College of South Carolina and Nassau Hall at Princeton.

In the correspondence of John Coalter, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, are many letters interesting for their notice of William and Mary College and Williamsburg. Judge Coalter, at the time these letters were written, was a tutor in the family of Judge St. George Tucker, who succeeded Chancellor Wythe as the professor of what was the first law school at any American College. Judge Coalter married first Maria Rind, widow of Joseph Hornsby, of Williamsburg, who had two brothers, James and William Rind, the former of whom was a clever letter writer and lawyer living in Richmond in 1804. Maria (Rind) Coalter died in 1792, when she had not been married quite a year.

John Coalter married, second, 15 February, 1795, Miss Margaret Davenport of Williamsburg. Her father died when she was a small child. Her mother was named Frances and her brother, the only other child, was named James, who seems to have been in the employ of his cousin Robert Greenhow. Mrs. Davenport went with her daughter to Staunton on the latter's marriage with Judge Coalter, and died there in 1816. Margaret (Davenport) Coalter died about 1797, and Judge Coalter married, third, in 1802, Frances Bland Tucker, daughter of Judge St. George Tucker. She died in 1813, and was the only one of the three wives to leave issue—two daughters and a son.

The extracts below were kindly made for the editor by Mr. Charles Washington Coleman.

William Munford to John Coalter.

Williamsburg, 13 June, 1790.—Student at College of William and Mary. "Mrs. Hornesby, the mother of your *Inamorata*, after a long fit of illness, died day before yesterday." (The "Inamorata" and afterwards the first wife of John Coalter, was Maria Rind.) . . . A new student at college named Adams. "I wish we had more Randolphs and Coalters." . . . "Your quondam charges Harry, Tudor and Beverley [Tucker] attend Mr. Harwood at college." . . . "My great resource is Mr. Wythe. If I was to live with him, I should at the same time think a great point gained, and be highly pleased. Indeed, from some conversations we have had together, I think it likely he will agree. If so, your

friends' fortune is made. Nothing could advance me faster in the world than the reputation of having been educated by Mr. Wythe, for such a man as he casts a light upon all around him."

Williamsburg, 23 April, 1791.—Has returned to Wmsburg after absence of eight months, and is settled as a student of law in the house of Chancellor Wythe." . . . "I scarcely know a place more pleasing than Wmsburg, which may justly receive the title (which Homer gives Greece) of the 'land of lovely dames,' for here may be found beauty in perfection, and not only beauty, but sociability in the ladies." . . . "I am glad that heaven has destined for you such an amiable partner as Miss Maria Rind." . . . "There are a great many new collegians here, and I am hitherto acquainted with none of them."

Williamsburg, 10 May, 1791.—"Tom Randolph [a student] is at home, and whether he will return is uncertain." . . . "Among the new students is a Mr. [James] Ash, who seems a sensible young man, with a very good taste in poetry, and no contemptible talent of composing himself." . . . "Miss Betsy Maupin begs you will not neglect her. I have never heard from Jack Randolph."

Riveredge (Charles City county), 26 May, 1791. (To Maria Rind in Williamsburg.)—Mentions "Sister Kennon," of Mecklenburg, and her two boys and a girl, and "Sister Byrd" and her four girls and a boy. "Sister Byrd" expects to "add a seventh child to her family" in July. (These ladies were Elizabeth Beverley Munford, wife of General Richard Kennon, of Mecklenburg, and Anne Munford, wife of Otway Byrd, of Charles City county). . . . "My love to Miss Betsy Maupin." . . . "If mama comes down, we may expect to see her in Wmsburg after Mrs. Carter has become Mrs. Tucker." (Lelia, daughter of Sir Peyton Skipwith, Bart., and widow of George Carter, of Corotoman, became the second wife of Judge St. George Tucker, 8 October, 1791. Their children died infants.) . . . "My compliments to all the collegians who inquire of me, and especially to Edwin Burwell and Mr. Jas. Ash." . . . . Munford addresses Maria Rind as "Mammy Dee."

Williamsburg, 12 June, 1791. (To John Coalter, Staunton.)—Mentions the "death of my brother-in-law Kennon's sister Cocke, the wife of the gentleman who lived at Swan's Point." . . . Interesting mention of Mr. Wythe, in whose house he lives. . . . "The friend of my youth, Mr. Tucker, is in town, and his company serves to enliven my time." . . . Discourse upon his own poetry. . . . (P. S. of later date) "The fourth of July was celebrated at college with four excellent orations delivered by Mr. James Ash, Mr. John Thomson, Mr. Littleton W. Tazewell, and Mr. Robert Taylor, nephew to Dr. Barraud. Old Mother Millar is in town."

Williamsburg, 22 July, 1791.—"We had a merry ball, night before last night, at Mr. Travis's, intended to celebrate the return of his son Ned from sea. At the same time they had a christening, and the cake flew about in vast abundance. I was invited, but very few of the students were invited with me. However, there were present a great number of

beautiful girls, Miss E. Maupin, Miss E. Lewis and Miss P. Lewis, Miss Betsy Tazewell and Miss Nancy, the sister of Littleton Waller Tazewell, and Miss Nancy Hubbard. So that we had a very merry party, and (I would have enjoyed it much more if you had been there) we danced till twelve o'clock except the time we were engaged in partaking of an excellent supper. The company then retired, and I walked home with Miss E. Maupin, who is if possible more beautiful than when you saw her last. Oh! my friend, your dear Maria was not there, but I know not whether with or without an invitation." . . . "I slept with Robin Carter, and breakfasted at Mr. Madison's." . . . "The Blair family is in some measure separated. Mr. Blair and Jemmy, who has suffered a long fit of sickness, are gone to Richmond, and thence Mr. Blair is [to] proceed on his circuit. Jemmy is to be joined by Mrs. Blair, who has also left town, and then to go on to the mountains. The only persons at home at present are the two Miss Blairs and Miss Balfour, and to them I shall give your love. Mrs. Tazewell and Miss Elizabeth also set out for Berkeley county to-morrow, so that the town will be comparatively empty, especially as Miss E. Carey is gone. However Miss E. Maupin still remains with all her beauty. Miss Polly [Maupin] is not in town. . . . Mr. Tucker has been unwell for some time, but is now on the recovery. T. Randolph is better, and is gone to N. York."

Richmond, 30 Sept., 1791.—Has gone to Richmond with Mr. Wythe on the latter's removal to that place. Mr. W. left "Wednesday before the last;" Munford, on account of ague, could not follow until 28 Sept. They live in the house of Mr. Wm. Nelson, who "intends to move up to his estate in Albemarle, in consequence of his appointment to the judge's place." . . . Wythe and Munford go to see the work being done on the canal.

Richmond, 14 Dec., 1791.—"You and your sweet Maria, I suppose, by this time have arrived at your habitation, and are enjoying that pure and precious happiness which the chaste union of two hearts can bestow. Long may your happiness flourish unchanged, and may you both live to see it increased and multiplied in a progeny of children as worthy as their parents." . . . "Mr. Wickham, the famous lawyer, is to be married soon to Miss Fanning, and Mr. Tazewell intends to reside at his house in Williamsburg in future, or at least during the summer months. Old Wilson, the steward of William and Mary, has gone to that land whence there is no return. . . . Mr. Wythe, my excellent preceptor, is well, and very busy in preparing for the press Reports, which he intends to be very large, of cases adjudged in the high court of chancery."

Richmond, 16 March, 1792.—"Three deaths I dare say will greatly affect you. The first was of Mrs. Pasture [Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Wm. Stith, D. D., the historian], who after having a large company to tea, who all observed how well she looked, was suddenly stricken with an apoplexy and died in two hours. Another melancholy proof of how frail is the thread of life was displayed in the untimely fall of Miss

Maria Skipwith, who, with the same appearances, and even greater, of health than Mrs. Pasture, was as suddenly summoned away (to use the sublime expression of the Arabians) by the angel of death. Theodorick Randolph [second son of John and Frances (Bland) Randolph] also has at length visited that bourn whence no traveller returns." . . . Has "published a poem on the late defeat of Genl. St. Clair."

Richmond, 10 Nov., 1792.—"Oh! my friend, my heart is indeed grieved that your dear and excellent partner is dead. In her I, as well as you, lament a treasure never to be recovered." . . . He is to become clerk in the custom-house office at Shirley Hundred. . . . "The players are in town, and I intend to get them to bring a farce of my father's writing upon the stage this winter."

Williamsburg, 20 April, 1794.—Is now at William and Mary, a student of law under Judge Tucker. Has been with a party of students to Hampton Roads and Norfolk to see the French fleet and a British frigate. 150 ships in the French fleet. Went on board the admiral's ship of 84 guns. . . . "As to Robert Banister [second son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Bland) Banister, of Battersea, near Petersburg], I have to tell you what I am sure will affect you with lively sorrow. The poor young fellow has been dead some time by an unfortunate accident. As he was getting out of a vessel into a boat he fell with his breast against the side of the boat with such violence that he died in a few moments. A melancholy instance this of the frailty of human life. He had been out to sea for the benefit of his health, and had returned perfectly reinstated and was about to set out for Cambridge College."

Williamsburg, 30 Feb. (?), 1789.—"One of my brothers will doubtless be in before this comes to hand, till which time I shall wait with impatience a full account of their various successes and proceedings, their resolutions and intentions, etc. Is my sister as happy and merry as ever? And do you all with the same cheerfulness and mirth sit about the blazing hearth these long evenings, part handeling their distaff, others measuring their day's labour on the checkreel, whilst one reads from Tristram some laughable or affecting scene by Uncle Toby as the corporal, beguiling the labour, until at length the board smokes with an enormous dish of mush? How willingly would I join you in all these amusements! but particularly the last! Is Cajy (?) as droll and Polly as wild as ever? Doth my grandfather and grandmothers still live? Uncle McPheeters' family and all other friends are well, I hope.

JOHN COALTER TO HIS FATHER MICHAEL COALTER.

Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 27, 1789.—"I hope to be able eventually to attend Mr. Madison's lectures on natural philosophy, and Mr. Wythe's on law when I have read sufficient on that branch to enable me to do it with advantage."

Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 30, 1789.—"I expect my situation here will be very advantageous. I spend about three hours a day in my capacity

of tutor [in Judge St. George Tucker's family], which is all that is required; shall attend Mr. Madison's lectures on philosophy, having received a very polite invitation from the gentleman himself to that purpose and Dr. Wythe, as I mentioned above. Boarding is about 45£ pr. an."

Williamsburg, 30 (?) Feb., 1789.—"I find myself as happily situated as the character of a tutor which I entertain will admit of, and if I am industrious enough as advantageously as I could expect. I have no income more than will enable me to attend the Professor, as in short Mr. Tucker settles that matter for me, and gives me my board and the use of his library, etc., for my attention to his children. Board is 45£ pr. an., at least here. I have not yet begun to attend Dr. Wythe on Law, but shall as soon as Mr. Tucker shall think it advantageous. In the meantime I attend Mr. Madison, the professor of natural philosophy. As Mr. Tucker's house is small and his family large, I sleep in the house of a Mr. Wickham next door, who is a practitioner of the law, and keeps Bachelor's Hall."

WILLIAM MUNFORD TO JOHN COALTER.

Williamsburg, 5 Aug., 1791.—Wm. Cabell, a student, has gone off on vacation.

Richmond, 17 May, 1792.—"I have seen lately several of our old collegians. . . . The institution flourishes, and there are 40 students." . . . "Thomson has left William and Mary, and his mother proposes to send him to the University of Cambridge in New England. . . . Dick Goode has begun his career in Henrico court.

Riveredge, 25 Aug., 1793.—"My place of abode is now in Williamsburg, where I attend the instructive lectures of our old friend Mr. Tucker. This change in my situation was occasioned by the advice of Mr. Wythe. . . . On the anniversary of American Independence I displayed my abilities, whatever they were, in an oration, which was approved by the professors. . . . Robert Carter and Robert Taylor were my companions, and delivered very elegant orations."

Williamsburg, 13 Dec., 1793.—" . . . a worthy young man by the name of Williams, one of our students."

JOHN COALTER TO HIS FATHER, MICHAEL COALTER.

Williamsburg, 24 Nov., 1789.—"I have just begun to attend Mr. Wythe on Law. . . . The exalted character and tried abilities of that Gentleman promise the apt and dilligent student a certain and noble source of instruction."

The following letter was printed in Vol. IV., p. 105, but it is believed will be interesting enough in this connection to bear reprinting.

I. A. COLES * TO HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.†

AMHERST, *July* 20th, 1799.

Dear Friend,

I have just time to inform you that I exist. It is now near twelve & I shall leave this early in the morning. I spent the last week like a perfect Hermit shut up in my Room without one single soul to converse with. Your letter came very apropos. I should have been perfectly melancholy. Cabell left me on Monday evening last for the Springs; his Father is in a very low state & he has gone to take care of him. It will probably (be) some weeks before he returns. He desires me to offer this as his excuse for not writing.

I am happy to address you by your new title A. B., as I am convinced it will be serviceable to you. It will serve to give you a start to usher you into public life & you will know well enough how to maintain every such ground that you gain. I know that there are some who conceive that degrees are prejudicial or at best mere baubles. But this in my opinion can never be the case unless where they are conferred *indiscriminately* & where there are not talents to support them. This can seldom happen in regular degrees & it is of regular degrees that I am speaking.

The public prints are filled with encomiums on your noble exhibition; it really affords me heartfelt pleasure to hear of the honours my Old Fellow students have acquired, & of the gaining or rather reviving reputation of our Alma Mater. I think seriously that the present exhibition will operate very much to its advantage. Each fond Father as he peruses the Eulogy that has been bestowed on you will imagine him a student, & of course an orator. He hears his fame in like manner transported abroad. He listens to it with rapture. This is too fascinating a picture to be resisted.

But I am afraid, Tucker, this change will be more gradual than we should at first suppose. The tide of prejudice runs strong against it. A parcell of Dam'd fools are afraid their children will learn to *Dance* or game or drink &c &c. I have been half vexed all of my life with such Boobys. They will neither listen to reason or be persuaded.

It may be prejudice, but I have ever thought, & still think that William & Mary is the best place on the continent for the education of young men. I will not say Boys.

If they do not acquire more knowledge they at least acquire more liberality & more ambition than at any other place in the world. They appear at once to discover their own ignorance & the immense tract that they have to traverse before they arrive at eminence. They appear to learn merely how to be wise & retire to pursue the bare & laborious plans

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* Isaac A. Coles, A. B., was afterwards Mr. Jefferson's private secretary. He was son of Walter Coles and Mary Tucker.

† Son of Judge St. George Tucker (second Professor of Law in William and Mary), member of Congress, and Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, father of the late John Randolph Tucker.

of study which they have chalked out for themselves, and after being buryed for five or six years we see them emerge from their hiding places, & shine forth with a splendor that dazzles the continent.

We have only to look around us to see instances. I would quote Thompson,* but he is too melancholy an instance. But to come down four or five years lower, let us hunt up our old companions. Are they not like a parcell of pismires?—even more industrious, for they labor both summer & winter, & during the night as well as the day. Most of our illustrious Heroes & patriots have been educated in the bosom of our much loved Mother. The names of Jefferson & Washington * will alone suffice.

I do not know whether to attribute this turn in the great mass of the students of W & M College to our peculiar national situation or to some peculiarities in the Institution itself, or whether indeed it may not be owing to mere accident from an impulse which they may have received from the example of some striking & popular Genius. This last I think is more probably the correct idea especially when we consider how much man in general is indebted for his passions & character to those by whom he is surrounded.

The spirit of skepticism which so much prevailed & which every student acquired as soon as he touched the threshhold of the college is certainly the first step towards knowledge; it puts the mind in a proper state not only to receive, but also to receive correctly. That it leads to Deism, atheism &c I will acknowledge, but on the same grounds we may object to reason. Skepticism indeed only gives it the reins.†

But Tucker I shall write all night if I go on at this rate. I must at least vary my subject. What the D—l has become of Cooper? ‡ I have

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* John Thompson, born in 1777, and educated at William and Mary, was deemed in his day a prodigy of eloquence and genius. He died at the early age of twenty-two, but his speeches at the bar and on the stump, and his letters over the signature of Casca, Gracchus and Curtius, attacking the policy of the Federal party, had drawn upon him every eye. George Hay, the celebrated lawyer, who wrote a sketch of him, is unbounded in his praise.

* Washington never attended the course at the college, but he stood an examination before the Faculty for a surveyor's commission, and this commission was equivalent to a degree in engineering.

† The study of the natural sciences and experimental philosophy was introduced at William and Mary by Dr. William Small, of Birmingham, England, about 1756. Governor Fauquier was an ardent devotee, and in his will left his body for scientific purposes. Jefferson was brought up under this influence, and even James Madison, the Bishop, imbibed the spirit. Natural philosophy was his favorite study. William and Mary was the hot-bed of the Republican party, with its doctrines of freedom in thought and government, which ran into the extreme of skepticism with many.

‡ Wills Cooper, A. B. (1799), of North Carolina.

not heard a syllable of him since I left college. Some of his friends were apprehensive that he was blotted from the book of existence, and was not the doctrine of metempsychosis abandoned I should have supposed that he had become a bullfrog or a catfish.

I apprehend that notwithstanding the many disadvantages this young man labors under he will one day arrive at eminence. Such immense application with such unbounded ambition must raise their possessor much above the common mass of mankind.

What has become of Burwell,* Deans,† Nimmo,‡ and our old friend *Arthur Lee.*§ It would afford me much pleasure to hear how they were travelling on, thro' this rugged world. I heard not long since that Arthur had carried his Democratic principles so far as to make the common mechanicks & apprentices of Norfolk his intimate Friends, & that he would sometimes attempt to declaim in this * * * ety. How very dangerous it is for Young men * * * on the wide theatre of the world without having acquired any fixed principles. He resembles a ship in a tempestuous ocean without a rudder.

Tucker, I am almost asleep. I did not intend, when I began, to write more than half a page & I now find myself almost at the bottom of the 3d. I never know when to stop, when I am writing to you. I shall expect to hear from you shortly, direct to Warren, Albemarle. I expect to leave this State for Kentucky in about a month, but I will write you again before I decamp.

Farewell, I. A. COLES.

[*To be continued.*]

CENSUS OF TITHABLES IN SURRY COUNTY IN THE YEAR 1668.

Until after the Revolution, taxes were chiefly imposed in Virginia according to the number of the tithables in each county. The tithables consisted of all male natives of the country and imported free persons above sixteen; and all male white servants, and all female white servants who worked in the ground, and all male and female negro and Indian servants, whether above or under sixteen. The population was generally estimated as four times the tithables. Hence the population of Surry, judging from the whole number of tithables (434), was about 1,736 persons in 1668. Taxes of this kind were not as unjust in principle then

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* Nathaniel Burwell, A. B. He died at "Saratoga," his residence in Clarke county, Nov. 1. 1849, in his seventy-first year.

† Josiah Deans, A. B., of Gloucester county.

‡ William Thorowgood Nimmo, brother of the late Mrs. Margaret K. Ellis, of Richmond.

§ Col. Arthur Lee, commandant of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, and for several years a member of the Legislature; died in Norfolk, Jan. 12, 1828, in his forty-ninth year.

as now, for the wealth of a man was for the most part measured by the number of his family and dependents. The following is a census of tithables for Surry county during the year 1668. According to this it seems that the number of small planters must have been very large. Even Mr. Arthur Allen had but eleven in his family. There was no one else who had over eight, except Mr. Thomas Binns, who had ten. All at Mr. Warren's, except a negro, appear to have been free persons working at his house as independent tithables.* There must have been at this time very few negroes in Surry county.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, DECEMBER 20, 1668.

Lt. Coll George Jordan, Capt. Lawrence Baker, Mr. Arthur Allen, Mr. Thos Warren, Capt. John Grove, Majr William Mariott, Capt. Wm Cockersham,† Capt Wm Brown, Mr Tho Binns, Mr Charles Barham, Mr Randall Holt, Mr Thomas Flood.

THE LIST OF LAWNES CREEK TYTHABLES IN ANNO 1668.

Imprs Capt Law: Baker,	08	Robert Gyles,	01
Robt Laine,	01	John Gregory,	01
Wm. Hare,	02	Samuel Cornewall,	04
Richd Harris,	05	Tho. Clay,	01
Geor' Corke,	01	John Blast,	02
Wm Chambrs,	03	Peleg Dunston,	02
Michaiel Upchurch,	01	Arthur Long,	02
Mr Wm Butler,	02	John Hunicut,	01
Mr Peter Greene,	03	Mr. Charles Barham,	04
James Redicke,	03	Tho. Clary,	02
Richd Brigs,	04	Walter Bartley,	04
John Beasley,	03	Wm. Tooke,	03
John Warrin,	02	Timothy Earwell,	02
Capt Pitman,	04		
John Clarke,	02		118
Partrick Bartley,	02		
John Browne,	01	Hen. Bradrton,	01
Richd Smith,	02	Capt Wm Cockersham,	04
John Bineham,	01	Majr Wm Caufield,	03
Mathew Swann,	01	Tho. Smith,	02
Xpor Holliman,	01	Wm Pper,	02
Tho. lillicrop,	02	Mr Robt Caufield,	02

* I infer this from the fact that the names of the persons at his house are given.

† Capt. William Cockersham died in 1669, leaving two sons, William and Thomas.

Richard Jarratt, ...04
Rich[d] Skinner, ...04
Harmon Hill, ...01
Rich[d] Drew, ...03
M[r] Arthur Allen, ...11
Rob[t] Reynolds, ...02
Austin Hunicut, ...03
Tho. Taylor, ...02
Obedia Pit, ...02
Roger Delke, ...01
Francis Reynolds, ...02
Tho. Joanes, ...02
Amara Dolores, ...01
M[r] Ran Holt, ...02
M[r] John Goring, ...03
James Murrey, ...01
Nicholas Craford, ...01
Edward Napkin, ...01
Phillop Oberry, ...01
W[m] Clarke, ...01
W[m] Judson, ...01
Henry Clarke, ...02
Henry Gord, ...02
Margrit Cornish, ...02

Wm. Seward, ...02
David Williams, ...04
John Kindred, ...02
W[m]Hancocke, ...02
John Philleps, ...01
Geo. Watkin, ...04
Roger Rawlings, ...03
Tho. Laine, ...02
John Hode, ...02
Henry Lathrie, ...01
James Kilpatrick, ...02
Tho. Jarrell, ...01
W[m] 'Owlis, ...06
Cap[t] Grove, ...08
M[r] Bushell, ...04
Alberte Albatson, ...01
Martin Johnson, ...01
Edward Warren, ...03
Geo. Petters, ...01
Edward Tanner, ...01
Joseph Rogers, ...03

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Teste, WM. COCKERSHAM.

A list of y[e] Tythables in South Warke p'ish Anno 1668 ffrom Coll. Jordans upwards as they have been given to him & he Informed June y[e] 10 1668.

M[r] John Barker, ...06
W[m] Shorte, ...02
Tho. Stephens, ...01
Wm. Heath, ...02
Tho. Greene, ...01
M[r] Tho. Busby, ...03
Tho. Bentley, ...01
Jerremy Ellis, ...01
Henry ffrancis, ...03
Richard Rogers, ...02

Geo. Midleton, ...01
Ralph Rachell, ...01
M[r] Tho. Clarke saith 2, his neighbors saith, ...03
Marmaduke Beckwith, ...01
Mathew Rolfe, ...01
John Rawlinger, ...01
M[r] Barkers Plantation, ...01
M[r] Ben Harrison, ...05
M[r] Hen Brigs, ...02

John King, ...01
John Legrand, ...01
Wm. Scarbrough, ...01
Robt Dennis, ...01
Robt House, ...02
Mr Wm Simmons, ...06
Robrt Carthrage, ...04
Wm Newit and Orchard, ..02
John Rogers & Atkins, ...02
Wm Carpenter, ...02
Mr Wm Rookings, ...03
ffran. Howgood, ...01
Mr Wm Norwood, ...02
Joh: Kippin, ...02
Tho. Hux, ...02
Maurice Burchen, ...01
Robt Burges, ...01
Taken by Mr. George Jordan.

Mr Nath Knt wth Dick and Dankes, ...03
MrJohn Cary, ...04
Mr Arthur Jordan, ...04
Capt Tho. fflood, ...04
Lt Coll. Jordan, ...03
John Emerson, ...01
Michaell Mischanny, ...01
Hezekiah Bunell saith 1, his Neighbrs, ...02
Ralph Creed, ...02
Mr Nicholas Meriwether, ..06

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Edwd Ellis & Mr Moulson, to p'ish Levy, ...02

A List of Tythables taken by me subscribed ye 10th June 1668.

Coll. Tho. Swann himselfe Mr John Salloway & 3 sarvants,...05
Richd Case, ...01
Tho. Gray, ...01
ffrancis Gray, ...01
Wm Spring, ...01
Tho. Chews & Tho Wicks, ...02
John Bird & his Mann, ...01
Wm Rose & Edwd Hale, ...02
Capt Wm Browne, ...05
Tho. Forsteraft & Kite, ...02
John Morning Wm Batt, ...02
Saml Magget, ...01
Tho. Sowersby, ...01
John Collyer, ...01
Fran. Sorsby, Pace & sarvt, ...03
Henry Foreman, ...01
Wm Foreman, ...01
Mr Barth Owen, Edward Joanes, ...02
Tho. Andrews, ...01
Xopher Lewis Rogr Wms, 2 Sarvts, ...04

Rog^r Potter, ...01
Joh. Harlow, Edw. March, Wm Hux & Wm Mills, ...04

William Browne. 43

A List of Tythables taken ye 11th June 1668.

John Brady & three men, ...04
Antho. Spilltimber & 2 Men, ...03
Tho. Ironmonger, ...01
Maj^r Wm Marriott & 4 sarv^ts, ...05
Luke Mizell & Mate, ...02
Christo. Vaughan's Sonn, ...01
Ellis Vantse, ...01
Capt Corker, ...05
Daniel Regan, ...01

Wm Marriott. 23

A List of ye Tythables from ye Colledge to Smiths forte taken ye 10th of June 1668 by Mr Tho. Warren:

Timothy Walker, John Whitson & one negro, ...03
Mr Binns, ...10
Cornelius Cardenpaine, ...01
Andrew Robinson, ...03
Richard Joanes, ...01
Mr Thompson, ...02
Sam. Place, Antho. Evens, ...02
Mr Robert Spencer, Harebottle W^ms, francis davis, Wm Winter, Tho. Sand^rs, Jonas Bennet, ...06
Mr Mathias Marriott Tho. Causby, Joh. Booth & 1 negro, ...04
Mr Pitway, Law. Peach, Edw Ramsey, Jarratt Greene, Walt, .05
Tho. Hurle Joh. Shipp Tho Gibson & 1 negro, ...04
Geo. Foster & Tho. Williams, ...02
Tho. North, ...01
John Clemens, ...01
Edmond Howell, ...01
James Furbush, ...01
Mr Tho. Warren Wm Warren, Wm Hill, vinsent Suttleworth, Hen. Applewhait, James Nibley, Wm Howell, Robert Ewens, 1 Negro, ...09
John Skinner, ...01

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INDIAN SLAVES.

As further proof that Hening is wrong in his idea that Bacon was the first to make slaves of the Indians (see Hening's *Statutes at Large of Virginia,* Vol. II., *Preface*) I adduce the following correspondence, extracted from the records of Old Rappahannock county. The first is a letter, about 1668, from Gov. Berkeley to Major General Robert Smith, who commanded the militia in the district of which Rappahannock county was a part. The second is a letter from the justices of Rappahannock to General Smith, who submitted Berkeley's instructions to the court for approval. (See QUARTERLY, VI., p. 214.)

Sir, I wrote my first Lettr to you in haste the moment I recd yours, but since I have collected myselfe I thinke it is necessary to Destroy all these Northern Indians for they must needs be conscious of the coming of the other Indians. Twill be a great Terror and exemple and Instruction to all other Indians.

If ye Councell here and the Councell of Warr be of this opinion it may be done without charge for the women and children will Defray it, lett me heare from yu wt yu thinke of it and if the first impulse of or first resentment doe not Deceive me and Leade me too much I thinke this Resolution to be of absolute necessity; if yr young men will not undertake it alone, there will be enou from hence will undertake it for their share of the Booty.

Your most Affectionate Humble servant, WILLIAM BERKELEY.

To my most Honor'd Friend Majr Genll Smyth. These—Hast Post Hast for the service of his Mtie and the Country.

Honble Sr.

Uppon Serious Consideracon of the Honble Governrs Letters and yr Honors desire or opinion of them wee are by many circumstances convinced and tis or opinion that the Late Execrable murders are and have bin committed by a combination of our Northern Indians prticularly the Doagges conjunct with our neighboring Indians above, all wch with their complices wee doubt not wth assistance of Almighty God by the strength of or Northern Part utterly to Destroy and eradicate wthout Further Incroachment then the Spoyles of or Enymies.

JOHN CATLETT, THO. GOODRICH,
JOHN WEIRE, HUM BOOTH.

JUSTICES FOR SURRY COUNTY.

(*Appointed at the surrender in* 1652.)

30 April 1652.

Persons nominated by the Comrs of Parliament and State of England to be Comrs for the severall county courts.

Viz for Surrey county &c.

Coll. Jn° fflood Lieut Coll. Thomas Swann Major Robert Shepard Capt Wm. Butler Mr Lawrence Baker Mr Arthur Allen Capt George Jordan Capt Ben. Sideway Mr Wm Batt Mr. George Stephens Mr James Taylor Mr Thomas Warren and M^{r} Wm Thomas.

Persons nominated for ye militia. Vizt Surrey Countye.

Coll. Jn°. fflood Leut. Collo. Tho. Swann Major Robert Shepard Capt Wm Butler Mr. Lawrence Baker and M^{r} Wm. Thomas.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The following exhibits the first accounts of the college down to April 16, 1697. These accounts were enclosed in a letter* addressed to Governor Andros by the "Governors and Visitors" appointed by the charter, and by Andros they were sent to England, where the originals still rest in the public archives. The receipts consisted of £1,983 14s. 10d., contributed by their Majesties William and Mary out of the quit-rents of the colony, and at that time in the hands of William Byrd; £300 representing money obtained from the pirates Davies, Hinson and Delawafer,† voluntary donations to the exent of £897 3s. 6d., money collected from the grant in the charter of the penny per pound duty on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, amounting to £601 6s. 4¾d., and the tax on skins and furs voted by the Virginia Legislature, which netted £251 5d. The whole on hand at the time of the report from these different sources made £4,033 6s. 1d. The salaries of the president and grammar master were chargeable against only the last two funds, and so appear in a paper separate from the general account.

Of course, the donations were only a small part of what was actually subscribed by private persons and was afterwards paid in.

As appears from the letter to Governor Andros, only the front and one wing had been raised to the roof, which had yet to be put on. So that the expenditures represent only a part of the final cost.

As appears from Dr. Blair's statement, the work was conducted

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* Published in QUARTERLY, VII., pp. 171-173.

† See order of the king in council, *Ibid.*, p. 166.

under the supervision of a committee consisting of the rector and five or six of the Board of Governors.*

Mr. Thomas Hadley, who came from England, was the surveyor of the building, and had the daily ordering of things.

The bricks were made on the spot by Col. Daniel Parke, of the Council, who received 14s. a thousand for them.†

It must be remembered that money was three or four times dearer in 1696 than it is now, so that Mr. Jefferson's estimate of the cost of erecting the main building, front and two wings, $162,000, was probably not far from correct. (See *Cabell and Jefferson Correspondence.*)

Building Account.

Board of Trade, Virginia. Vol. 6.

The College of William & Mary is Dr.

1694.	£.	s.	d.
To Acct of Stores from Mr Perry & Compa in anno 1692, ...	141	18	11
To advanced to workmen & other necessary disbursmts in England paid Mr Blair as ℔ his accot 11th febry 1694, ...	13	12	03
To necessary disbursmts in Virga as drawing deeds for land Messages & brickmakers wages as ℔ the Said Mr Blairs Accot, ...	13	17	06
To dyett for workmen Soc.eys Fees & other Small disbursmts as ℔ Mr Blairs Accot ye 9th June 1696, ...	16	13	01
To Capt Thomas Ballard for 330 acres of land whereon ye Colledge is built, ...	170	00	00
To Collo Parke for Bricks at 14s ℔ m, ...	547	07	00
To Wm Chiphead for Paveing Stone bought of Capt Tregian,	115	14	07
To Clerks Sallary, ...	40	00	00
To Collo Wm Brown for repairing ye School house, ...	45	00	00
To Accot of Stores from Mr Perry &co in anno 1694, ...	243	07	10
Octr 19th 1695.			
To paid labourers, ...	39	19	09
To paid Workmens dyett, ...	13	09	00
To paid Water Carriages & Messages, ...	00	11	00
To paid Cartridge, ...	17	00	00
To paid for three Cart horses one feather bed Some Necessarie tooles for ye use of ye Colledge, ...	39	17	05
To paid bricklayrs, ...	25	00	09

* Francis Nicholson, in spite of his eccentricities, was very friendly to education and contributed liberally to the college. But Andros, it appears, contributed nothing, and by his ill example caused many of the subscribers to be very slow in paying up. Some indeed were sued in the county and general courts.

† See Perry's *Historical Collections*, Virginia, p. 56.

	£.	s.	d.
To paid for Shells,	34	07	10
To paid for Sawyrs work,	06	02	00
Apll 21th 1696.			
To paid Labourers,	35	05	07
To paid for Shells,	08	10	00
To paid for provisions,	37	11	00
To paid for Severall Small necessaries for the Use of the Colledge,	07	15	00
To paid for Cartridge,	05	18	00
To paid for Dyett,	16	05	05
To ye Sallary to ye Surveyr & writing master and wages to bricklayers,	73	00	00
May 4th 1696.			
To paid Labourers,	111	02	00
To paid for Messages,	00	08	00
To paid Carpenters,	25	01	09
To paid for Dyett,	02	15	03
To paid for Corn,	09	14	00
To paid Sawyers,	43	10	03
To paid for rubbing Stones,	01	01	00
To paid for Dutch Collars,	00	12	00
To paid for two hogsheads,	00	06	00
To Cartridge,	05	05	00
To Cash advanced to Robt Harrison ye Carpenter,	20	00	00
To Mr James Sherlock for Copys 10 Ordrs of Councill,	02	10	00
June 9th 1696.			
To paid Labourers,	30	09	01
To paid the Surveyrs Salary,	25	00	00
To paid for Shells,	26	13	07
To paid Bricklayers,	24	01	10
To paid for a Horse & some Small necessaries,	04	12	06
To Cartridge,	02	12	02
	2043	18	04

To.

	£.	s.	d.
To brought from ye other Side,	2043	18	04
To paid Sawyers,	42	02	09
Augst 26th 1696.			
To paid Labourers,	70	13	05
To paid for Shells,	71	14	00
To paid for Cartridge,	13	18	03
To paid Sawyers,	45	14	00
To paid bricklayers,	27	07	06
To Cash advanced to Robt Harrison the Carpenter,	40	00	00

	£.	s.	d.
To paid for levies for 2 hired bricklayers,	00	08	02
To brickmoulds,	00	10	06
To paid for Cartwheeles,	02	00	00
To paid for one hogshead & two Spades,	00	15	00
To Forridge paid,	00	02	00
Xbr 18th 1696.			
To paid Labourers,	190	17	11½
To paid for bricks,	41	00	09¼
To paid for Shells,	27	18	04½
To paid Sallary to ye Surveyr Clerk & Surveyr,	200	00	00
To Cash advanced to ye Carpenter,	60	00	00
To paid Sawyers work,	218	02	07¾
To paid bricklayers,	120	03	11½
To paid for brick moulds,	00	09	06
To paid for Cart wheeles,	02	00	00
To paid Forridg & horse hire,	00	05	00
To paid for one Paile & 3 bed Cords,	00	08	06
To paid for fodder,	01	02	00
To paid Cartridge,	08	01	00
To paid for Corn,	11	00	00
febry 27th 1696-7.			
To paid for tarr,	10	10	10
To paid for drum lines,	00	10	06
To paid Labourers,	16	15	07½
To advanced to ye Carpenters by bills of Excha,	100	00	00
To Richd Savage,	05	08	09
To books Mapps & papers as p Accot,	32	11	10
To the Seal of the Colledge,	45	02	00
To Mr Richd Savage,	22	00	00
To advanced to Thomas Hadley in England,	40	00	00
To Geo. Cryer & Samll Baker bricklayers,	22	00	00
To paid Mr Perry for Postidge of Letters,	00	05	05
To advanced to severall workmen in England p Mr Perrys Accot,	137	00	00
To paid Mr Mullikin Usher,	25	00	00
To paid Mr Ingles School master,	30	00	00
To paid for Contracts wth workmen,	00	18	00
To 2 bricklayers passages,	14	05	00
15 Apll 1697.			
To Shingles,	45	14	03
To Cartridge,	47	16	10
To Sawyers worke,	52	10	00
	3889	01	10

Pr Contra.	£.	s.	d.
By their Majs Guift,	1983	14	10
By Severall Donations in hands of the Treasurer,	509	00	00

	£.	s.	d.
By money obtained of the Privateers,	300	00	00
By Mr Blair for 20li receid of Pococke 20li Errour in Mr Perrys accot,	40	00	00
By Severall Donations in the hands of Mr Perry &c Vizt.			
By Mr Patrick Smith,	06	00	00
My Mr Micajah Perry,	50	00	00
By Mr Thomas Lane,	50	00	00
By Mr Richd Perry & George Richards,	50	00	00
By a Guinea of Jeffery Jefferys Esq to buy Bloomes History of the Bible,	01	10	00
By the Governrs of Marylands Excha,	100	00	00
By Collo Ludwells Donation,	40	00	00
By Mr Fouace Donation,	10	00	00
By Mr Edwards in Cash for tobacco,	01	02	06
By provision of the beefe & purveyr,	37	11	00
	3180	18	04

Cr.

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
& brought from the other Side,	3180	18	04
& ballance of ye Accot of revenue,	537	15	03¾
	3718	13	07¾
Remaines due to ball this acot,	170	08	02¼
	3889	01	10

Vera Copia FRA. CLEMENTS *Ck Coll.*

The Colledge Revenue is Dr

	£.	s.	d.
To bills paid to Mr President Blair in Colle Byrds accot for one year & a halfe Sallary preceeding—march 1694-'5 ye first year at one hundred pounds afterwards at one hundred & fifty & anum—according to Order,	175	00	00
To bills in Coll Byrds accot to Mr Mongo Ingles,	70	00	00
To Ditto in Mr Perry's accot being for one year & a half Sallary at 80li & anm as before,	50	00	00
To paid Mr Craddock,	10	00	00
To Mr Benjn Harrison for ye Charge of laying out ye tenn thousand acres of land on the South Side black water Swamp,	09	11	06
	314	11	06

	£.	s.	d.
To ye ballance of this accot of ye Revenue, carried to accot Creditt of ye building,	537	15	03
	852	06	09

Pr. Contra. Cr ti

1695, 5 June–25 Octr.			
By Coll Jennings accot of furrs & skinns in 1695,	03	06	07
By Collo Hills Ditto,	210	08	03
By Collo Lear Ditto,	37	05	07
By Collo Hill on ye Penny ℔ pound,	89	09	09
By Coll Lear Ditto,	100	15	06¾
By Maryland as ℔ Mr Perrys accot Vizt:			
On Mr Peter Pagan,	164	04	00
Ditto on Dany Donnys,	40	00	00
Ditto pd in Cash as ℔ Mr Blairs accot,	03	18	04

Ditto for ye year 1696.

	£.	s.	d.			
By James Brownes Excha,	08	11	00			
By Geo. Muschamp Excha,	09	00	00			
By Geo. Plater's Excha,	60	00	00			
By Ditto Excha,	77	02	09			
	—	—	—	154	13	09
Ditto ℔ Geo. Muschamp Exchange,				48	05	00
				852	06	09¾

Endorsed. Virginia E
The Colledge Wm & Mary's
Acct Transmitted by Sr
Edm. Andros the 22th April 1697.

Recd 21th June } 1697.
Read 20th Augt }

Entd. fol. 58.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER'S WILL.

Francis Fauquier was the eldest son of Dr. John Francis Fauquier and Elizabeth Chamberlayne his wife. He was born in 1704, made a director in the South Sea Company in 1751, and a Fellow of the Royal Society on February 15, 1753. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Dalston, who was buried at Totteridge in 1781. He wrote an essay on "The Ways and Means of Raising Money for the Support of the Present War Without Increasing the Public Debt." 8vo, published at London in 1757. On January, 1758, he was appointed Lieut. Governor

of Virginia. In 1760, Mr. Pitt wrote to Fauquier that when the war with the French was over, Parliament would tax the colonies. Fauquier in reply expressed great apprehensions. Fauquier was still governor when the Stamp Act passed, and that measure was excessively distasteful to him; but Henry's resolutions went too far for him, and received his censure.

His popular disposition was shown, however, in his conduct during the agitations produced by the Parsons' causes. He gave them to understand that, law or no law, he was unequivocally on the popular side.

The explanation of this sympathetic attitude of Fauquier is to be found in his devotion to scientific studies, which were antagonistic to dogmas of all kinds—religious or governmental. He delighted in the company of Dr. William Small, the professor of Natural Philosophy at William and Mary, and at his table the youthful Jefferson, Page, Walker, McClurg and others of the Virginia youth learned their lessons in the rights of man. His example in another respect was not so fortunate. He was addicted to gaming, and diffused in the colony a passion for playing cards, which continued till sternly rebuked by the revolutionary spirit, finding utterance in the orders of the county committees of safety about 1775.

There are in the British Museum nine letters written by Fauquier between 1759 and 1764, chiefly respecting the military forces of Virginia, and one to Sir Henry Moore, dated February 3, 1766. He wrote an article on "Hailstones," observed in Virginia July 9, 1758, which was read by his brother William before the Royal Society after his death.*

He died in Virginia March 3, 1768. The following is taken from the *Virginia Gazette*, edited by Purdie and Dixon:

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 3.

Early this morning died at the Palace after a tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and fortitude, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this Colony, over which he has presided near ten years, much to his own honour,

* See Lyson's *Environs of London*, IV., 406; *Genealogical Table*, in possession of G. B. Wollaston, Chislehurst, Clutterbuck, Hertfordshire, *Court and City Register;* Thomson's *History of the Royal Society; Gentleman's Magazine*, XXVIII., p. 46, XXXVIII., 199; *National Dictionary of Biography*, article "Francis Fauquier."

and the care and satisfaction of the inhabitants. He was a Gentleman of most amiable disposition—generous, just and mild; and possessed, in an eminent degree, of all the social virtues. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and died in his sixty-fifth year.

The Following from the other *Virginia Gazette* by William Rind is an account of the funeral services:

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 10 (1768).

Last Tuesday the remains of our late Governor the Hon. Francis Fauquier Esq. were interred in the North isle of the church in this City. The Hon. the President and such members of his Majestys Council as lived convenient, the Hon. Mr. Speaker, the treasurer, his Majestys Attorney General and all the principal Gentlemen of this place and neighborhood assisted in paying the last offices to the deceased sincerely lamenting the loss of a ruler who had endeared himself to them. The Militia of this City also attended and paid the honours due to his memory upon this melancholy occasion.

In the same issue an admirer thus speaks in his praise:

To the memory of the Hon. Francis Fauquier Esq. late lieutenant-Governor of this Colony; a man who in public life was equalled by few and in his private character excelled by none, who in spite of a lingering illness and the severest attacks of the most excruciating pain submitted to the relentless hand of death with a fortitude and resignation known to but few in the evening hours of departing life; this little monument is addressed by one whose bosom retains the highest sense of those virtues possessed by that worthy Gentleman in so eminent a degree as to make him still live in the bleeding remembrance of a numerous acquaintance and to raise a monument in his countrys bosom which is out of the power of censure to deface.

"If ever virtue lost a friend sincere,
If ever sorrow claim'd Virginia's tear,
If ever death a noble conquest made,
'Twas when Fauquier the debt of nature paid."

It is to be regretted that the book at Yorktown in which his will is recorded is badly moth-eaten, but as far as I was able to make it out, the will runs as follows:

WILL OF HON. FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

In the na— —— God Amen, I Francis Fauquier his Majesty's L—— ——ernor and commander in chief of the colony and ——— for the time being, now in good Health and —— ound mind —— of the uncertainty of —— H— ——vidence of making my will known to the —— this my last will and Testament, in manner and form following. That is to say.

The immortal part of me must return into the Hands of a most Merciful and benevolent God, who I hope will extend His Mercies to an unprofitable servant. As for the uninformed Mass of Clay which will remain after life, in whatever that life consists, is departed from it, my express will and Desire is, that, if it should please the Almighty God to take me off from this stage by any latent disease, with the Cause of which the Physicians or Surgeons who may attend upon me in my last Illness, may not be well acquainted, my Body should be opened if they desire it, that the immediate cause of my disorder may be known, and that by these means I may become more useful to my fellow Creatures by my Death than I have been in my life. I insist this and make it part of this my last Will to take away any the least imputation of want of decency or respect in my dear wife or children or other Friends I may leave behind me for permitting the enquiry to be made on my unfeeling Carcass for the good of Mankind. After this examination of my Body, if necessary, I will that it be Deposited in the Earth or Sea as I shall happen to fall, without any vain Funeral Pomp and as little expence as Decency can possibly permit, Funeral Obsequies as it has long appeared to me being contrary to the Spirit of the Religion of our Blessed Saviour, who on a proper occasion said, Let the Dead bury their Dead, follow thou me.

As to the Disposal of my Worldly Goods, I find I shall be at a difficulty to express myself in a manner to prevent disputes so as to have my intention (ta)ke place, owing to some particularities in my ——. But as my whole Estate both real and Personal, some —— —es excepted will be divided between my dear ——. ——s I hope they will have so much Respect —— to the Duties they reciprocally owe —— —— between themselves —— —sue ——ng to the Spirit not the Letter of the Words made Use of by me on this occasion if such meaning can be found out, but in case they should disagree, my Will is that they should refer their Disputes to, and abide by the Determination of the Honble William Nelson, the Honble Robert Carter two of his Majesty's Council of Virginia, the Honble Peyton Randolph Speaker of the House of Burgesses there and George Wythe Esqrs. if they should be in Virginia at the time of my Death, and if they should be in Great Britain of the Right Honble Gabriel Lord Coleraine, my Brother William Fauquier, my brother-in-law Francis Wollaston and James Burrowe Master of the Crown Office Esqr. in whose Integrity, Abilities, and personal affection to me, I have always had the greatest reason to place the fullest confidence; or in any three of them or the Majority of such three.

Whereas there is a Deed of Trust made when I was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia now subsisting; by which Deed my whole Estate both real and Personal in the Kingdom of Great Britain was conveyed to the Trustees for sundry purposes therein mentioned and vested in them as will now fully appear reference to the said Deed being had; by which Deed a Division of my Estate was made between my Wife and children in case I should die Intestate, but which I had power to alter by my last Will and Testament or other Deed in Writing legally and properly executed by me; now be it known that I am so far from disapprov-

ing the distribution therein made that I do hereby —— and confirm it in its full force and power as far as it —— which is to the whole Estate real and personal to which at the time of the date thereof I had my Right —— —m either in possession or Revision And I do hereby constitute and appoint my Eldest son Francis Fau(quier) —le executor of this my last will and Testament —— to any Estate or Estates I may die —— and of Great Britain and no further —— this not out of any Mistrust of the uprightness of Heart or prudence of conduct of my wife or younge son William, but because I am possessed of a Right of Presentation of two turns out of three to a small living in the county of Warwick in that part of Great Britain called England, which by act of Parliament which first erected the parish does not Descend to my Heirs but to my Executors, adm'ors or assigns, and I think this the likeliest way to preserve it in my Family without dispute which I earnestly desire may be done by My Son, and that he would always be provided with a will, by which he may secure the right of Presentation to such person as he shall choose for an Executor. The living, tho' small, affording Bread for any younger Branch of my Descendants.

And whereas I am possessed of sundry small Parcels of Land, slaves and other Effects in the Colony and Dominion of Virginia not included in aforesaid Deed of Trust I dispose of them in the manner following. I will that all my lands Slaves and other Effects whatsoever be disposed by my Executors hereafter to be named for this part of my Estate and sold for the payment of my just debts and the few Legacies I shall leave, and the residue if any there be shall be dispos'd of as is hereafter directed. That is that all my Land which consists of two small parcels, the one bought of Mr. Ferguson, the other of Mr. Moody, and both since enclosed by me under one Fence shall be offered to the Hon'ble the Council as being very convenient for any future Governor of this Colony for the price of two hundred and fifty Pounds Sterl., which I take to be under the real value thereof, and that the houshold Furniture in the Palace at Williamsburg be likewise offered to the council for like price of two hundred and fifty pounds sterl. for the use of the succeeding Governor, my Plate, Pictures —— Ware and Household Linnen excepted. If they —— —rchase either the Land or Furniture —— that they shall not be sold till my successor —— sal of them at the same price for which —— stay one year and no longer. And in case he shall refuse them then I will that they be sold at Public Auction, or by any other Method my executors shall direct for the best price, that can be got for them.

It is now expedient that I should dispose of my Slaves a part of my Estate in its nature disagreeable to me, but which my situation made necessary for me; the disposal of which has constantly given me uneasiness whenever the thought has occurred to me. I hope I shall be found to have been a Merciful Master to them and that no one of them will rise up in Judgment against me in that great day when all my actions will be exposed to public view. For with what face can I expect Mercy from an offended God, if I have not myself shewn mercy to those dependent on me. But It is not sufficient that I have been their Master in

my life. I must provide for them at my death by using my utmost Endeavors that they experience as little misery during their Lives as their very unhappy and pitiable condition will allow. Therefore I will that they shall have liberty to choose their own Master and that the Women and their children shall not be parted; that they shall have six Months allowed them to make such Choice, during which Time they shall be maintained out of my Estate; That my Executors shall take for them of such Masters as they shall choose twenty five Per Cent under the then Market price. If at the end of Six Months any of them shall not have made such Choice and if either of my Executors choose to take any of them I will that they should have them at the same price as if they —— their own Masters relying on their —— known Humanity. If my Executors should not choose to take —— them then I request it as my last Dying wish that —— who shall retain a favorable opinion of me —— —asers of such Slaves as they shall choose —— —— that they —mee belonged to me and had been —— Treatment which for my sake I hope they —— to them. And in this Case I also Will that they should take the same Price of such Persons or any other on whom they can depend to answer my intention and earnest desire of entailing kindness upon them as far as it is in my power, of all which my executors are to be the whole and sole Judges, not accountable to any one for having sold them at what may be supposed to be under Rate. In case of extremity and not otherwise, they must be sold for the best price that can be got for them.

All the rest of my Effects in this Colony except my Plate, Pictures, China Ware and Household Linnen as before excepted, and Musical Instruments, I hereby direct shall be sold for the best price that can be got for them and I will that the produce of my land Slaves Furniture and other Effects be sold to be Employ'd to the payment of my just Debts and Legacies, and to be paid to my eldest son Francis Fauquier for that purpose by my Executors, after their deducting what is necessary to pay my funeral expences Debts and Legacies, due in this Colony. And I further will that after all such payments made the overplus be divided in equal parts between my dear wife and two sons or such of them as shall be living at the time of my Death, always intending to make an alteration in my will if God should grant me time and understanding, after the loss of either of them if I should survive such loss.

I give and bequeath to my dear wife Catharine Fauquier all my Plate, Picture and China Ware and Household Linnen for her whole and sole Benefit always hoping that she will dispose of any superfluous —— to either of my sons if they should Marry and Settle, to save them the expence of Purchasing new ——

I give and bequeath to my son Francis Fauquier all my Books both here and in ——

I give and —— youngest son William Fauquier all my —— and Musick Books both here and — n conse —— bequests clash with the first parts of my will as they are not part of my Effects in England and included in the Deed of Trust, but I have a power to alter that disposition by my will, my desire is that these and whatever else may seem to

clash therein may be considered as such alterations and pass to my said sons in consequence of these Bequests.

And whereas I am indebted to my eldest son Francis Fauquier in the sum of Twelve Hundred pounds sterling, my will is that the sum be considered as part of my Debts and not included in the division of my Estate. And whereas I have sundry times advanced money to the use of my youngest son William Fauquier to the amount of about 1000 pounds sterling my will is that the said sum of 1000 pounds be paid to my eldest son Francis Fauquier to make them equal before the division of my Estate takes place.

I hereby direct my Executors to purchase one single stone Brilliant Diamond Ring of the value of one hundred pounds sterling at least which I bequeath to my much esteemed and respected Patron George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, as a small token of my Gratitude to him for the many favours conferred on me unmerited on my part; and which I hope he will do me the Honour to wear in remembrance of a Man who never one Moment forgot the great Obligation he had to his Lordship.

I also direct that my Executors purchase four other single stone Brilliant Diamond Rings of the value of twenty five Guineas each (which) I bequeath to them not as a reward for their trouble I have hereby given them, for I well know they have —— bove it, but which I desire they would wear in remembrance of a Man who once loved them and dies in the belief that they loved him.

I give to all —— with me at the time of my Death —— excepting to my cook Anne Ayscough to (whom I give) one hundred and fifty Pounds sterling in recompence of her great fidelity and attention to me in all my Illness, and of the great Oeconomy with which she conducted the Expenses of my kitchen during my residence at Williamsburg as his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, when it was in her power to have defrauded me of several Hundred Pounds.

And my further will is that this my will be read by one of my Executors before my wife and children, if in Virginia, other Executors, servants and Slaves that everything may be explained to them, if there should be any clause which they may not understand or may give them or any of them any uneasiness.

And I hereby appoint the Honble William Nelson, Robert Carter, two of his Majesty's Council, The Honble Peyton Randolph Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and George Wythe Esquires executors of this my will as it relates to my Estate and Effects in Virginia and no farther.

And I hereby declare I have no other will by my having destroyed the former which makes it unnecessary for me to revoke any such Writing purposely to be my will, and this I declare to be my last will all written with my own Hand, and signed by me at Williamsburg the 26th of March 1767. FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

Signed Sealed & Published before us

Thos. Everard, James Cocke, Litt. Savage.

Proved at a court held for York county, 21st of March, 1768.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM VARIOUS TOMBSTONES IN DINWIDDIE, CHESTERFIELD, HENRICO AND NEW KENT COUNTIES, VIRGINIA.

TRANSCRIBED
BY
CHURCHILL GIBSON CHAMBERLAYNE.

(From the family burying ground at "Porter Hill," corner of Harrison and Early streets, Petersburg, Va.)

IN
Memory of
MRS. LUCY ANN FANNY
wife of
John C. Armistead,
who departed this life
September 3rd 1824,
Aged 26 Years.
and 21 days.
Also her infant Son
GEORGE R. ARMISTEAD,
Aged 6 Days.

Sacred
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN C. ARMISTEAD,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
April 11, 1832,
Aged 50 Years.
In tender regard
Of his many virtues
As HUSBAND AND PARENT,
This monument is erected by his
Widow and Orphans
As the memento
Of their devoted affections.

IN
Memory of
WM. A. SYME,
Son of
Marcus A. & Mary
Ann Armistead,
Born Octr 8, 1830,
Died Octr 4, 1832.

Sacred
to the memory
of the
REV'D WILLIAM HARRISON [1]
who departed this life
20th of November 1814
Aged 84 Years.
In tender regard of whom
His Widow
hath caused this monument to be erected.
Here let him rest in peace
And let us try to live like him
That we like him may die.

SACRED
to the memory
of
MRS. ANN HARRISON.
who departed this life
July the 2nd 1829
Aged 60 Years.
Her Children
from a sense of duty & affection
have caused this monument
to be erected
in memory of
their tender Parent.
If worth departed claims the heartfelt tear,
Then stop—and let it stream profusely here.

SACRED
To the memory of
MARTHA M.
Wife of
THOMAS J. PERKINSON;
OF AMELIA;
Departed this life
DECEMBER, 29. 1836,
AGED 27 YEARS.
Blessed are the dead who
die in the Lord.

(*From the family burying ground at Matoax, the home of John Randolph, Sr., father of John Randolph of Roanoke. This place is about two miles west of Petersburg on the Appomattox river, in Chesterfield county, Va. The graveyard is on a hill almost immediately overhanging the river.*)

MARTHA HALL
OB: IV: NON: MART:
M,DCC,LXXXIV.
Æ: XXXVIII.
Quam Sprevit Hymen Pollux
PHŒBUS que colere.

JOHANNES RANDOLP[H]
ob XXVIII OCTO:
MDCCLXXV.
Æ: XXXIV.
Non Ossibus Urna, nec Mens
Virtutibus absit.

I H S
FRANCESCÆ TUCKER.[2]
Blandæ Conjugis
S^ti: GEORGII TUCKER.
Quis Desiderio sit Modus.
Obiit XVIII: Januarii,
MDCCLXXXVIII,
Æt: XXXVI.

SACRED
To the memory of
SYLVESTER J. PIERCE
Who departed this life
Dec. 25th 1865,
Aged 54 years.

(From the family burying ground at "Oak Hill," Chesterfield county, Va. "Oak Hill" is on the north bank of the Appomattox river, between Fleet's Hill and the Richmond Turnpike, opposite Petersburg.)

JOHN RONEY
Died Feby 17th 1855
Aged 34 years.

In memory of my dog
CARL,
The faithful friend of
FANNY RICE.[3]
Died April 13, 1893.

(From the family burying ground at "Violet Bank," on the Richmond Turnpike, in Chesterfield county, about half a mile north of Petersburg, Va.)

SACRED
To the memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH S. GILLIAM,
Relict of
JOHN GILLIAM, M. D.
And daughter of
THOMAS SHORE Esq.
of Violet Bank Chesterfield County.
Born January 26, A. D. 1797.
Departed this life March 20, A. D. 1858

HERE
ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS
OF
JOHN GILLIAM M. D.
OF PETERSBURG VA.
BORN APRIL 9TH. A. D. 1790
DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 15TH. A. D. 1843
IN MEMORY OF THE DECEASED
THIS TOMB
IS ERECTED BY HIS AFFLICTED WIFE.

WILLIAM McILVAINE WALLACE
Eldest son of
Dr J. M. Wallace of Philadelphia.
Born August 28, 1848.
Died February 20 1854.
Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

(*From a tablet in St. Peter's Church, New Kent county, Va.*)

M S
Near this place lyes interred ye
Body of Mr William Chamberlayne
Late of this Parish Mercht.
Descended of an ancient & Worthy Family
in the County of Hereford.
He married Elizabeth ye eldest Daughter
of Richard Littlepage of this County,
by whom he has left issue three Sons,
Edward Pye, Thomas,[4] & Richard,
& two Daughters, Mary & Elizabeth
Ob: 2o Augt 1736 Ætat 36.
Hoc Marmor exiguum summi amoris
Monumentum posuit Conjux mœstissima.
1737
Also Ann Kidly[5] Born Sence
Her *Father's Decease,*
M. Sidnell Briftol. fecit.

(From a tombstone on what is now the play ground of the Reformatory, at Laurel Station, R., F. & P. R. R., in Henrico county, Va.)

BENEATH REPOSE THE REMAINS
OF
WILLIAM JENNINGS
Born Oct'r 8th A. D. 1813.
Died Oct'r 29th A. D. 1851.
ALSO
His Infant Son
OSCAR JENNINGS
Born Jan'y 25th A. D. 1849.
Died Feb'y 10th A. D. 1849.

NOTES.

(1) Rev Wm Harrison was Minister of Bristol Parish Va from Nov 22nd 1762 to Feby 4th 1780. For references to him, see Slaughter's "A History of Bristol Parish," also "The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Virginia 1720-1789"

(2) Mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. On page 292 of "The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Virginia 1720-1789" there is this entry: "Frances Daughter of Theod Bland born 24th Sept 1752."

(3) While filling an engagement at the theatre in Petersburg in April 1893 Miss Fanny Rice, the actress, had the misfortune to lose her pet dog by sickness. It was attended by Dr. Potts a local veterinary surgeon, and at its death was buried by him at "Oak Hill" where he was then living.

(4) Thomas Chamberlayne married Wilhelmina Byrd, daughter of Col. William Byrd 2nd. See Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 6. Page 319.

(5) In Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol 5 Page 117 there is given an Act of the House of Burgesses making provision for this child.

SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD.

Among the cavaliers who came to Virginia in 1649 was Sir Thomas Lunsford, knight baronet. He was knighted December 28, 1641, and made lieutenant of the Tower of London. On the 27th of December, while walking through Westminster Hall with twenty or thirty of his friends, and meeting a band of apprentices, he and his companions drew their swords and wounded twenty or thirty of them and denounced them as "Roundheads"

because it was their fashion to cut the hair round. He married, it seems, three times. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of County Berks, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Smith, of County Kent. By her he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1642, who in 1667 married Daniel Norton of County Berks, Philippa, who died young, and Maria, born in the Tower of London, who in 1665 married Thomas Collier, a brewer of Shoe Lane, London. (Neill's *Virginia Carolonum*, p. 381.) There was a William Lunsford, Esq., probably a son, mentioned in the land grant given him on his arrival in Virginia.

This grant, dated Oct. 24, 1650, was for 3,423 acres "lying upon a Bay on the south side of Rappahannock river." The consideration was his transportation of sixty-five persons, who are named in the records as fallows:

Sr Thomas Lunsford Knt Bart., the Lady Lunsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Mrs. Mary Lunsford, Wm. Lunsford Esqre. Mr Foster, Mr Henry Benskin, Mr Bird, Mr Cook, Mr Warren, Mr Cartwright, Mr David Phillips, Mr Wm Caldwell, Mrs Peirce, Mrs Ann Bradley, Mr Thomas Marshall, James Randall, Robert Beard, Edmond Roberts, William Bush, Valentine Harvey, Thomas Aldridge, Thomas Davis, Francis Roberts, Richard Millard, Richd Greene, Isabella Maidhone, John Butcher, John Beech, Nicholas Menloe, John Madley. Nicho. Church, Antho: Griffith, Wm Fletcher, Richard Holdrich, Cassanamjius Smith, John Williams, George Weeden, Edmond Hawkes, John Bradbury, Thomas Menloe, Thomas Hodskins, William Veiley, Tho. Maidstone, Yarmer Jones, Mrs. Jones, Jones his child, Jones his child, Robert Hallowes, Wm Griffeth, Wm Copeland, James Wheafeby, Old Buck, Wm Harpny, Christopher Godson, Eliza Scotchwoman, Martha, Isaac Cavalier, Gregory, Dandall, our called the Indian, Penelope Harris, Mrs Maidstones child.

A pedigree of the Lunsfords in the British Museum mentions that Lunsford "sould all and went into Virginia, where he married his third wife." He was made by Sir William Berkeley lieutenant-general of the Colony and a member of the Council. (QUARTERLY, IV., p. 202.) He died before 1656, as in that year the Dame Elizabeth Lunsford appears in the Lancaster records as transacting business in her own name. She was the widow first of Richard Kempe, Esq., secretary of state, and after Lunsford's death, married Major-General Robert Smith, of Middlesex county.

"I Thomas Stegge do hereby acknowledge that I have receaved of the Lady Lunsford Twoe Thousand pounds of Tobaccoe & Caske wch is in full of all Accompts between Mr John Calvert & Mr Richard Kempe, as witness my hand this first of December 1656.

"Recorded 7o Jan Ao 1656 Thomas Stegge."

Sir Thomas Lunsford was buried near *Greenspring,* the residence of Sir William Berkeley, and there was a monument there to the joint memories of Thomas Ludwell, Esq., secretary of state, Richard Kempe, his predecessor in the secretary's office, and Sir Thomas Lunsford. This tombstone is now in the churchyard at Williamsburg, whither it was carried some years ago. The Lady Lunsford, who survived him, was his Virginia and third wife. In the Lancaster county records occurs a deed, dated April 28, 1656, from Dame Elizabeth Lunsford to her loving friend Richard Lee, for fifty acres on Rappahannock river, "being part of a dividend assigned me by Sam'l Abbott." She had one daughter, Catherine, so called by reason of the custom of our ancestors of naming the eldest child after the dead wife. In the records of the General Court appears this entry some years later:

12th of October 1670.—

Governor Sr Henry Chicheley, Tho. Ludwell, Secr, Edwd Diggs, Major Genll Smith, Theo. Bland, Coll Swann, Lt Coll Parke, Coll Brown, Coll Jennings, Tho. Ballard.

* *

Whereas Sr Thomas Lunsford Knt Barront deed was by pattent possesst of a tract of land conteyning about three or foure thousand acres of Land lying in the freshes of Rappa river commonly called portobacco and whereas at this Court Mrs Katherine Lunsford one of the Daughters of the said Sr Thomas petitions this cort that she might be permitted to seat such pt of the said land in her owne right as this court should thinke fitt to allow The Cort doth thereupon ordr that she doe seat and possesse herselfe of some pt of the said land that may not prjudice the Indians now liveing upon pt of the said land And whereas there are three daughtrs in England by a formr venture who hath not made any claime to the said land It is ordrd that if they doe not make their clayme to the sd land according to Act, that then the said Katherine to have hold possesse and enjoy the same to her and her heires forever and the petition of the said Katherine ordrd to be recorded.

Madam Katherine married, first, Peter Jennings, attorney-general, and, second, about 1672, Hon. Ralph Wormely, Esq., secretary of state, and her death in 1685 is thus recorded in the parish register of Middlesex county:

The Honorable Lady Madam Katherine Wormeley wife of the Honble Ralph Wormeley Esqr Departed this Life 17th of May 1685 & was buried in the Chancell of the Great Church between ye Hon [Sir Henry] Chicheley & * *

She had issue, by Wormeley, two daughters, (1) Elizabeth, who married Mr. John Lomax, son of Rev. John Lomax and Catherine Gray his wife, (2) Catherine, who married Gawin Corbin, but left no issue.

"Mr John Lomax & Mrs Elizabeth Wormley were Married June ye 1st 1703" (*Middlesex Register*).

There is of record in Essex county a deed, dated April 8, 1707, from Gawin Corbin, releasing his right to "John Lomax of the county of Essex, in the Colony of Virginia, gentleman, and to Elizabeth Lomax, his wife, late Elizabeth Wormeley, daughter of Ralph Wormeley, Esq., deceased," in an island of 500 acres included within the land called Portobago formerly granted to Sir Thomas Lunsford, knight and baronet, on October 24, 1650. The deed recites that Gawin Corbin and John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife "have actual possession of said land," and that Gawin Corbin "has a life interest in a moiety of the same, after whose death the reversion thereof is the proper inheritance of the said John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Wormeley, in fee simple."

Issue of John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley: Lunsford, born Nov. 5, 1705; Catherine, born Oct. 5, 1707; Susanna, John, Frances.

Lunsford Lomax married Mary Edwards, daughter of William Edwards,* of Williamsburg, June 14, 1729. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Blair at Mr. Ludwell's (*Greenspring*).

Thus, through the Lomax family and its intermarriages, Sir Thomas Lunsford has numerous descendants in Virginia, among whom may be mentioned Lunsford Lomax Lewis, Ex-President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. (See *Virginia Magazine*, Vol. I., and *Lomax Family*.)

* William Edwards resided more often in Surry where his ancestors had long been seated.

PERSONAL NOTICES FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Virginia Gazette, edited by William Rind, January, 1769 to January, 1770.

On the 30th of December last died Mr. Dekar Thompson, of Falmouth. January 12.

We are informed that Mr. George Savage, lately of the Secretary's Office, is married to Miss Kendall, a young lady possessed of an independent fortune of at least 6,000£.

We hear from Providence, in New Kent county, that on the 8th instant the Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith, who proposes to settle and reside on his estate, opened a subscription for erecting a Presbyterian church 70 feet in length and forty in breadth with galleries and a steeple, which was generously encouraged. The building of which will be let to the lowest undertaker on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at said place, by the managers, who will attend there on that day. Feb. 16.

On Thursday last Francis Lightfoot Lee Esq was married to Miss Rebecca Tayloe, a daughter to Hon. John Tayloe. March 16.

This evening Samuel Thompson, Esq., commander of his Majesty's ship *Rippon,* was married to Miss Elizabeth Blair, daughter of the Honourable John Blair Esq. [Poetry.]

On Thursday last was married Capt. Robert Robertson to Miss Susanna Deadman, a very agreeable young lady. March 16.

Died lately, the Rev. Mr. Nevison, rector of Meherrin church, in Brunswick.

Also the lady of Rev. Mr. Warrington, after breakfast, suddenly. April 13, 1769.

On the 5th instant Mr. Charles Digges died suddenly in the prime of life at Dumfries in Prince William county. He was the eldest son of William Digges, Esq., of Maryland. . . His acquaintance was very extensive both in Europe and America. April 13.

On Tuesday last died at Porto Bello after a short illness Mr. Alexander Finnie, for many years adjutant to the middle district of this colony.

On the 25th ulto died in an advanced age at his house in Essex county Col William Daingerfield &c. May 4.

On Thursday the 3d instant Mr. Meriwether Smith of Essex county, and who has obliged the public through the channel of this paper with several spirited pieces relating to the Stamp act and other acts of Parliament, was married to Miss Betsy Daingerfield, of King and Queen Co.

Lately died in Albemarle the Reverend Mr James Maury, Rector of Fredericksville in that county. . . . Let it not therefore be thought impertinent to tell the public that the gentleman here spoken of was born in Virginia and brought up at William and Mary College, and was an honour both to his country and the place of his education. . . . It might have been hard to say whether he was more to be admired as a learned man or reverenced as a good man. [Long obituary]. August 24.

Capt. Henry Talman died a few days ago at his house in New Kent county. Dec. 7.

On Monday the 27th ulto. departed this Life Col Thomas Tabb, long a member for Amelia Co. He had for several years struggled, with uncommon fortitude, with the dropsy, which at last put a period to his days to the great regret of his neighbours and numerous acquaintances, to whom he was ever dear, being their counsellor, friend & benefactor. Few (if any) Virginians traded so extensively as he did; none with better credit, or character; and by his death the Colony has lost one of its most useful members. Dec. 7.

On Friday died at his house in Northumberland county the Hon. Presley Thornton, Esq., one of his Majesty's council in this Colony &c. Dec. 14.

Virginia Gazette, edited by Alexander Purdie and John Dixon. January, 1771–January, 1772.

1771.

On Monday 3d ult. died at his seat in Southampton county in the 61st year of his age Colonel Jesse Brown, a Gentleman who was thoroughly versed in surgery &c. Jan. 3.

Deaths—Gabriel Cay, Esq., Comptroller of his Majesty's customs for the Port of Hampton. Mr. Thomas Jameson, merchant of Yorktown. George Gurley father of Rev. George Gurley, rector of St. Luke's Parish in this (Southampton) county. Jan. 10.

On Sunday 25th November last William Nelson, junior, and his new married lady made their appearance in Stratton Major church, King and Queen Co., for the first time after marriage, when the Rev. Mr. Dunlap delivered an excellent sermon on the marriage state. Jan 17.

Friday Jan 25 died this morning at his house near this city Mr. Frederick Bryan for many years deputy sheriff of York Co. Jan 24.

On Saturday died, at Mr. Roger Gregory's in King William Co., Capt Charles Seaton, of Bristol, for many years commander of a ship in the Virginia trade. February 14.

Dwelling house of Mrs Langburne in King William Co. burned down. Yesterday was married in Henrico Mr. William Carter, third son of Mr John Carter, aged 23, to Mrs Sarah Ellyson, Relict of Mr. Gerard Ellyson, deced, aged eighty-five, a sprightly old tit with three thousand pounds fortune. Deaths: Mr. George Nicholas, clerk of Dinwiddie, Mrs. Jameson relict of Mr. Thomas Jameson of Yorktown, merchant, lately deced. March 14.

Last week died here (Norfolk) Mr. Richard Knight, merchant, Louisa county, March 12 on Saturday last died Sir William Bickley, Baronet. Richmond, Drowned Mr. Jasper Halket, storekeeper with Mr. Neil Campbell, while crossing a creek on horseback, his sermon was preached by Rev. William Coutts. March 21.

Married James Parke Farley, Esquire, to Miss Betsey Byrd, eldest daughter of Hon. William Byrd, Esq. March 28.

Death: Mrs. Catherine Davenport, relict of Mr. George Davenport, late of this city. April 18.

On the 14th instant died at Blandford on Appomattox, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, Mr. Samuel Gordon, merchant at that place for many years. He left no children.

Married Hugh Nelson, Esq., second son of his Honor the President [William Nelson], to Miss Judy Page, eldest dau. of Hon. John Page. William Griffin, Esq., to Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late Speaker. May 16.

Married, Doctor James Blair of this city to Miss Kitty Eustace, of New York. Peter Thornton, Esq., of Northumberland to Miss Sally Throckmorton, of Gloucester. May 23.

Robert Burwell's house on Burwell Bay described. June 20.

Marriages: David Kerr, Esq., atty at law in King and Queen, to Miss Fanny Tucker, dau of late Col. Robert Tucker of Norfolk. Death: Mr. Francis Jerdone, of Louisa, an eminent merchant in that county. He acquired a handsome fortune by trade, with the fairest reputation. August 15.

Death: Bowler Cocke, Esq., at his seat at Shirley. Aug. 22.

Yesterday morning died at Westover, in an advanced age, Mrs. Maria Byrd, mother of Hon. William Byrd, Esq. Aug. 29.

On 13th ult. died at his house at Curles in Henrico, aged 75, John Pleasants. Sept. 12.

Death: Armistead Lightfoot, Esq., at his house in Yorktown. Sept. 19.

Death: Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Norfolk, merchant. Mr Robert Crooks, a merchant of that place. Sept. 16.

Married: Sept. 19 John Spotswood, Esquire, of Spotsylvania, to Miss Sally Rowzee, youngest dau. of Mr. John Rowzee, of Essex county.

Last Thursday, Mr. Robert Taylor, of Norfolk, to Miss Sally Barraud, eldest dau. of Mr Daniel Barraud, merchant in that place. John Carter, Esq., of King George, to Miss Philadelphia Claiborne, youngest dau. of Philip Whitehead Claiborne, Esq., of King William county. Deaths: Dr. John Dalgleish of Norfolk, faithful physician. Mr. George Ellis, merchant of Richmond town, at Norfolk; Mr. Thomas Aitchison, of Portsmouth, formerly an eminent merchant in this county. Mr Harry Robinson of King William, atty at law, a fair practitioner &c. Mr. John Kidd, of Philadelphia, merchant at Norfolk. Oct. 3.

Death: Col. Richard Johnson, of Newcastle. Oct. 10.

Death: On 6th of July last in South of France, Captain Byrd, eldest son of Hon. William Byrd, Esq. Mr. John Wilson, shoemaker, and Mr. James Esther, blockmaker, both tradesmen in credit. Oct. 17.

Deaths: Mrs. Catherine Blaikley, of this city, in the 76th year of her age, an eminent midwife, and who in the course of her practice brought upwards of 3,000 children into the world. Mrs. Huldah Read, in the 26th year of her age, wife of Dr. John K. Read, of Hanover Co. Oct. 24.

Death: Richard Baker, Esq., atty at law and clerk of Isle of Wight co. Oct. 31.

On Tuesday last died, in the 85th year of his age, Hon. John

Blair, a gentleman who in the course of a long life discharged the office of Representative, Auditor, Judge, Privy Councillor and President of the Colony. Nov. 7.

On Sunday last, 10th of this month, in King William, died Mrs. Mary Gregory, lady of Roger Gregory, Esq. Marriage: Mr. James Mills, merchant of Urbanna, to Mrs. Boyd, relict of Mr Walter Boyd of Blandford. Nov. 14.

Married: Mr. John Burwell to Miss Nancy Powell, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Powell of this city. Death: Mr Philip Whitehead Claiborne, a few days after being elected one of the representatives for King William, at his house in that county. December 5.

WILL OF ORLANDO JONES.

Orlando Jones, son of Rev. Rowland Jones, was the grandfather of Martha Washington, whose mother was Frances Jones married to Col. John Dandridge July 22, 1730.

To the article on "The Dandridges of Virginia" (QUARTERLY, V., p. 30) may be added the fact that in 1765 Washington wrote to Francis Dandridge, of London, "After six years silence the time I have been married to your niece" (Sparks' *Writings of Washington*, Vol. II., p. 342). It ought not to be a difficult matter to trace the family back from him by means of the records in London.

In the Name of God Amen I Orlando Jones being in perfect health of body make this my last will & Testament hereby Revoaking all other wills by me heretofore made first I will & devise Order & appoint my house & two lotts in Williamsburgh be sold by my exec^{rs} hereafter named towards payment of my debts legacies & funeral charges & out of the produce thereof I give to my loving wife Mary Jones one hundred pounds sterl with what other legacies are hereinafter given to her are in full Compensation & recompence for her Dower or full share of my Estate 2dly I give to my s^{d} wife my best feather bed & furniture & riding horse 3dly I give to my Daughter Frances Jones my next best feather bed & furniture Item I give to my s^{d} Daughter Frances Jones & her heires forever all my land joyning upon John's creek in King W^{m} county Item I give to my s^{d} wife her trunk & all in it Item I give to my Daughter Frances Jones the trunk that was her mothers & all in that.

Item I give to my loving wife Mary Jones & to her heires for-

ever my molatto woman Slave named frank with all her increase from this date Item I devise that my s^{d} Wife may have the tuition & bringing up my s^{d} Daughter till she comes of age or is married Item I will & desire that when my sd house & lots shall be sold that if it should not produce as much as will pay the hundred pounds Sterl & my debts that then my Tob^{o} shiped & now to be shipped or the produce thereof with what other personal Estate I have & my debts owing to me I desire may be appropriated for that use & to Supply that defect Item I give to my son Lane Jones & to his heirs forever the following Slaves vizt. Hannah Ned David Sarah Selton great Jenney Warwick Jenney Old Jack at Cohokes my ser^{t} will Canaday. Item I give to my s^{d} Daughter frances the following slaves viz Nanny Cohoke Jenny Gabriel Poll Johnny Dinah Kate & her Girl Jenny to her & her heirs forever & John Bird I give my great Silver Tankard to my son Lane Jones I give my Caudle Cup to my Daughter Frances & six Silver spoons of the best in the House likewise I give her my negro Man Dick to her & her heirs forever Item I give to my s^{o} wife the use & Occupation of all my household stuff & my stock of cattle now here as long as she shall live here with my children a widdow & perform this my last will & Testament together wth my sheep & hoggs & then to my son Lane Jones & his heirs forever, Item I desire my two friends Mathew Peirce & Baldwin Mathews may be overseers or coadjutors to assist my wife in performing this my last will. Lastly I appoint my loving wife Mary Jones & my friend Baldwin Mathews to be Exec^{rs} of this my last will & Testament contained in two half sheets of paper Witness my hand & seal June the 4th anno Dom. 1719 Also I order my brother Wm Macon to be tutor to my son Lane if he will accept thereof. ORLANDO JONES.

Published before us & also signed & sealed

Tho. Crisp × Mary Brathwaitch John Brathwate.
mark.

At a Court held for York county Novr 16: 1719 This last will & testament of Orlando Jones dec^{d} was presented in court by Mary Jones one of the ex^{rs} therein named (Baldwin Mathews the other exec^{r} having relinquished the exershipp) who made oath to it & being proved by the signatures of all the witnesses thereto is admitted to Record.

Test PHI. LIGHTFOOT, *Cl Cur.*

MARRIAGE BONDS IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

Mr. James A. Leach found among the loose papers in Charles City Clerk's office some marriage bonds, which have especial value in view of the destruction that overtook most of the records there during the war. He was kind enough to make the following list of them.

Levi Jenkins and Mary Waldrop, Jan. 3, 1785.

Wm. Wright and Martha Jackson (Spinster), Dec. 23, 1781.

Ishmael Carter and Elvey Martin, June 20, 1809.

Charles Alvis and Emily W. Buffin, dau. of Giles Buffin, Oct. 21, 1828.

Armstead Atkins and Nancy Plumry, dau. of Polley, July 15, 1814.

Robt. Maddox and Lucy Waddill, dau. of Mary Waddill, Feb. 14, 1848.

Thos. Matthis and Rebecca Moody, Feb. 9, 1788.

Wm. Marrable and Susannah Weaver (Spinster), Jan. 1, 1772, dau. of Joseph Weaver.

Nathaniel Maynard and Elizabeth Mathews, Dec. 21, 1789.

Mountcastle Joseph T. and Mildred Snips, Nov. 13, 1828.

Henry Skipwith and Ann Wayles, July 7, 1773.

Wm. Haynes and Frances A. E. Hall, Oct. 14, 1824.

Jno. T. Harwood and Mildred Morecock, Dec. 20, 1821.

Wm. T. Martin and Susan A. B. Binns, dau. of Bolling Binns, Dec. 20, 1844.

Christopher Haynes and Anne Young, March 30, 1791.

Henry Lacy and Lucy Duke Timberlake, Jan. 22, 1787.

Crawley Maynard and Elizabeth Merry, May 27, 1791, dau. of David Merry.

Geo. Clarke and Elizabeth Lawson, Oct. 7, 1842.

Braxton Harrison and Cammilla A. M. Johnson, April 18, 1826.

Robt. Freeman and Ann Hunnicut, June 2, 1824.

Benj. Hilliard and Jenny Johnson, Sept. 15, 1824.

John Timberlake and Susanna Christian, May 20, 1788, Gideon Christian's dau.

Richard Taylor and Lucy Gregory (widow), Oct. 13, 1773.

Edward Walker and Nancy Lored, Dec. 28, 1795.

Theodrick Gathright and Elizabeth Jordan, April 9, 1806.

Wm. Gregory and Ann Royster (Spinster), July 24, 1764.

John Minson and Ann Whitlock Wills, Jan. 28, 1797.

John Parkes and Agnes Holdsworth, May 26, 1805.

John Wodrop and Mary Clarke, Jan. 12, 1769.

Wat. H. Tyler and Eliza W. W. Walker, May 5, 1812.

Joseph Jackson and Patsey Roach, Nov. 8, 1810.

Samuel Trower and Alice, dau. of Gideon Christian, June 19, 1787.

Fleming B. Major and Sarah H. Wilcox, Feb. 28, 1843.

James Miles and Mary Thompson, May 3, 1784.

Henry Phillips and Frances Pearman, Oct. 26, 1784.

John T. Marston and Frances B. Parker, Nov. 15, 1827.

James Brown and Sally Stewart, March 11, 1816, colored.

Wm. Burton and May Baily, March 31, 1788.

Thos. J. West and Lucy Ann Randolph, dau. of Isham Randolph, May 27, 1820.

Thos. Wilkinson and Nancy Bradley, Feb. 8, 1808.

Whill Ratclif and Jane Blanks, Aug. 16, 1821.

Henry Woodcock and Mary A. Blanks, dau. of Miles Blanks, dec'd, Nov. 28, 1849.

John West and Rebecca Willcox, April 5, 1786.

Wm. A. Ammons and Christiana C. A. Southall, July 16, 1842.

Lewis Crutchfield and Mildred Jamison, Spinster, Oct. 29, 1779.

Henry D. Vaden and Sarah M. Stubblefield, March 14, 1842.

Michael Bradley and Elizabeth Otey, Nov. 15, 1805.

Pleasant Day and Elizabeth Jane Whitt, June 12, 1847.

Jno. Gregory and Elizabeth Maynard, Aug. 3, 1774.

Wm. Bullington and Frances Bradley, April 17, 1790.

Arthur Hamlett and Sarah Crutchfield, May 28, 1811.

Wm. Dennis and Jane Parish, dau. of Wm. Parish, March 5, 1764.

Thomas Blanks and Julia Warberton, March 19, 1818.

Littleberry Hardyman and Elizabeth Eppes, April 12, 1784.

Jno. Lefrane and Jane Bolling Kenny, April 15, 1781.

Isaac Lacy and Elizabeth Walker, Sept. 15, 1791.

Chas. Christian and Rebecca Terrill, June 3, 1772 (Wm. Christian's consent).

Brazure Williams and Agathy Johnson (widow), June 16, 1762.

Jeremiah Jackson and Nancy Bell, Dec. 16, 1799, Jno. Bell's dau.

Jno. Christian and Mary Maynard, Feb. 3, 1768.

Henry Southall and Elizabeth Holdsworth, Dec. 27, 1793.

Wm. Southall and Sarah Dudley, March 3, 1780.

Beverley W. Ammons and Jane Frances Snipes, Oct. 21, 1847.

Stephen Bowry and Mary Gregory (widow), Jan. 9, 1769.

Geo. Chandler and Rebecca E. Armstead, June 16, 1825.

Wm. B. Morecocke and Ann C. Edloe, Jan. 23, 1823.

Wm. Mahaney and Eleanor Pointer, July 18, 1829.

Jno. A. Smith and Sarah H. Clayton, Dec. 28, 1826.

Wm. Clarke and Ann Leonard (Spinster), Sept. 4, 1781, Wm. Leonard's dau.

Edward Young and Jeannatte Stoll, Aug. 21, 1815.

Samuel Willis and Hetty Fotset, Oct. 26, 1812.

Richard Apperson and ——, Nov., 1812.

Wm. Howlett and Lucy Roper, May 6, 1797.

Philip Wallace and Elvy Morris, March 24, 1815, Jas. Morris's dau.

Geo. Loyd and Ann Eshon, Dec. 22, 1824.

Jno. Craddock and Susan H. Taylor, Jan. 15, 1820.

Thos. Batts and Betsy Vaughan, Oct. 30, 1806.

Wm. Daniel and Polly Martin, June 18, 1793, Martin Martin's dau.

Wm. Brown and Martha Bassett (Spinster), May 28, 1767.

Wm. Hansil and Judith Crew, Aug. 7, 1780.

Wm. Phillips and Susannah Beckit, Apr. 28, 1818.

Geo. Woodson and Delphia White, Sept. 11, 1806.

Elijah Crew and Sally Evans, Jan. 4, 1813.

Wm. B. Page and Evelyn B. Nelson, Nov. 27, 1811.

Jno. Lamb and Fanny Finch (Spinster), Nov. 26, 1770, Wm. Finch's dau.

Wm. T. Barlow and Susannah Crew, Feb. 25, 1817.

Wm. Vaughan and Ann Dancy, Sept. 13, 1768, Jno. Dancy's dau.

Hubbard Wyatt and Tabitha Minge, July 23, 1767, Geo. Minge's dau.

Seth Stubblefield and Lucy Timberlake Southall, Jan. 15, 1784.

Archelus Mitchell and Mary Gregory (Spinster), Nov. 27, 1763, Jno. Gregory's dau.

Wm. Taylor and Mary Lacy Vaughan, Sept. 9, 1811, Henry Vaughan's dau.

Mathew Wyat Shields and Mary R. Bell, Jan. 21, 1807.

James Hopkins and Elizabeth Marston, Jan. 17, 1763.

Jno. Carter and Elizabeth Collins, Jan. 12, 1787.

Wm. Chancey and Mary Timberlake, Jan. 5, 1783.

Jno. Ridlehurst and Judith Miles (Spinster), May 2, 1764.

MINOR FAMILY.

In Lower Norfolk county records there is a power of attorney from Meindert Doodes of Nansemond. In Lancaster county records "Minor Doodes of Lancaster county mariner," with consent of his wife Mary, deeds to Peter Montague 200 acres in 1665. There is an act of the General Assembly in 1673, naturalizing Minor Doodes and Doodes Minor, his son. (Hening's *Statutes at Large,* II., 308; III., 479).

The will of Minor or Meindert Doodes is recorded in the clerk's office of Middlesex county, and bears date December 13, 1677. It is sealed with the wax impression of a galley.

It is clear that Doodes was a Dutch ship captain, who like many other sea-faring people settled in Virginia. Until the passage of the Navigation law, confining the trade of the colonies to Great Britain, a great many Dutch vessels and Dutch people came to Virginia.

The will of his wife Mary was dated September 17, 1678, and was proved February 7, 1686-'87. She died on Montague's Island January 9, 1686-'87 (*Middlesex Parish Register*). She names son Doodes Meindert and Peter Montague, dau. Marie Montague's daughter Marie.

Doodes Minor's will is also preserved at Saluda in the clerk's office, and bears date November 13, 1694, and was proved May 27, 1695.

According to these wills and other records of the county of Middlesex—

1. MINOR (MINDERT) DOODES and Mary,* his wife, had issue, 2 *Doodes Minor* (Mindert), 3 Mary m. Peter Montague, son of

Peter Montague, the emigrant. (See "Montague Genealogy," by George William Montague, 1894.)

2. DOODES MINOR (Minor Doodes[1]) married Elizabeth, perhaps a dau. of Nicholas Cock, a Dutchman who was naturalized in 1672, and had issue, 4 Elizabeth, married Tobias Mickleborough, 5 *Minor*, born in 1670 (according to his deposition), 6 William, 7 *Garrett*, baptized April 13, 1679, 8 John, baptized September 6, 1683, 9 Peter, baptized March 7, 1685-'86. Elizabeth Minor survived her husband and married, secondly, Thomas Blaise. Her will was proved in 1708.

5 MINOR[3] MINOR (Doodes,[2] Minor Doodes[1]), married Elizabeth Norman on August 22, 1710, and died December 3, 1716.

7 GARRETT[3] Minor (Doodes[2], Minor Doodes[1]) was a justice of Middlesex county, and married Diana, dau. of John Vivian, and Margaret his wife, on October 17, 1706. She died April 16, 1718, and he on February 2, 1720. Issue, 10 *John Minor*, born June 29, 1707. Perhaps other children.

10 JOHN[4] MINOR (Garrett[3], Doodes[2], Minor Doodes[1]) was an influential and wealthy planter of Spotsylvania county, one of the justices, etc. He married Sarah Carr, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Mary (Dabney) Carr and sister of Agnes Carr, who married Col. John Waller, and of Thomas Carr and John Carr (sons of Major Thomas Carr, and grandsons of "Thomas Carr, Gentleman," the emigrant to Virginia). The will of John Minor, dated October 28, 1754, was proved in Spotsylvania September 2, 1755. To his children he left lands in Spotsylvania, Culpeper, Orange and Louisa counties; to his wife the home tract during life and his chaise, horses and harness; to his eldest son John his silver watch, troopers arms and one hundred pounds current money and a gold ring with poesy "no recompense but Love," with this proviso "that he shall relinquish all claim against my estate for the use I have had of negro Harry and Topping Castle from Mrs. Carr's death;" names sons John, William, Thomas, Garrett, James, Dabney, Vivion, Peter, daus. Mary and Elizabeth; desires his friends John Carr, John Waller, Rice Curtis and William Carr to divide his slaves and stock of cattle. In case his wife marries desires his son John, and if he died, his son

* Among the foreigners naturalized in 1673 was Garrett Johnson; so as Mary Minor had a grandson Garrett, she may have been a daughter or sister of Garrett Johnson.

William to act as guardian of "all my children," and makes his son John and wife executors.

His inventory exhibits a very large estate. The will of his wife Sarah Minor is dated September 25, 1772, and is recorded in Spotsylvania. John Minor and Sarah Carr, his wife, had issue: 11 John, 12 William, b. Aug. 30, 1738; 13 Thomas, b. Aug. 5, 1740, m. Mary Dabney; 14 Mary, b. March 7, 1742, d. 1818, m. ~~Edward~~ Herndon Aug. 15, 1765; 15 Garrett, b. March 4, 1744, died June 25, 1799, m. Mary O. Terrill (b. May 22, 1750, d. Oct. 30, 1830); 16 James, b. Feb. 18, 1745, d. June 9, 1791, m. June 29, 1773, Mary Carr (b. Sept. 14, 1726, d. July 17, 1797); 17 Diana, b. Feb. 28, 1747, d. March 28, 1748; 18 Dabney, b. June 11, 1749, d. Nov. 7, 1799, m. Ann Anderson Oct. 12, 1773; 19 Vivian, m. Elizabeth Dick; 20 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1752, d. 1786, m. Col. James Lewis, of Laurel Hill; 21 Peter, b. Aug. 16, 1754, d. 1793, m. Miss Jones. (Family Bible and traditions.)

(To be continued.)

WILL OF MINOR (MINDERT, MINDOTE) DOODES.

In the name of God Amen I Mindote Doodes being weake in body but of sound and perfect Memory doe Ordaine this my Last will and Testamente Firste I doe bequeathe my sole to God. that give it and my body to be buried in Christian buriall at the discretione of my Executor or Executrix hereafter nominated.

Item My Debts being firste paide I leave my hole persnall estate in the hands of my loving wife Mary Doodes during the time of her widdowhood and if Inkase she should marry againe then my will is thatt my sonn Doodes Minor's children shall have the one half of my Negroes forthwith delivered into the possession of there father for the sole use & behoufe of them while such time that it shall please God to take him away & then to Redound to the use of there Mother during the time of her widowhood & afterwards to them solely & Inkase of the Mortality of Ither without issue the survivore to succeed thereon and the other half to be forthwith delivered into the possession of Peter Montague for the sole use of his wife whitch is now living and afterwards to the sole use of her children & inkase of the Mortality of Ither of them without Issue the Survivore to succeed thereon as abovesd & soe to Remaine them & there Increase male and female & not to be sould nor Morgadged & fur- Increase male and female & not to be sould nor Morgadged & further my will is that the two ould Negroes Degoe & Pallis his wife shall serve but ten years after my desease & then to be free & Doe make my loving wife Mary Doodes & my loving friend William Chance my sole

Executor & Executrix to see my will truly performed in witness whereof I here unto sett my hand and seale the 13 day of December 1677.

& None of My other Negroes to serve any longer than fourty five yeares a. sold them nor there Increase.

MAINDORT DOODES (*Seal*).

William Chance
Silvt Blizard

Probat in Cur Com Midds 7 Die January 1677 at Recordat 9 die sequent Teste Chr Robinson Clerk.

WILL OF DOODES MINOR (MINDERT).

In the name of God. Amen. I Doodes Minor of the County of Middlesex being of sound and Perfect mind and Memory Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following and first and chiefly I bequeath my soul to God who gave it hoping through the merits of my Blessed Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus to obtain perfect forgiveness and Remission of all my sins and as touching such worldly goods as God of his great goodness hath bestowed upon me I do Dispose of the same as followeth, and do commit my body to ye earth from whence it was taken to be Decently buried at ye Discretion of my Exrs hereafter named.

Imp I give and bequeath to my loving son Minor Minor my seal gold ring.

Item I give and bequeath to my loving grand Daughter Elizabeth Mickleburrough one Silver Mugg to be Delivered to her immediately after my now wife's dissease or if she should marry then this to be delivered as aforesd.

Item I lend unto my loving wife Elizabeth Minor During her widdowhood all and singular my goods and chattels of what nature or quality soever the same may be together wth all Debts whatsoever and it is my will that ye same Do Remain upon my now dwelling plantation to be managed as she shall think convenient During her widdowhood as aforesd and when she shall Intermarry (or at her death) then I give the same as is aforesd to my fower sons. that is to say. Minor Minor Wm Minor Garat Minor & Peter Minor to be equally Divided Between them.

Item It is my will that my loving wife Elizabeth Minor Do Remain upon and be peaceably possessed wth my dwelling plantation During her widdowhood and also that she have liberty to fell and make use of any timber upon any part of my land for ye good and Benefit of ye sd plantation.

Item I give and bequeath to my loving sons Minor Minor, Wm Minor Garat Minor & Peter Minor all and every part and parsill of Land wch I die possessed of in the upper part of this County of Middlesex to be equally divided Between them to them and to their Lawfull heirs forever and if any of them shall dy wthout such heirs then and in such a case it is my will that their part of my land Be equally Divided among my surviving Children.

Item I do Constitute and appoint my loving wife Elizabeth Minor

and my loving sons Minor Minor and Wm Minor to be my Lawfull Exrs. of this my last will and testament and I Doe request my loving friends MrMaurice Cock Mr Tobias Mickleburrough Mr Wm Montague and Jno Smith to make an equall Division of my land and other estate at time appointed Between my then surviving sons having regard to the quality and after Division it is my will yt my eldest son when he shall come of age to have his first Choyce and so successively as they shall come of age to be Possessed with their part or share of land and I do deliver this to the world as my last will and testament making Voyd all former wills by me made.

In testimony whereof I do hereunto sett my hand and fix my seal this 13th day of November Anno. 1694.

These words Interlined before signing (upon their part of: of Land).

DOODES MINOR (*Seal*).

Signed and Sealed in Presence of Maurice Cock Nicolas Curtis Arthur Hancock John Smith.

Att a Court held for the County of Middlesex &c ye 27th day of May 1695 Mr. Maurice Cock Mr. Jno Smith and Arthur Hancock made oath that they see the above named Doodes Minor sign seal and publish the above written will to be his last will and testament and that he was then in perfect mind and memory.

Teste EDWIN THACKER, *Clerk.*

Recordat.

CHURCHILL FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 47.)

ELIZABETH EDMONIA[5] CHURCHILL, only child of 22 Thomas E.[4] Churchill (William[3], Armistead[2], William[1]) married her cousin Thomas Nelson Berkeley, of "Airwell," Hanover county. She married, secondly, Rev. John Cooke, the then rector of the parish. Issue by first marriage, Mary E., who married Mr. Noland, of Hanover. Issue by second marriage, five children; Charles, Elizabeth Berkeley, Anne, James Churchill, John McPherson.

ELIZA C. DERBY (born November 7, 1795), daughter of 24 Lucy Harrison Churchill and John Derby, married William Fitzhugh, of Stafford county, and left a large family, "most of whom are still living in and about Fredericksburg."

11 ARMISTEAD[3] CHURCHILL (Armistead,[2] William[1]) married Elizabeth Blackwell, dau. of Col. William Blackwell, of Fauquier county (*Hayden*, p. 267), moved to Kentucky in the year 1787 from Warrenton, Va. He had issue, 25 William, 26 Henry, 27 John, 28 *Samuel*[4], and daus.

28 SAMUEL[4] CHURCHILL (Armistead[3], Armistead[2], William[1]) married Abby Oldham, "daughter of Col. William Oldham, who commanded the Kentucky troops at Gen. St. Clair's defeat 1791. He was a gallant and distinguished officer and fell in that unfortunate battle, and his name is now inscribed upon that monument at Frankfort, Ky., which she has erected in memory of her honored dead. Col. Oldham was an ensign and lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and was the first magistrate in the county of Jefferson, Ky." Issue:

29 Armistead Ludwell, who married Miss Catlett, of Kentucky, 30 Samuel Bullitt, married Amelia Walker, of St. Louis, postmaster under President Tyler, 31 William Henry, married Kate Clark, of Louisville, 32 John Pope, married Miss Nicholas, of Louisville, 33 *Thomas, J.*,[5] 34 Charles Thruston, who married Sue Payne, 35 Mary, who married Charles W. Thruston, 36 Abby, who married Meriwether Clark, son of Gov. Clark, who with Lewis discovered the mouth of the Columbia river, 37 Emily, who married Hampden Lane, of Wheeling, 38 Julia Preston, who married Dr. Luke Blackburn, Governor of Kentucky, 39 Belle, who married A. McCreery, of St. Louis. *Thomas J. Churchill,* Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Blackburn are all that survive (1899).

33 THOMAS J.[5] CHURCHILL (Samuel[4], Armistead[3], Armistead[2], William[1]) married "Anne S. Sevier, daughter of Ambrose H. Sevier, who was United States senator from Arkansas, and afterwards minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, to ratify the treaty of peace between the two countries. Miss Sevier is the grandniece of Gov. John Sevier of Revolutionary fame, who commanded a regiment at King's Mountain, and who covered himself with glory in that battle. She is also a great niece of Richard M. Johnson, who was Vice-President of the United States. She is also a granddaughter of Judge Ben Johnson, of Arkansas, who was United States District Judge of Arkansas.

Thomas J. Churchill served as first lieutenant in the war with Mexico; was appointed postmaster at Little Rock by President Buchanan. Entered the service in the Confederate army as a colonel, and was promoted for gallant conduct, first as a brigadier and afterwards as a major general in the Confederate army. In 1867 he was elected lieutenant governor of Arkansas, but was

not, under the Reconstruction act, allowed to take his seat. In 1874, in what was known as the Brooks and Baxter war, was put in command of the State troops, and wrested the State from Radical rule, was elected State treasurer for three successive terms, and in 1880 was chosen Governor of the State."

(To be continued.)

COLLIERS OF YORK COUNTY.

John Lockey and Thomas Griffith, both prominent merchants of London, traded in tobacco with Virginia, and Col. Richard Lee appointed them in 1663 his executors. (*Lee* of Virginia, p. 64.) John Lockey died in 1665-'6, leaving a widow Elizabeth, who married Stanford, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Catherine Lockey. (*New England Historical and Geneaological Magazine* 46, p. 77.) In 1660 William Collis, of York county, Va., deposed that Edward Lockey, a prominent merchant of that place, was brother of Mr. John Lockey, merchant of London. This Edward Lockey was administrator in 1657 of Capt. Francis Morgan, an early justice and settler of York county, who left one son of the same name heir of his large estate. In 1659 Edward Lockey married Elizabeth, widow of John Read, dec'd. On Oct. 10, 1661, he married Elizabeth, widow of Major John Hansford, father of Col. Thomas Hansferd, hanged in Bacon's Rebellion. In 1667, while in the parish of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, he died without children and left a large estate to collaterals. He gave a plantation called Morgan's Plantation to his "cousin" * Isaac Collier, son of Isaac Collier, Sen., Read's plantation to his wife Elizabeth for life, and then to Isaac Collier, Jun., as also to him a plantation of 320 acres at Mattapony, bought of John Madison (in King William county). There were certain legacies left to Isaac Lockey, Jun., to the three daughters of his nephew Edward Lockey, viz., Mary, Anne and Judith Lockey, and to William Carter, son of Francis Carter.

In 1667 Richard Walton, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and True, his wife, daughter of "Elizabeth Friend als. Lockey, the natural sister of Edward Lockey, late of York River, in Virginia in parts beyond the seas, merchant, who lately de-

ceased here in London," appointed as their attorneys John Baskevyle, gent., clerk of York Court in Virginia aforesaid, Richard Bushrod, in Mock-Jack Bay in Virginia aforesaid, merchant, and Robert Baldry, in Virginia aforesaid, gent. In 1668, Mr. John Mihill as intermarrying with Mary Lockey is ordered to pay unto Dr. Thomas Haddon "three hundred and ten pounds of tobaccoe and caske convenient in Yorke Co., the same being due for physicke administered and attendance on her in her season-in by ye appointm^t^ and order of her dec'd uncle, Edward Lockey, with court charges."

In 1671, as Isaac Collier, Jun., was dead and William Carter was absent and supposed to be dead, the General Court ordered that Judith Lockey, who had married Henry Cary, should have the legacies left Collier and Carter, "land excepted which is adjudged to the brother of said Isaac Collier." (General Court Records, MSS.)

Isaac Collier's inventory is recorded in Elizabeth City in 1675. Isaac Collier, Sr's., will was proved in York county, May ye 24th, 1688. His wife then was Mary ———, and he names children (1) *Charles,* (2) Abraham, (3) Thomas, (4) Sarah.

It is probable that Thomas Collier was eldest son, as in 1693 he, as brother of Isaac Collyer, dec'd, sold Morgan's plantation, on York river, to Dudley Digges, of Warwick county, gent. Thomas was dead in 1704, and so perhaps was Abraham, since Charles names in his will only wife Mary Collier, sister Sarah Whitaker and daughter Mary Collier (who also probably soon died). In 1711 only Charles and Sarah survived, since in that year Charles Collier and Judith, his wife, and William Whitaker and Sarah (Collier), his wife, sold land which had been devised by Isaac Collier, Sen., to all his children.

Charles Collier's will was proved Aug. 20, 1722, and it names children (1) Charles, (2) Thomas, (3) Eliza and wife Judith. dith.

Frequently in wills at this time the eldest son, who was provided for by law, is omitted. Isaac Collier* married Ann Vines, dau. of Thomas Vines (will proved in York county), and had issue (1) Thomas, (2) Judith, (3) *Vines,* (4) Charles.

[*To be continued.*]

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

ART OF PAINTING IN VIRGINIA.—"Dr. Beilby Porteus, late bishop of London, was the youngest but one of nineteen children, and was born at York on the 8th of May, 1731. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, in North America. They were both descended from good families, and during their residence in that colony were on a footing with its principal inhabitants, to many of whom they were allied. His father was of no profession; but, being born to what in that country was considered as an independent fortune, lived upon his own estate. It consisted chiefly of plantations of tobacco, and on one of these, called Newbottle from a village of that name near Edinburg, but now in possession of the Marquis of Lothian, he usually resided. The house stood upon a rising ground with a gradual descent to York river, which was there at least two miles over; and here he enjoyed within himself every comfort and convenience that a man of moderate wishes could desire, living without the burden of taxes and preserving under the powerful protection of this kingdom peace, plenty and security. The bishop had a singular picture, which, though not in the best style of coloring, was yet thought valuable by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as a specimen of the extent which the art of painting had at that time reached in America; and he himself very highly prized it as exhibiting a faithful and interesting representation of his father's residence. His mother's name was Jenings. She was said to be distantly related to Sarah Jenings, the wife of John, Duke of Marlborough, and two of her ancestors, Sir Edmund and Sir Jonathan Jenings, lived at Ripon in Yorkshire, for which place it appears they were both representatives in Parliament in the reign of James the second. Her father, Colonel Jenings, was Sir Edmund's son and the first of the family who settled in Virginia, where he was superintendent for Indian affairs for that province, became afterwards one of the Supreme Council, and for some time acted as Deputy Governor of the colony. The principal reason which induced the bishop's father to quit a situation so perfectly independent and comfortable as that in America was the desire of procuring for his children better instruction than he could there obtain. His health, besides, had been much impaired by the climate. These

causes combined determined him at length to leave the county and remove to England, which he accordingly did in 1720, and fixed himself in the city of York."—*The Life of the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D.*, late Bishop of London. By the Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle.

WILL OF FRANCIS DADE, alias Major John Smith. (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, p. 731.) The following is sent me by Dr. Christopher Johnston from the records of the Provincial Court of Maryland (Lib. B. B., fol. 44):

2 Septr, 1663. William Storke, aged 39 years or thereabouts. Sworne this first day of May, 1663. Sayth uppon Oath. That Mr. ffrancis Dade comming out of England this last shipping in ye Maryland Merchant, whereof is Master Capt. Miles Cooke and falling sick att sea. In time of his sickness hee called for this Depont. Desyring him to take notice, and beare in memory what his Last Will was. Wch will was only verball or nuncupative in these words (as neare as hee this Depont can remember, or to ye very same effect) vizt, That hee gave all his whole estate to his wife. And yt his wife should have the Tuition of his children 'till they come to age. And yt shee should give to his children their severall portions, whereas they should attaine to one and Twenty yeares of age, according to her discretion as shee should think fitt. After yt Mr. Dade had declared thus much this Depont called Capt. Miles Cooke unto him. And the ye sd Mr. Dade repeated the same words (or to yt effect) over againe in both their hearings and further this deponent sayth not.

Sworne before me, WILLm STORKE.
William Bretton.

Capt. Miles Cooke sworne ye same day sayth. That Mr. Storke called him to Mr. Dade Lying sick. And that Mr Dade made his nuncupative will in ye same words (or to ye same effect) as is above sett downe in Mr Storke's Oath, and further sayth not.

Sworne before mee, MILES COOKE.
Willm Bretton.

LETTERS OF HUME FAMILY (see p. 84). W. Madden, Esq., of Berwick on Tweed, England, points out some errors in the notice on page 84. (1) The father of George Hume, the Virginia emigrant, was not *Laird* George Hume, a title implying a man who owned a few fields, but Lord George Hume. The far-

descended Lord of Wedderburn would have smiled at being designated *Laird.* Nor was he of Wedderburn Castle, his residence, but of Wedderburn, his barony. (2) The battle of Preston Pans was fought on Sept. 21, 1745. The battle of Preston, the one intended, was fought Nov. 13, 1715. Francis Hume, of Quixwood, advocate, with his brother the Laird of Wedderburn, and probably George the Virginia emigrant, joined the Pretender. Francis Hume was never sold in Virginia as a servant, for a letter from him states that the governor had no instructions, and he could go where he liked in Virginia. Mr. Madden can give full details of the sum paid by Mr. Ninian Home to save his kinsman Francis from being sold as a servant. (3) [p. 86, 90] Isabel Hume did not marry her "cousin Ninian Home of Jardensfield," as there was no such person, but she did marry strongly against her father's will, and who ignored him in his will for it, Alexander Home, of Jardensfield, eldest son by his first marriage with Mary Daes, of Rev. Ninian Home of Billie. The latter married as his second wife Margaret, the eldest of the Wedderburn ladies—strange result, father and son married to two sisters. (4) The last letter (p. 90) cannot have been written by N. Home, as it is clearly the letter of Alexander Home. No doubt the contracted A (for Alexander) was taken for N.; his son Ninian, to whom he refers as settled at St. Xophers, ultimately became governor of New Grenada. The son George, who is said to be following business as a writer to the signet at Edinburgh, ultimately held the important office of clerk of the Court of Sessions (see Col. Milne Home's article on Flodden Banner). On extinction of all his grandfather's family by second marriage he became laird of Wedderburn, Billie and Patton, and was the last male Home (tho' not a complete Wedderburn) who held these estates.

BRICKMAKING (see page 80 and *Century Magazine* for February, 1896). The editor has been at some pains to contradict the prevailing impression that our old brick-houses were made of "imported brick." The following extract kindly sent by Mr. A. A. Folsom, of Boston, shows that as in Virginia, so in Massachusetts, the people knew all about brickmaking:

General Court, held at Boston, May 28, 1679.—It is Ordered by this Court and the Authority thereof, that clay to make Bricks shall be digged before the first of *November,* and turned

over in the Moneth of *February and March* ensuing a moneth before it be wrought; and that no Person temper their Bricks with salt or brackish water; and that the sise of Bricks be nine inches long, two and a quarter inches thick, and four and a half inches broad; and that all moulds used for making of Bricks be made according to these sizes, and well shod with iron: And what person or persones soever, shall make Bricks in any respect contrary to this Order, in the several particulars of it, shall forfeit the one half of such Bricks to the use of the Treasury of the Town where they are made.

Bayard (p. 134).—In reply to the question about the name of Bayard in your October number, I will quote from a very interesting book, entitled, "Genealogical Collections concerning the Sirname of Baird, from the Original MSS. of Wm. Baird, Esq., Auchmedden, Scotland:"

"The old spelling of the name was Bard, Barde, Beard, Byrd and *Bayard.*" (Page 2, page 8.)

Peter du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, flourished at this time. He was originally of Dauphiny, and commonly termed the Chevalier de Bayard, but was called by the writers, in his own time, "the good knight without fear and without reproach." Upon his giving the Swiss a total defeat, Francis I. did him the honor to be knighted by him. He was born in 1476 at the Castle of Bayard, and his family held a very distinguished rank among the first nobility of Dauphiny. It was one of the houses which in that province was honored with the title of the scarlet nobility, by which the ancient nobility was distinguished from those who were created by Louis XI., whom, when he invaded Dauphiny, he made without distinction, if they paid him well. The chevalier's great-great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356; his great-grandfather at the battle of Agincourt; his grandfather in that of Mont-l'berg, and his father was dangerously wounded at Guinegate. But the military glory of the chevalier eclipsed that of all his ancestors. He died April, 1524, of a wound received with a musket-ball in a defeat which the French suffered at Rebec, in Italy, when he served with the Admiral Bonnivet.

All of the historians of that celebrated age celebrate his loyalty, valor and virtue. The chevalier never married.

Page 8.—One Colonel Nicholas Bayard, of New York, was

tried for a conspiracy against King William and condemned, but reprieved. Probably he was of French extraction, and settled in that province among the Dutch; and April 12, 1779, Robert Bayard was Major of the 60th Regiment.

Mr. —— Baird and his wife, Mary Bedent, born in Scotland, were the parents of William, Zebulon and Bedent Baird and sisters, with other brothers. These were all born in Scotland, and settled in New Jersey, near Newark. Some remained there, while William, Zebulon and Andrew moved to North Carolina.

William married Margaret O'Reily, of Ireland. They moved to Burke county, N. C., near their son Andrew. The Bedents and Bairds were very brave soldiers in the Colonial army.

What was their coat-of-arms, and from what portion of Scotland did they come? John Baird of the above family was one of the party who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor.—*M. C. T.*

STONE—CLENDENIN—MYERS—CATCHINGS. QUERIES.

Will some one kindly tell me if Mourning Stone, who married Col. Ambrose Mills (the latter born in 1723), was related to *Thos.* Stone, of Maryland, signer of Declaration of Independence? She was a native of Maryland or Virginia. Who were her parents?

Who were the brothers and sisters of Thomas Clendenin, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland prior to the Revolutionary war? He married a daughter of Dr. Hazlett, of Cecil county, Maryland, and afterwards moved to Fishing Creek, S. C., where he joined the Colonial army, under Gen. Francis Marion. From what part of Scotland did he come, and who were his parents?

If the family tradition that Rudolf Myers, of South Carolina, who owned large plantations on the Congaree and Wateree rivers, was a Baron before leaving Switzerland for America can be substantiated by history, I would be grateful for the knowledge; also that his brother John was a Roman Catholic priest in Switzerland.

In what year did the first members of the "Catchings" family come to America, and from what locality in England?

I would like to know who were the parents of Thomas Holli-

day, of Georgia, who married Martha Dickerson, of Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary war; also about her family.

Did the families mentioned in the foregoing have coat-of-arms, and what was each?—*M. C. T.*

MILLS. (Answer to query, p. 134.)—In 1745-1747 there were living on lands along Pedlar and James rivers (in the present county of Amherst, then Albemarle) Thomas, William and Ambrose Mills; Thomas, Marvel and John Stone; and in 1761 a William Morris was living on or near the Tobacco-row Mountain in the same section. Among the Cabell papers there is a Mem^{m} of "The First Inhabitants above the *Red Mountains*" (which I take to be the present *Tobacco-row*) without date; but probably written in 1744 or 1745, containing the names of Thomas and William Mills (probably one of them was the father of Ambrose) and Thomas Stone. One of the first entries for land on Pedlar river was made by Thomas Stone in September, 1744, and as Ambrose Mills entered for lands on the same river in 1745 (when he was 22 years old), it is probable that Mourning Stone, whom he married about this time, was a daughter of Thomas Stone.—*Alexander Brown.*

TAPSCOTT.—It is said that three Tapscott brothers came to America about 1659. I have a record of one branch, that of Edward Tapscott. What were the Christian names of the Tapscott brothers who emigrated to America in 1659, and whom did they marry, and where did they locate? Was Captain Harry Tapscott a naval officer? (he visited James Tapscott, of Botetourt county, Va., towards the latter part of the seventeenth century. Who was the father of Rawleigh Tapscott, who married Ann Sherman, 1783? Who was the father of Edney Tapscott and Chichester Tapscott, both of whom lived during the seventeenth century?—*X.*

EARLY TOMBSTONES IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIII. 42-47.—It should have been stated in connection with this article that the inscriptions and notes were furnished by Dr. G. W. Beale, of Heathsville, Northumberland county.

BOOK REVIEWS.

WORD-BOOK OF VIRGINIA FOLK-SPEECH. *By Dr. B. W. Green.* Richmond, Virginia: Published by William Ellis Jones.

The editor published in the October Magazine a brief notice of this interesting work. He has since given it a more careful examination, and is more pleased than ever with the results of Dr. Green's patriotic labors. The editor desires to correct one suggestion thrown out by him in the previous notice. He hazarded the statement that "*perhaps* some of the words given by him (Dr. Green) were either local or the jargon of illiterate negroes." But in his Preface Dr. Green, vouching the standard authorities, is emphatic in the statement that the only negro word introduced is "juba," the name of a dance. The gibberish of the wild negroes sold in Virginia soon passed away. Homely as such words as "tote," "agwine," "high falutin," etc., may appear, these words are not negro jargon, as some suspect, but old Virginia speech, survivals of archaic English forms that have been lost in England. Dr. Green claims that the ancestors of our Virginia people came mainly from Southern England, and that this explains why the *r* in Virginia is slurred and often silent, and why we never have in our Folk-speech the trilled *r* of the Italian nor the Northumbrian *borr*. Now in the Northern States of the American Union the *r* is rolled, evidencing an origin in the northern parts of England.

Dr. Green modestly says that "the subject is not exhausted," and that "to make it perfect would be impossible." But even granting this to be so, it seems ungracious, in view of so much good work, to suggest imperfections.

Nevertheless, as the book will doubtless command extensive sale, and will perhaps see another edition, the editor will venture to make a few comments, which, it is hoped, will not be deemed out of place, in view of the great possibilities of the study in which Dr. Green is engaged.

If I understand pages 8, 9 and 10 of the preface, Dr. Green proposes to give the Folk-speech of Virginia as now spoken, the every-day speech of the people. But it is clear, from other parts of his preface and from the dictionary itself, that he has not confined himself to this purpose. He has relied, in a measure, if I understand him aright (page 11), on the depositions and inventories recorded in our old county books. Now it does not follow at all that words current two hundred years ago are the Folk-speech of to-day. Language, like everything else, is in constant change, and I submit that the Folk-speech of the seventeenth century is not necessarily that of the nineteenth. Such a word as "Bermoothes," which Dr. Green says is an old name for the Bermuda Islands, has no place in a dictionary of living words. Educated people have heard of the "Still-vex'd Bermoothes," but the generality know only Bermuda. Similarly the word "cod" was current in land grants two

hundred years ago, and the words burgess (for delegate), agwine (for going), Wait (for Wyatt), Jeames (for James), Umstead (for Arm-'stead), Munger (for Ironmonger), Bowthe (for Booth), etc., are clearly out of date among the people. It appears to me that Dr. Green should strike these and similar words out, or so enlarge the scope of his index as to make his dictionary apply to words at any time current in Virginia.

There is another suggestion which Dr. Green might consider. Does he not give too much prominence in his preface to the southern origin of our people and their dialectical peculiarities? I think there is no doubt whatever that the general speech of the people has been always much more bookish or classic than dialectic and provincial. It is true that Southern England was largely represented in Virginia, but this representation was chiefly confined to the south of the James, which was practically a colony of the great southwestern city of Bristol. On the other hand, the settlers on the north of the James, as far indeed as the great Potomac, were chiefly from *Middle-Eastern* England, where the classic language prevailed. It must not be forgotten that the great company of London merchants first controlled the colony, and the records of the old counties on the north of the James conclusively show that these London merchants were largely represented in that part of Virginia. The trade of the Peninsula counties and of the Gloucester, Rappahannock and Northern Necks was, during the seventeenth century, almost entirely with the great English Metropolis. In fact, the deeds and powers-of-attorney show that the population was largely from London and the environing counties—Middlesex, Essex, etc. Instance the Filmers of Warwick county, Virginia; Timsons, Juxons, Mosses, Goodwins of York county; Pages of Gloucester; Bollings, Blands and Byrds of Charles City, etc., all of whom came from London or near it. Moreover, there is plenty of evidence that the speech of the people of Virginia had from very early days comparatively little of the provincial or dialectic about it. A single witness suffices—the able professor of mathematics in the College of William and Mary in 1722—Rev. Hugh Jones, A. M. In his *Present State of Virginia* he says that "the planters of Virginia and even the native negroes talk good English *without idiom or tone*, and discourse handsomely on most common subjects;" that they, in fact, look down upon all Englishmen who do not come from London, affecting to be greatly amused at the jargon of persons from Bristol, the smaller cities in England, the rural districts, and from Scotland. (See for further authority QUARTERLY VII., p. 74.) Take not one period, but the whole course of colonial history, and there can be no doubt that many more "bookish people" came to Virginia than to any other colony. Libraries were more common in Virginia than in any other colony, and the "bookish man," no matter where he came from in England, spoke the language of Middle-Eastern England.

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William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

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GLIMPSES OF OLD COLLEGE LIFE.

(*Continued from page* 153.)

The following is from the correspondence of Andrew Reid, Jr., and Samuel McDowell Reid, uncle and father of Mrs. J. J. White, of Lexington. Dr. W. G. Brown (Mrs. White's son-in-law), formerly of Washington and Lee University and now of the University of Missouri, was at pains to make the copy. Dr. Brown writes:

"I find in some of the letters the usual demands for money, and in some the not unusual reply, the injunction to be careful, with a remittance.

"Among other things I came across A. Reid, Jr.'s manuscript lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered, I think, by Bishop Madison. Also forty-three pages of questions on Smith's *Wealth of Nations* propounded by Bishop Madison, and a few pages of notes on Botany in the same note book, the page being about the size of this paper.

"Besides the letters written from William and Mary, I found letters to A. Reid, Jr., and his brother, written from Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. The *Smith's Wealth of Nations* mentioned in one of them is in the library here with A. Reid, Jr.'s autograph—two volumes bound in full calf. Washington Academy mentioned has grown into Washington and Lee University, and one of the letters indicate that advances had been made to Bishop James Madison, President of William and Mary College. Both Armistead T. Mason and his brother John T. Mason in 1807 challenged A. Reid, Jr., to duels—Armistead's challenge resulting from his brother having been bound over to keep the peace. The duel was avoided, mutual explanations having been made. I have the whole or nearly the whole of this correspondence. It consists of nineteen pages."

CHARLES A. STUART * TO ANDREW REID, JR.

NEW HAVEN, *Dec.* 24th, 1799.

Dear Andrew,

I have scarcely any acquaintance here and none but those I have made since I arrived here; there are two Virginians here, one of whom I have formed some acquaintance.

I have not entered college yet, owing to their requiring my standing an examination on some Books I have not read and something more of Virgil than I liked to stand on at a venture.

Preston would have been more disappointed in entering college than I have been; for at Princeton they are, I am told, much more strict than they are here in order to retrieve the character of the college; the students there I believe study immensely hard, though they are very gay.

I am glad to hear that you are going to the Academy in the spring.

I heard of your elections in Virg[a] several days ago; but give leaf to say that I think that no indication of a change. I never now scarcely think of politics, every one here being of the same opinion that I am acquainted with. . . . . and the lamentable death of that noble patriot and excellent general, tho' the vile *Aurora* hardly think worth while to draw a streak of black for him and the others in perfect black. It is resolved by Congress to wear black this session in honor of him.

CHARLES A. STUART.

NEW HAVEN, *July* 10th, 1800.

Dear Andrew,

We were very much surprised a few days ago at the news of Jefferson's death, which I regretted as the loss of our philosopher, and many of the students as a politician, and many rejoiced; but I was much pleased to see them so much dejected at the reverse of the news. . . . I then thought we had lost our orator (Henry), our warrior and our philosopher; the characters of whom will certainly extend as far as literature can carry them or tradition convey such things; they are characters the imitation of whom it would be well for the American youth to attend to.

I am now very well pleased with things here; the students I find quite sociable, and many of them clever. I associate most generally with southern rather than yankees. I have been introduced to many young ladies in town; but have not extended an acquaintance with but few of the best families, who I visit very seldom; two or three I think worthy acquaintance, but none of them do I think I could love. I intend becoming a very close student hereafter.

I am yours most sincerely, CHARLES A. STUART.

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* Afterwards a prominent citizen of Greenbrier county, W. Va. He died in 1850.

JOSEPH C. CABELL * TO DR. WILLIAM B. HARE.

WILLIAMSBURG, 4th *of January*, 1801.

Dear Doctor,

My Professor, Mr. Tucker, has been lecturing constantly since the first of Dec^r, and means to finish his course by the beginning of April, at which time he will set out on his circuit as a district c't judge. Possibly my Father † may wish me to leave this place and return home as soon as the Law Lectures are over, but it will probably be most advisable to remain where I am at least till the first of June. Since my arrival here I have been a close student, but as I am compelled to spend near three hours of the best part of every day in the week (except Sunday) in the Lecture room, my reading has been much more limited than I myself expected. . . .

The Habits of the students of this course are uncommonly favourable to the views of one who is anxious to profit greatly by a residence at the college. I allude particularly to the practices of Balling, visiting and lounging about in one another's rooms, which were carried to an excess when I was here formerly, but are now confined within their proper limits. The most of the students are I think weaker than usual, but there are some young men ams us who are amiable and sensible and will probably make a considerable figure in life. Young Nathaniel Venable ‡ boards in our house, and I find him a very agreeable and sensible companion. We three from Amherst live in a house in company with Henry Tucker and one of his younger brothers. Nicholas is a close student. Sam Wiatt is tolerably attentive and I hope by the end of the course will acquire such fixed habits of reading as will ensure his future welfare. Samuel has not yet made his entrance into the circle of fashionable company, but Nicholas has dined with several of the old Dons, and in company with several of us took a Christmas dinner at Colo. Skipwith's, who you know married my old acquaintance, Mrs. Dunbar. We frequently visit Mrs. Tazewell. The old lady seems to have gotten over the loss of Mrs. Griffin, in having regained the company of her son William, whom she expected to have lost during his trip to Europe. . . .

Henry Tucker requests me to procure for him, by means of some friend in Richmond, Randolph's *Abridgment of the Virginia Laws*, to be had for 15 |— at Davis's Printing Office.

JOS. C. CABELL.

To Doctor William B. Hare, member of the Assembly, Richmond.

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* Joseph C. Cabell, after graduating at William and Mary, pursued a wide course of study in Europe. He became one of the most accomplished men of his day; was rector of the University of Virginia, etc.

† Col. Nicholas Cabell.

‡ Nathaniel Venable was afterwards brother-in-law of Nicholas Cabell, Jr.

THOMAS L. PRESTON * TO ANDREW REID, JR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 7th, 1802.

Dr Friend,

On the 14th of Decr last I arrived at this place, a period much later than I contemplated when we parted, however soon enough I believe to cramp that happiness with which I seemed then to be encircled. My expectations of this place were too much raised, and as is common with the sanguine, I was of course disappointed. Which disappointment has created a little discontent that probably will wear off in a short time. The dissipation here is intolerable, and I am sure never could be reconciled to one raised in the mountains. Lexington, tho' retired, was always pleasing to me. The innocent manners that characterize that place were astonishingly infatuating. The civilities I received from the people there . . . shall ever be recollected with pleasure and acknowledged with a feeling sense of gratitude.

Politics at this place have entirely subsided. We are, however, all republicans, and consequently read the President's message with ecstacy and applause.

THOMAS L. PRESTON TO ANDREW REID, JR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 22nd, 1802.

Dr. Reid,

You mention that (perhaps) after I become acquainted more generally I will be better (pleased) with this place than when I wrote to you. Your letter (has been) received at a very unfortunate time to make an im(pression). I am not dissatisfied with the character of the inhabitants, for I think they are as polite and hospitable as any people I have ever been with, but I am disgusted with the irregularity of the students. The college, because of the expulsion of two young men the other day, is in complete confusion.† No business is done and a number of students have withdrawn their names. Violence to the college and property of some inhabitants has been given and the event cannot be foreseen. I gave my approbation to some remonstrances by the students against the sentence of expulsion and expressed my dislike in the society of the students to the procedure of the Professors, as unwarranted for want of sufficient evidence, but I have been invariably opposed to injuring the college or the property of any one, and never have been connected with a party concerned in that business. They were expelled on a vague report for having fought a duel.

THOS. L. PRESTON.

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* Brother of James P. Preston, Governor of Virginia.

† This riot was a celebrated one in its day, similar to that at Princeton in 1807.

The Reid correspondence will be interrupted here by an extract from a different source, which sheds further light upon the "riot" of 1802, described in the letter of Thomas L. Preston, just preceding.

MISS CHARLOTTE BALFOUR TO MRS. WHITING.*

February 23d, 1802.

I cannot permit your sweet son,† my friend, to leave Williamsburg without this small testimony of my regard, as well as to assure you with what regret we part with him, his amiable disposition having gained him the esteem of all those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but as matters stand at present I cannot but agree in thinking it advisable he should quit college (at least for a time). The conduct of some of the students has surpassed anything I ever heard of. To George's candor I leave the delineation of characters, who, from the opportunity he must of necessity have had of being more among them, can give you a more accurate account of their wicked and sacrilegious proceedings. The visitors I am told meet to-day. What may be the result of their deliberations I know not, but something I trust that may in future secure the college from the odium the late unprecedented behavior of the students must have cast upon it. I congratulate my friend that her son is among the number of those who see their conduct in its proper light.

Charlotte Balfour to Mrs. Whiting, of Dumfries, Prince William Co.

The Reid correspondence now continues:

Dr. Reid, WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15th, 1802.

My love for Wmsburg is yet resting on the same basis which supported it when I last wrote you. Dissipation has greatly disappeared since the egression of students from this place, which was very considerable, it amounting to near an half of the whole number. The cause of their departure was the disaffection which arose in consequence of an expulsion of 2 students. Every turbulence of spirit which characterized the actions of the major part of the young men in college at that time is now perfectly at rest and every duty which the peculiar situation of a student invites is again attended to with the utmost cheerfulness. With this restoration of peace and harmony I trust the reputation of the college will be returned and the injury which all parties may have sustained will be forgotten. My return to W. Academy next summer is certainly to take place. The study to which I shall be devoted will require neither the assistance of an apparatus or library except such as I shall take with me as my object is to attend solely to the rudiments of law, and as to the instructions of the President in that respect it would have no weight with me, inasmuch as I should not stand in need of them.

* This letter was sent me by Dr. Frederick Horner, of Fauquier Co.

† George Whiting, of Prince William Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 9th, 1803.

Dr Friend,

Since my arrival here I have been to a few parties of pleasure. That conviviality which has long characterized this place, is still one of its strong features. The ladies are (divested of some town airs) agreeable enough and much disposed to sociability. The reputation of the college is rising. Never has been seen greater order, industry and economy among the students than at this time. The number of whom is between 60 or 65. I wish your seminary was on a liberal and generous scale. I am confident it would soon be prosperous.

C. A. STUART TO ANDREW REID, JR.

YALE, *July* 21st, 1803.

Dear Friend,

Yesterday I closed my collegiate studies by undergoing an examination for the last time. It now remains only that the corporation accept of the recommendation of the class by the *faculty* for the purpose of *graduating* them; eight weeks, however, must intervene previous to this fact. We then celebrate commencement—this is done by public exhibitions of orations, disputes, &c., composed and performed by a part of the graduating class.

SAMUEL MARK * TO SAME.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Nov.* 4th, 1805.

Friend Reid,

I have been solicited by an acquaintance, who is a relation of the young gentleman who is to be the bearer of this epistle, to communicate a few lines by him, which will have a tendency to render the cultivation of a friendly intercourse with the citizens of your place, not as arduous and difficult as it otherwise would be. He is the son of a gentleman of the first respectability in Fauquier county, and from the strict enquiries which have been made, relative to the morality of the place, the riguor of the laws and the uniformity of their execution, when violated, I am induced to believe that the son visits that place † in consequence of the belief of the father, that it will conduce to inspire a love of virtue and a desire of literary celebrity. What the result of a residence at that place will be, I am totally unable to prophesy, inasmuch as I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman who is the subject of this letter.

I received a letter from Preston at the same time yours arrived. You appeared to rival each other in giving an exalted, fascinating and (I am almost induced to say) an exaggerated description of the operations of the 16th Ultimo: I am happy to hear that the moment of your liberation from collegiate discipline, produced so great a portion of satisfaction

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* Samuel Mark was son of John Mark, of Fredericksburg (see QUARTERLY, VI., p. 95.)

† Washington Academy.

and only lament that fate had cruelly determined that I should not partake in its pleasure.

Mr. Andrew Reid, Junr., Lexington, Virginia.
Mr. Withers.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Nov.* 10th, 1805.

Friend Reid,

It gave me much pleasure to hear that the students acquitted themselves handsomely. I am told that such an examination was never heard before that "laurels were twined around your brows."

The only way I can account for the extraordinary honours which have been heaped upon your heads is by referring to those who absconded previous to the examination—as it is generally understood that those who fear the test elope, leaving the more luminous behind to reap the reward of their labours.

I am happy to hear that you had so agreeable a party: on that evening I saw the celebrated play of John Bull performed, and to use the cant expression of the day, "it was horridly butchered." Recollecting that it had been acted by the students of W. A.* it recalled old times to my remembrance and I involuntarily began to mutter something about dancing, and really fancied myself addressing a female in Capt. Shields large room, but was suddenly roused from the pleasing reverie by the witty *sayings* of old *Brulgueden.*

Health, SAMl MARK.

Mr. Andrew Reid, Junr., Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia.

W. RADFORD † TO SAME.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 26th, 1805.

Dear Andrew,

A scene of dissipation has at length commenced at this place. The night before christmas a great deal of mischief was done and we were summoned to the blue room. What may be the consequence I cannot tell. . . . We have only forty-five students. The smallness of the number is occasioned by the riots and dissipation last course.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 8th, 1806.

Dear Andrew,

We have had considerable alarm in this place, owing to some suspicions that were excited of an insurrection of the negroes. The students were very active on the occasion. They turned out several nights successively until all apprehensions of danger subsided. I begin to have doubts whether there was the smallest cause of alarm. . . . Williamsburg g(et)ting more dull than usual. Our Law professor has left it to attend to his circuit. He will not return until June: In the interval I shall have very little to do.

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* Washington Academy.

† From Bedford county; captain in 1812.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 1st, 1806.

Dear Andrew,

A duel was to have been fought a few days ago between two students, Armistead T. Mason, son of Genl. Stevens T. Mason, decd., and Bartholomew Henley. They were to have fought with two pistols each, ten steps distance, advance and fire when they pleased. Fortunately, it was discovered by the Bishop. They were both young men of undaunted courage. I was in Mason's room about nine o'clock at night. The next morning was the time appointed. We were getting the pistols in order. The Bishop entered the house with a magistrate. Mason escaped. The B was then in a terrible quandary. Wirt * extricated him, he got himself appointed constable and without letting any one know it, he begged W. Crump to inform him where Mason was. After much persuasion he consented upon being told that W did not wish to discover the parties, but only wished to see M for the friendship he bore his father. I am told when he entered no one knew his purpose. He rose and spoke so pathetically as to draw tears from every person present, begged they would excuse him for acting the deceiver's part as he was only actuated by friendly motives. He then took Mason before a justice, became his security in the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars. The affair is since made up and the recognizance no longer continues.

SAMUEL MARK TO ANDREW REID, JR.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 13th, 1806.

Friend Andrew,

In perusing the "Enquirer" of Friday last, I discover that the geniuses at William and Mary, are numerous and resplendent. . . . Our old acquaintance William Archer † is one of the objects of the writer's panegyric.—high hopes are entertained of his future greatness—I wish they may be to their fullest extent realized.

EDWIN J. HARVIE TO SAME.

RICHMOND, *Oct.* 30, 1806.

My dear Reid,

You will receive by the stage driver Smith's Wealth of Nations in 2 Volumes.‡ Cavallo's Philosophy such as is used at Williamsburg cannot be procured in Richmond. There is one copy on Electricity 3 Volumes 7 Dollars & one volume on Magnetism 2½ Dollars which I would have sent you had I not met with some friends who were at that college the last session who observed that they would be of very little advantage to you.

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* William Wirt, the celebrated lawyer.

† William S. Archer became senator of the United States.

‡ Bishop Madison began to teach Political Economy in 1784. He is believed to have made the earliest use in an American college of Smith's great work.

W. RADFORD TO SAME.

RICHMOND, *Nov.* 14th, 1806.

Dear Reid,

Inform me fully when you write of all the news of the ancient metropolis: whether there is perfect harmony between the students and professors and between the students and citizens.

SAMUEL MARK TO ANDREW REID, JR.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 27th, 1806.

Friend Reid,

Let me know the fate of ticket 6159 of the first class of Wm & M College. If you are disposed to buy a ticket in the 2d class I will join you—you know we were fortunate in a preceding union.*

S. M(ARK).

Mr. Andrew Reid, Junr., Student Williamsburg, Virginia.

ANDREW REID, JR., TO SAMUEL MCDOWELL REID.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13th, 1807.

. . . . . .

I delivered an oration on the 4th of July which I suppose you have learnt before this time from the Enquirer. My theme was Eloquence.

ANDREW MOORE † TO ANDREW REID, JR.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 23d, 1806.

Sir ——,

By your letter Mr. Madison continues to support that amiableness of deportment and assidnity of attentions to his students which have hitherto characterized him. It would have been an important acquisition to our Academy had we succeeded in getting him as President,‡ altho I am now pleased with Mr. Baxter and hope great things from his great application and more liberal sentiments. Please present my best respects to Mr. Madison.

ALBERT ALLMOND TO SAME.

WMSBURG, *August* 10, 1807.

. . . . . .

The Bishop's family are now in an unusual high flow of spirits occasioned by the sudden and unexpected arrival of Mr. J. Madison from Baltimore and the E. Indies.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 27, 1807.

You no doubt expect I have become a student and are correct in your opinion. On Monday next I am to deliver a composition, of which

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* To raise money for colleges at this period, resort was often had to lotteries.

† Senator of the United States and trustee of Washington Academy.

‡ Bishop James Madison was President of William and Mary from 1777 to 1812, when he died.

I have not yet composed one sentence and of which I am afraid I shall not be able to compose one *line*.

S. R. WILLISON * TO ANDREW REID, JR.

BALTIMORE, 7th *Aug.*, 1807.

Your favour of the 25th May dated Williamsburg . . . arrived here yesterday. . . . The contents so far as respected the second centenary anniversary of the settlement of our ancestors in Virginia were entirely new, as the newspapers of this place took no notice of it; and I very seldom meet with one from Va. You no doubt spent your time very agreeably at that immense assembly, which was convened on the plains of *James Town*.†

JOHN M——‡ TO SAME.

MADISON, *Jan.* 18, 1808.

Dear Reid,

In your last you ask me much of Mrs. I. I have received many letters from my correspondents in that place [Williamsburg], since the commencement of the present course. Very different are the times since we were there. The students are more numerous and less intercourse with each other. The girls are as ugly as usual, but little galantry, much study and good order, very few entertainments in town. The chancelor [Samuel Tyler] is of this number the head.

ALBERT ALLMOND TO ANDREW REID, JR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1808.

With respect to the riot which has taken place at college it is my opinion the most despicable thing that ever happened. At a time when the Bishop's family were overwhelmed with grief for the death of their favorite John (whose fate is now pretty well ascertained). The reverend President is insulted with the epithet of "damned Rascal," the college property is destroyed, and the Bishop threatened with the breaking of his windows. The cause of this was a young man, who had been dismissed from Princeton and brought with him the Princeton dissipation. Several of your old acquaintances with whose *characters* you were also pretty well acquainted, were his associates in the riot, such as ——, —— & ——.

Before the expulsion, the number of students amounted to 60 but since it has been diminished to 50. There are none here now remarkable

* A physician of Baltimore.

† This celebration was called a "Jubilee." Orations were made by Briscoe G. Baldwin, afterwards a judge, and by John Madison, and odes by C. K. Blanchard and Leroy Anderson—all students. A second celebration occurred in 1822, and a third of great pretensions in 1857—many others since that day. Why not have a national celebration in 1907?

‡ Part of the name is torn off, but it was probably John Madison, son of the Bishop.

for their talents. One of the expelled (Holmes) was supposed to be the greatest genius in Virginia. He also came from Princeton.*

A. ALLMOND.

JAMES PACE TO SAME.

Sir, Wms BURG, *June* 22nd, 1803.

I have nothing very interesting to inform you except the death of an old and respectable friend Doct. J. M. Galt, who left us 8 days ago. Bishop Madison preached his funeral sermon on Sunday last when almost every person in the place attended. It is said by judges the sermon was superior to any ever delivered in this place. . . .

We shall have 2 weddings here in a few days, a —— and a Mr. Callaway,† a student, to Miss Lewis.

CHARLES BUFORD ‡ TO SAMUEL MCDOWELL REID.

Dear McDowell, NEW HAVEN, *January the* 19th, 1816.

New Haven my place of residence is very agreeably situated; on one side it has the *Sound*, on the other it is bound by high cliffs which form one end of that chain of mountains which extends into Canada. These cliffs or mountains add grandeur and sublimity to the scene, as in some places they present precipices from an hundred to an hundred and fifty feet in height, while in others they are covered with cedars and pines which are ever green. From the number of trees in N. H. it may be said to be a rural city, presenting at once a grove and a town. . . .

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* Rev. Jonathan Boucher, who was tutor of Washington's adopted son, John Parke Custis, wrote to Washington in 1771 as follows: "If after all you resolve in removing him (from his, Boucher's, care), all I have to add is a request that it may not be to Princeton. Pay me the compliment of believing that I know something of these matters; and there is not anything I am more convinced of than that your own college is a better one—better in every respect. You live contiguous to it, and hear every objection to it, often magnified beyond the truth, and were this the case with respect to the Jersey's, I am mistaken if you would hear less there. If, however, the objections to Williamsburg be insuperable, I would then recommend New York; it is but a step further, and for obvious reasons infinitely deserves the preference." *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, July, 1899.

In April, 1707, there occurred at Princeton what was known as the "Great Rebellion," in the course of which eleven students were expelled and many others suspended. Among those who suffered the former punishment was Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, afterwards Secretary of State. He was not one of the original rebels, but condemned the Faculty as unjust and precipitate in the manner of their action.

† Abner Callaway.

‡ Grandson of Samuel McDowell, of Kentucky, afterwards judge and colonel.

I have not yet entered college, but have taken a private room and am pursuing my studies with a private tutor. I cannot state with certainty when I will enter, but have some thought of attending it next June commencement. I could enter the present freshman class at this time, but I very much dislike the thought of remaining here four years. My views for remaining with a private tutor are, at that time to enter the sophomore class which will be two terms advanced and thereby shorten my stay one year. Even three years will be a long time, but upheld by the hope of obtaining a *pretium operae*, I think I can stay contentedly. My expectations, respecting Yale College as an institution, formed previous to my leaving Kenty, were great, but they have not at all been disappointed. The regulations of the college are so well calculated to conform the students to regular and moral habits, that I will venture to say that there is no college in this country where, in proportion to the number of students, there is less immorality, or where there is more steadiness of habits. . . . The opinions I have formed of the Yankees are not very favourable. It is true they are to be admired for their morality and for their *oeconomy* when they do not carry it so far as to make undeserving of the appelation of virtue; but they are deficient in nobleness of heart and manly pride. They are by no means hospitable, and many of them who put on long faces on Sunday will cheat a stranger on Monday. That nobler feeling of the heart, *generosity*, is so rarely to be found with the New Englanders, that I have sometimes thought that probably this Goddess has forsaken so severe a clime, and taken up her habitation farther to the south. In saying this is the case with the New Englanders in general I have perhaps said too much, but these are the opinions I have formed of the portion of them I have seen.

I am under the disagreeable necessity of telling you that it will be entirely out of my power to visit Rockbridge in the Spring, nothing indeed would give me more pleasure, but I am convinced that when you shall have heard my reasons for giving over my trip y(ou will) think I have acted wisely. (They) are these. I have determined to enter (the soph)imore class and from my slight K(nowledge) of the Greek, assiduous application will be necessary to my obtaining admission next June. I might also fall in love while in Rockbdge as I am very susceptable, and this you know would hinder my studies from progressing as fast as they would otherwise do. Upon the whole I think you will hold my reasoning good. . . .

JAMES MCDOWELL * TO SAMUEL MCDOWELL REID.

Dear Mac

YALE COLLEGE, *Feb.* 23d, 1814.

I wrote you a long, long time but never hearing from you I swore in the moment of wrathful disappointment tht I never would write again & you see that Ive persevered very well in that resolution yet the "biting

* James McDowell was afterwards a distinguished statesman, and was governor, etc.

tooth of time" has entirely obliterated the impressions of those passionate declarations & the calm of composure after the tempest of anger has completely restored you to your wonted stand in my affections, 'tis hard, very hard indeed to erase our early prejudices when founded in reason & partiality & "time but the impression deeper makes as streams their channels deeper wear." Think not that I intend to moralize or grow pathetic on the subject notwithstanding the violent itching I feel towards it—it is a practice so frequently used in letter writing & so often degraded by the perversion of truth, candor & sincerity that were I to adopt it you would either question the agency of my heart in what I'd say or think that I was the servile minion of falsity and form & probably of imitation; so to counteract any such suspicion I'll face to the right about & ask you what you think of a military life? How do you like the celebrated manouevre of tergiversation? it is very fashionable nay I assure you 'tis the very ton, but I forget that you never had the opportunity of displaying your *gallantry* in that evolution, yet I dare say like other unfortunate persons you only waited & wanted the occasion to signalize yourself—Do you intend resuming the study of the Law? You had better visit Connt to learn the jurisprudence of "steady habits" which you must admit is more essential than any other knowledge; these good people well deserve the epithet of steady, they adhere most tenaciously to their characteristic attachment of money, for notwithstanding the caballing invectives of all denominations of people here against the "war hawks, the war and embargo," the passion for gold has predominated over every other feeling & the 124$ bounty has had magnetism and attraction sufficient to inveigle upwards of 30 of these good fellows within a fortnight past & Ive no doubt will continue to entrap in opposition to every endeavor. We are in a perpetual buz here about a contemplated dissolution of the Union, they are clamorous about their "infringed rights," "the executive tyranny and abuse of power," & loudly vociferate redress. These N. Englanders follow most humbly and obsequiously the State of Mass. whose Legislature as you see in the papers are thundering in monstrous tones, yet I think that the Ebullition of their rage "tantum valet quantum sonat" and I've no doubt but that this fermentation like all others will bubble and boil for a moment, subside in another and not only disappear in the next, but entirely lose its sharpness and acidity. These Yankee factionists roused by ideal misery and oppression, checked in their schemes by opposition & maddening at their non-efficiency & impotence will wage a war of virulence and abuse, fume, fret, and after all—"nascitur ridiculus mus."

His Excy Dr. Dwight is most grossly infected by this raging political epidemick & instead of resisting the current of this pestilential malady he is borne willingly along urging the sentiment of Macbeth "I am steped in so far returning were as bad as to go oer"; the Revd old Man occasionally whets his splenitick appetite in a political Sermon, unfortunately for him his prejudices are so irresistable and powerful that they "mantle his clearer reason" baffle all his powers of ratiocination and

change his party hatred and dislike into pitiful individualism and personal animosity—but what of him? he is nothing to us so I'll let him rest. . . . . I wish you would write me & I must request immediately anything in the world would be agreeable, for according to the old adage I love my home however homely above all places else & you are so near that coming from you were just the same & twould I assure enliven this infernal place greatly to my comfort and satisfaction. It growing so dark I can see to write no farther. Remember me most affectionately to yr Father Mother & sisters &' be assured that I shall ever seek with happiness any opportunity of avowing how much I am your relation how much more.

Your friend, JAMES McDOWELL.

N. B. I most particularly enjoin it upon you not to show this to any living creature, the direction of it would of itself slander me.

Js. McD.

Mr. Saml. McD. Reid, Lexington, Rockbridge C'ty, Virga.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON * TO SAMUEL McDOWELL REID.

Dear Mc SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, *Feb.* 3, 1810.

I have just become acquainted with the students and collegiate duties of this place and therefore cannot tell you what I think of it, however I am well enough acquainted to know that the manner of living College is much more comfortable than at Lexington and the duties much harder. I am in the Sophomore class which recites three times a day from which you may suppose that the hours of recreation and leisure are but few. There are 100 Students and for the number they are extremely moral and orderly, yet they sometimes "break the shackles of restraint and rise in the madness of their power." They sometimes turn a methodist congregation out of the church and fill it with goats, and they sometimes make a little noise in the stewards house.

And believe me your most affectionate friend.

JAMES McDOWELL † TO SAMUEL McDOWELL REID.

Dear Mc. NASSAU HALL, *Feb.* 26, 1816.

I have leisure it is true, yet it is almost always necessarily employed in relaxation, that violent tension and close confinement of mind which my studies require produces a total inaptitude for anything but amusement.—am I therefore censurable for indulging in it? Moreover I shouldn't forget to mention (for it has a very conspicuous place among

* William C. Preston, of Montgomery county, Va., settled in South Carolina, where he became a very distinguished orator and statesman. He served as Mr. Calhoun's colleague in the United States Senate. He was a grandson of Patrick Henry.

† McDowell went from Yale College to Princeton (Nassau Hall), where he graduated.

my difficulties) that no longer ago than Thursday I had with several others, to pronounce a public Oration. You may conjecture the magnitude of this *bore* when you are informed that the subject was a metaphysical one.

JA. MCDOWELL.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. CABELL TO COL. SAMUEL MCDOWELL REID.*

RICHMOND, SATURDAY, *June* 19, 1841.

My dear Sir,

I have it in contemplation to send a son of Colo. John Gamble's to your College;† provided he will be permitted to study such things as his father wishes him to attend to; or in other words, to become what is called an *irregular* student. You know that in Princeton and Hampden-Sidney, they have what they call classes, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior & Senior; and each student is compelled to enter *one* of them, & to confine himself to the studies of that class. Colo Gamble does not wish his son to study Latin & Greek; but he desires him to be instructed in Mathematics, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Are your rules such that a student will be permitted to study such of these, or all of them, during the same session, if his father should desire it? You know that that is the case at the University. At Princeton they receive no student who will not become a regular one, that is, who will not study everything that they prescribe in their different classes. In other words they deny the benefits of their institution to all who will not, or have not the ability to, study Latin & Greek. It is wonderful to me that a free people will submit to such aristocratic tyranny. I would be willing, myself, to apply the torch to every institution conducted on such principles, and to aid in hanging the selfish superintendants. But I beg pardon, for I may be treading on the toes of some of my Lexington friends. I know that at the University, matters are so arranged that a young man, may, if he has the capacity, attend advantageously to all the studies I have mentioned during the *same* session. Is that the case with you? Have the goodness also to inform me, what are all the expenses of a session at your college (exclusive of clothes & pocket money) & at what time they must be paid. Wm was kind enough to send me a list of the students, &c., for which I thank him. That may give information on some of these matters; but I have mislaid it.

Yours affecy

Wm H. CABELL.

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* Samuel McDowell Reid married Sarah Elizabeth Hare, daughter of W. B. Hare, and niece of Judge Cabell. He was clerk of the county court of Rockbridge (1831-1852), clerk of the circuit court (1831-1858), trustee of Washington College (1819-1869), etc. As to the elective system, it was first accepted at William and Mary in 1779, and, though there were regular classes, any student could be an *irregular* who desired it. The University of Virginia became a champion of the principle.

† Washington College.

LAWYERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In his interesting work *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors,* Dr. Fiske, while passing a eulogy on the great lawyers of the eighteenth century, expresses a poor opinion of the legal talent of the Virginia lawyers during the first half of the seventeenth century. He states that "the legal profession was . . . sometimes recruted by white freedmen, whose careers of rascality as attorneys in England had sometimes ended in penal servitude." I do not know his authority for this statement, but the records appear to give it an unqualified denial. I am ignorant of the name of any lawyer to whom the remark would apply. William Sherwood, who flourished in the last half of the century, had in his youth committed some offence (not necessarily criminal) in England, but he was not a convict, and his career in Virginia did not begin in servitude. It was in fact highly honorable to him, and he was highly respected.

The business of the courts was, of course, at first of a very simple character. There was but little encouragement to trained lawyers, and the causes were pleaded by the more prominent merchants and planters, acting for the parties in suit. Rural communities are ever jealous of special classes, and the laws of the time reflect prejudices rather than good reasons.

Taking York county, for instance, we find among the lawyers in 1646 William Hockaday, Karbry Kiggan, Francis Willis, Thomas Bushrod, Dr. Robert Ellyson.

About 1660 we find John Holdcroft, James Bray, Thomas Ballard, John Page and Daniel Parke.

In 1675, William Swinnerton, William Sherwood, Gideon Macon.

All of these were trusted and prominent men. Willis, Bray, Ballard, Page and Parke became members of the Virginia Council. Hockaday, Bushrod, Ellyson and Macon were at different times members of the House of Burgesses. With the possible exception of William Sherwood, who was bred to the law, John Holdcraft and William Swinnerton, all were merchants or planters well informed, but not trained to the law.

Some Letters to Old Attorneys of York County.

Mr Kiggan my respects These are to intreate you to doe me the favour as to present my business in court concerning Mr Ludlowe.

John Phillipps was to have been my Attorney but hee is by accident fallen lame and therefore cannot appeare And yis note shall fully oblige me to stand to without any contradiction what shall be by you accomplished and ever remaine yors to command CHRISTOPHER BOYSE.

[Court: June 16, 1646.]

Mr. Hockaday. I would entreat you to acknowledge to ye court that I am bound in bond to Wm. Pryor for nine hundred pounds of tobacco and caske And for ye paymt of ye sd nine hundred pounds of tob and caske all my croppe both corne and tobacco my house and plantacon, my cattle with all I doe possess is bound over to ye sd Mr Pryor, as witness my hand this 25th of July 1646. ELIZ: MORER. O *her mark.*

[Court: July 25, 1646.]

Mr. Bushrod Loueing ffriend with my best respects remembrd I pray you to let mee entreat to ꝑsecute a suite for mee against Capt Ralph Wormely for a debt due to Joseph Nettmaker from the estate of Luke Stubbins dec. I haue sent yu Mr. Nettmakers lettre of attorney by whch I give yu power to ꝑsecute ye suite yrselfe or to appoint another. I have sent you also Mr Stubbins his note under Mr Nettmaker his hand and Mr John Stringers deposicon to prove ye debt. I belieue Capt Wormeley will pay ye debt without suite when he sees Mr Stringers deposition not ells at prsent I rest yrs to be comanded CORNELIUS LOYD.*

[Court: 24 Sept. 1647.]

Mr. Bray: This is first to give you thanks for your civility at Kent Court concerning Terrell † and indeed I shall not forget it but I have made you ample sattisfacon and indeed is the ground and cause of this my writing to you that is to be my Attorney now at yis Yorke Court. If you refuse it for any reason that you are engaged to ye oyer party as being imployed by him then be so civill as to crave a Refference till ye next court for I finde myselfe soe disabled in body that I dare not venture as yet though I have attempted twice to go out of doores I have found yat I have gone by ye worst of it. Now ye businesse is yat Newell‡ sues me for a debt of my wives a pretended bill past to him for a servant of five hundred pounds of tobacco past in his husband's life-time. Now I would faine know of him of what force yat is shee being under covert baron. If the Court grant judgment upon that, Appeale to Towne, The Second is Mr Aldrey's for a hogshead of tobacco It appeared yat ye tobacco was worth nothing by ffoure depositions. If hee Newell substantially proves that was his hogshead which must be by two oayes then submit to ye judgmt of ye Court.

Anoyer action of case Newell hay Arrested me on Thursday last what it is for I cannot tell nor devise, therefore can give noe Instruction soe

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* Of Lower Norfolk county, colonel and justice.

† Richmond Terrell, of New Kent county.

‡ Jonathan Newell, a leading merchant of James City county.

if necessity you must crave A refference for If I did know what it was yet in that case that I am in I could not in yat time provide myselfe to Answear him.

Now Sr when this Court is over if you please to entertain my businesse wth my friends you shall finde a considerable businesse for ye Quarter Court and I shall give you very good sallary I doubt not but to your content Soe I cease to wright Leaving many things to your discretion

[Court: Dec. 21, 1661.] JOSEPH CROSHAW.*

LIBRARY OF COL. SOUTHEY LITTLETON.

(*As set out in the inventory of his estate January* 10, 1679-'80.)

One booke called Corderius, one piece of a book of Dr. Sanderson, one do. of ye difference of sacraments, one ditto of Æsops Fables in Latin, one Booke of Rates, one Booke of ye Body of ye Common Lawe, one Ditto of Sententiæ Plauti, one Booke of Testamts, one ditto of a short introduction of ye Gramer, one Booke of Shadows and ye Compleat Woman, one Booke called ye London Dispensatory, The printed Lawes of Virga, one Booke called Lucian, Ursine's Orations and ye history of ye New England Warr, one Booke called ye Doctrine of Triangles, and Coker's Copie Booke.

In the Hall a Mapp upon the walls of Maestricht besieged.

[Rooms mentioned in the inventory: Parlor, parlor chamber, hall garret, porch chamber, porch chamber garret, hall, new room, the chamber, little room over a kitchen, kitchen, milk house.]

NOTE.

Col. Nathaniel Littleton, father of Southey Littleton, came to Virginia about 1635, and settled on Nadua Creek, in Accomac county. In 1640 he was chief magistrate of Northampton county, burgess in 1652, councellor in 1640 and in subsequent years, continuing till his death in 1654 the foremost man on the Eastern Shore. He is said to have been the brother of Lord Chief Justice Edward Littleton and the son of Sir Edward Littleton, of Henley, in Shropshire (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLI., pp. 364-369), and of Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Walter, of Ludlow, in Shropshire. Sir Edward Littleton was great-grandson of *Sir Thomas Littleton*, one of the judges

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* Major Joseph Croshaw, of Poplar Neck (afterwards Rippon Hall), York county. His daughter Unity married Col. John West, after whom West Point, on the York river, was named.

of the Court of Common Pleas, and author of the celebrated "Treatise on Tenures," which Lord Coke characterized as "the ornament of the common Law and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any human science." This tradition of the pedigree of Col. Nathaniel Littleton, of Virginia, is confirmed in three ways: (1) Sir Thomas Littleton's sixth son was named Nathaniel; (2) members of the Walter family settled in Accomac about the same time, and (3) Mrs. Ann (Southey) Littleton, "widow and ex^x of Col. Nathaniel Littleton Esquire," by her will, proved in 1656, made "James Littleton, Esquire, of Shropshire, near Ludlow," heir to the real estate in case of the death of all her children. Now a brother of Lord Edward Littleton was named James, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Col. Nathaniel Littleton married Ann (widow of Charles Harmar, of Accomac, brother to Dr. John Harmar, Greek professor at Oxford), daughter of Henry Southey, Esq. In 1643 the court of Accomac granted a certificate for land to "Mrs. Anne Littleton in right of her father Henry Southey, Esqre, Eldy his wife, Henry Southey his child, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth Southey, and others." Henry Southey, Esq., of Rimpton, in Somersetshire, obtained from the Virginia Company a grant for land in 1621-'22. The term of "Squire" was conferred only on men in England holding high civil positions and on the sons of knights. In Virginia it could only be gained in the case of persons not previously entitled to the dignity in England by holding the office of councilior. Col. Nathaniel Littleton had two sons and probably two daughters: (1) Edward, (2) Southey, (3) Esther, named in Anne Littleton's will, (4) Mary(?), married Col. Edmund Scarburgh, by whom Littleton Scarburgh. Of these Col. Edward Littleton married (1) Sarah Douglass, daughter of Lieut.-Col. William Douglass; (2) Frances, daughter of Col. Obedience and Grace O'Neil Robins by whom a daughter Grace (born December 4, 1661). Col. Edward Littleton's will was proved in Northampton county in 1663. Col. Southey Littleton (will proved in New York in 1679, and recorded in Accomac) resided at Nadua in Accomac, married Sarah, daughter of Major Edmund Bowman, of Accomac, and had three sons and four daughters: (1) Nathaniel, (2) Bowman, (3) Southey, (4) Esther, (5) Sarah, (6) Elizabeth, (7) Gertrude.

From this family of Littletons came Judge Abel P. Upshur, Tyler's Secretary of State, who was a worthy inheritor of the genius of the Littletons.

DR. FRANKLIN'S PARABLE AGAINST PERSECUTION.

In the altercation related as taking place in Washington about 1800 between a Virginian and a New Englander over Dr. Franklin's claim to the original authorship of the "Parable of Persecution," Bishop Taylor's Works were produced, and, the story substantially appearing therein, the bet was given to the Virginian,

and the New Englander lost his bay mare.* It is, however, to be noticed that Bishop Taylor (born 1613; died 1667) did not set up a claim for himself, but referred the authorship to the "Jews' Books."

But my attention has now been called to the fact that before the dispute mentioned above a gentleman in Calcutta in the year 1789 had questioned Dr. Franklin's originality, and charged that he was indebted for the idea to the *Bustan* (*Bostan, Boostan*) of Sadi, an eminent Persian poet (born at Shiraz in 1184 A. D.)†

The story is undoubtedly a very old one, but it is probable that the story came to Franklin from Bishop Taylor rather than from the Persian. It is reasonably certain that Dr. Franklin never heard of Sadi at the time he wrote, whereas Bishop Taylor was a well-known English classic. It is even more certain that Bishop Taylor never heard of Sadi, and that both he and Sadi obtained it independently from some Jewish book.

To prove his point the Calcutta gentleman printed Dr. Franklin's fable and the *Hakacet* from the Boostan in the first volume of the *New Asiatic Miscellany.* In his *Anecdotes of Martyrs* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1887), Mr. Edwin Paxton Hood remarks on this, and adds the following comment, without seeming to know aught of Taylor's version:

"That Dr. Franklin did *not* understand *Persian* is certain. That he *might* have met with a translation, however, of some parts of the Boostan in France or elsewhere is highly probable. For the reader's amusement, we shall place the Doctor's *fable* and the *Hakacet,* to which he is supposed to have been indebted, with a few alterations from the Calcutta copy, in parallel columns, thus enabling our readers to judge for themselves. Whatever reverence we may feel for the talents and the integrity of Dr. Franklin, we must own the coincidence appears to us far too complete to be accidental."

The various versions of the story may now be added:

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* See "Travels of John Davis," QUARTERLY, VII., p. 156.

† Sadi was called the "Nightingale of a Thousand Songs." His two great works were called the *Bustan,* or "Tree Garden," and *Gulistan,* or "Rose Garden." The first complete translation of his works was published by Harrington in Calcutta in 1791-'95.

FROM WEEMS' LIFE OF FRANKLIN.

The Story of Abraham.

1. And it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun.

2. And behold a man, bowed with age, coming from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff.

3. And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, "turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou shalt arise early in the morning and go on thy way."

4. But the man said, "Nay, for I will abide under this tree."

5. And Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

6. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, "Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?"

7. And the man answered and said, "I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god, which abideth always in mine house, and provideth me all things."

8. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

9. And at midnight God called unto Abraham, saying, "Where is the stranger?"

10. And Abraham answered and said, "Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name, therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness."

11. And God said, "Have I borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and couldest not thou, that art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?"

12. And Abraham said, "Let not the anger of my Lord wax hot against his servant; lo, I have sinned: forgive me, I pray thee."

13. And he arose, and went forth into the wilderness, and sought diligently for the man and found him.

14. And returned with him to his tent, and when he had entreated him kindly, he sent him away in the morning with gifts.

15. And God spake again unto Abraham saying, "For this thy sin, shall thy seed be afflicted four hundred years in a strange land: but for thy repentance, I will deliver them; and they shall come forth with power, and with gladness of heart, and with much substance."

FROM THE WHOLE WORKS OF THE RIGHT REV. JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D.

BY RIGHT REV. REGINALD HEBER, D. D.

(*Vol. VIII., page* 232.)

"I end with a story which I find in the Jews' books:

"When Abraham sat at his tent-door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on his

staff, weary with age and travail, coming towards him who was a hundred years of age: he received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down: but observing that the old man ate and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other god. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was: he replied, 'I thrust him away because he did not worship thee.' God answered him, 'I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonored me; and couldst not thou endure him one night, when he gave thee no trouble?' Upon this, saith the story, Abraham fetched him back again and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction. 'Go thou, and do likewise, and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham.'"

STORY FROM THE BOOSTAN OF SADI.

(*Eclectic Review on Harrington's Works of Sâdee*, 1810.)

"I have heard that once during a whole week no son of the road (traveller) came to the hospitable dwelling of the friend of God (Abraham), whose amiable mind led him to observe it, as a rule, not to eat in the morning, unless some needy person arrived from a journey. He went out and turned his eyes towards every place: he viewed the valley on all sides, and beheld in the desert a solitary man, resembling the willow, whose head and beard were whitened with the snow of age. To encourage him he called him friend, and, agreeable to the manners of the munificent, gave him an invitation, saying, 'O apple of my eye, perform an act of courtesy, by partaking of my bread and salt!' He assented, arose and stepped forward readily; for he knew the disposition of his host, on whom be peace! The associates of Abraham's hospitable dwelling seated the old man with respect. The table was ordered to be spread, and the company placed themselves around. When the assembly began to utter, *in the name of the most merciful and compassionate God!* (the Mohammedan grace before meat), and not a word was heard to proceed from the old man, Abraham addressed him in such terms as these, 'Old man, stricken in years, thou appearest not to me to be in faith and zeal like other old men: for is it not a positive law to invoke, at the time of eating thy bread, that Divine Providence from whence it is derived?' He replied, 'I take in hand no custom which I have not heard from my priest, who worshippeth fire.' The holy prophet perceived this depraved old man to be a Gueber, and finding him an infidel, drove him away in miserable condition: *the polluted being rejected by those who are pure.* The angel Gabriel descended from the glorious and omnipotent God with this severe rebuke, 'O friend I have supported him through a life of one hundred years, and thou hast conceived an abhorrence for him at first sight. If a man pay adoration to fire, shouldst thou therefore withhold the hand of liberality?'"

ANOTHER VERSION FROM SADI.

"Selections from the Bostan of Sadi, translated into English verse by Dawsoune Melancthon Strong, Captain H. M.'s Tenth Bengal Lancers. London: Trübner & Co., 8 and 60 Paternoster Row. 1872." Sadi was born at Shiraz about 1184 A. D.

A Story of Abraham.

"I've heard, a whole week, no son of the road
Came to the door of Abram's blest abode,
So kind was he, he would not break his fast,
Lest by the way some hungry trav'ller passed.
He went without and look'd on ev'ry side,
And cast his glance around the desert wide.
A man he saw, like willow bending low,
His hair and head were white with age's snow.
Then Abraham a hearty welcome gave,
As is the way of gen'rous men and brave,
'O pupil of mine eyes,' to him he said,
'Be pleased to share with me my salt and bread.'
The man said, 'Yes,' and quickly made to start;
He knew the qualities of Abram's heart.
From Abram's house, came forth each humble slave,
And to the wretch a seat of honor gave.
He then commanded, and the cloth they spread,
And all around they sat to share the bread.
When each 'Bismillah' said, in accents clear,
The guest spoke not, a sound reached no one's ear.
'I see, old man,' he said, 'thou dost not feel
As old men do, sincerity and zeal.
Is it not right when thou thy food dost eat,
That thou shouldst first thy Maker's name repeat?'
He said, 'No rule have I and no belief,
But what I hear from the old Geber chief.'
Then understood the seer of Fortune bright,
That he a Geber was, this ruin'd wight.
He drove him off a stranger in disgrace,
Pure and impure should not sit face to face.
From the Creator, then an angel came,
Who thus, in awful tones, did Abram blame.
'A hundred years to him life bread I gave,
But in one moment thou dost shun my slave.
If he to fire in prayer his hands doth fold,
Why shouldest thou thy bounty's hand withhold?'"

The following interesting paragraph is extracted from a recent letter of Rabbi E. N. Calisch, of Richmond, addressed to the editor:

There is a tradition that Abraham was wont to sit at his door and invite all travellers to enter and partake of refreshment. When they

had finished he would ask them to give thanks, and in reply to their inquiry to whom they should give thanks, he would reply, "To him to whom we must all give thanks, to the God who rules in heaven and on earth, out of whose hand we have eaten." This tradition is given in the Midrasch Rabbah, in explanation of Genesis xxi. 33.

The Midrasch Rabbah is a collection of rabbinical traditions, legends, homiletical discourses, etc. It contains many passages of high ethical thought and splendid morals, but it contains also many fantastic and grotesque passages.

There is an earlier tradition which deals with Abraham's relations with fire worshippers, but in this he is the persecutee and not the persecutor. It says that Abraham was born in the time of Nimrod, the ruler of Chaldea, that his (Abraham's) greatness had been foretold, and that Nimrod had therefore caused all male children to be killed (this tradition is the forerunner of the Pharaohnic edict and the massacre of the infants by Herod). Abraham's mother hid him in a cave when he was born, and the angel Gabriel fed him on milk and honey. When he was old enough to walk (some rabbis say this was at ten days), he came forth, to the astonishment of his mother. His father, Terach, was an idol manufacturer. One day Abraham took a torch and destroyed all the smaller idols in his father's shop, and put the torch in the hand of the largest. His father returning, demanded who had done this. Abraham replied by pointing to the largest idol, with the burning torch still in his hand. Terach said it was folly to suppose that the idol had done it, for the reason that he could not move or help himself. Abraham then replied, "What folly to worship it then." For this attack upon the gods Abraham was taken before Nimrod, who was a fire worshipper. Nimrod said, "Thou wilt not adore these idols, then worship fire." Abraham replied, "Why not water, which quenches fire?" Nimrod, "Very well, then worship water." Abraham, "Why not the clouds, which give the water?" Nimrod, "Very well then, the clouds." Abraham, "Rather the winds, which move the clouds." Nimrod, "So be it, the winds." Abraham, "But a man can stand against the wind and build it out of his house." Then Nimrod's patience was exhaused and in a fury he cried out, "Fire is my god, and it shall consume you." By his order Abraham was cast into a fiery furnace, heated to such a degree that the men who cast him in were consumed by the flames and the heat that rushed out upon them. He came forth unscathed. This tradition is given in Midrasch Rabbah to Genesis, section 38, as commentary on Genesis xi. 28, the phrase "Ur of the Chaldees." In Hebrew "Ur" is identified with "or," "fire," and has reference to Abraham's rescue from the fire of the Chaldeans. The place is given as Cuthra, on the Tigris.

It is possible that Franklin's incident has a Jewish origin, for it has a rabbinic flavor and it is by just such incidents that they drove home their moral lessons, but I cannot place anything nearer to it than the tradition I gave you first, about Abraham's hospitality. It is possible that the incident may have a Mohammedan origin, or even Persian, because of its matter. Should I be able to locate it in Jewish tradition, I will at once communicate with you.

LIBRARY OF DR. GEORGE HACKE.

Among the influential Germans who settled on the Eastern Shore in the early days of the colony was Thomas Harmanson, "a German born in the Dominion of Brandenberg, but now an inhabitant in Northampton Co., professing the Protestant religion." (Deed in Northampton county records, dated October 24, 1684.) Still earlier was Dr. George Hacke, "born in 1623, practicioner in physicke, a high German born in ye city of Collyne under ye Palatinate." (Same records.) Both left descendants in Virginia.* The will of Dr. Hacke was dated March 5, 1664, and was proved April 17, 1665; names wife Ann as sole executrix; gives a cow calf to each of his servants and makes Major Goldsmith and Capt. Howell guardians of his three children.

His inventory mentions a hall, middle room, entry, inward room. Total value of personalty, 20,347 pounds of tobacco.

His *library,* inventoried 26 June, 1665, was:

High German and Dutch Books—ffive books in fol., 100; twoe bookes in 4to, 060; 4 bookes in 8to; 8 bookes more in 8to, 080; 3 bookes more in fol., 050; a parcell of old bookes, 050. *Latin Books*—17 bookes in 4to and large 8to, 340; 37 bookes some in 8to, 12mo and 24mo, 350. *English Books*—One Bible and 8 small books, 100; 11 paper bookes, 150 (pds. tobacco).

(For the period this library was a large one.)

OLD LETTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In an old record book of Charles City county are found recorded some letters of the seventeenth century which are interesting for the light they throw upon those times. There were two important causes which for many years brought emigrants to Virginia—the tobacco trade and the civil wars in England. Merchants, as a rule, are averse to war, and many prominent merchants of London, Bristol, Plymouth and other English cities sought the *El Dorado* that lay beyond the seas. "I would wish I could heare in w^t^ condicon y^u^ live in, for I fear if these times hold long amongst us, we must be all faine to come to Virginia." So wrote William Hallam, a salter of Burnham in Essex county, England, to Daniel Llewellin, one of the justices and a captain of militia in the county of Charles City. In 1636, Robert Hallam obtained a grant of 1,000 acres in Henrico county, Va., on the James river, opposite to

* Thomas Harmanson was ancestor of Senators Henry Tazewell and Littleton Waller Tazewell.

Falling Creek, for importing twenty persons into the colony. In 1637 he obtained a patent for 1,000 acres—probably a confirmation of the former grant. He was dead before May 6, 1638, since at that time "Ann Hallam, widow, and the heirs of Robert Hallam," obtained a grant for 1,000 acres due them by virtue of a deed of bargain and sale from "Arthur Bayley, merchant." Anne Hallam appears to have married, secondly, Daniel Llewellin.

This latter in 1642 patented 856 acres near Shirley Hundred on James river, which grant in 1666 was confirmed by another patent to Daniel Llewellin, "son and heir of the aforesaid Capt. Daniel Llewellin." The son, according to the records of Henrico county, was born in 1647, and calls himself in 1677 "son-in-law (step-son) of Capt. John Stith," which seems to show that Capt. Stith married Capt. Daniel Llewellin's widow, and doubtless second wife, "the sister unknown," in 1648, mentioned by William Mason, and the probable mother of Daniel Llewellin, the second.

This second Daniel left no sons, but a sister appears to have married Col. Littleberry Epes,* of Charles City, since Llewellin Epes was his son.

Mr. Arthur Bayley had a lot in Jamestown, besides other plantations in Virginia, and Mr. Roger Preston, who is also mentioned in these letters, was also a resident of Virginia. In 1752 Lewis Hallam, who was the principal tragedian in America before the Revolution, made his *début* in the theatre in Williamsburg.

WILLIAM HALLAM TO CAPT. DANIEL LLEWELLIN.

Brother Llewellin, . . . to hear of . . . y^t^ the Lord if it be his pleasure . . . I praise God I and my wife . . . . health with ye rest of o^r^ friends duely . . . are like to continue, . . . but o^r^ kingdom is in a sad condicon (war) waiging still amongst us so y^t^ tradeing . . . and his family that hath lived well (has been) brought low to want. Concerning the tobacco y^u^ intend to send me ye next year, I have taken order . . . Arthur Baley to take it in and do desire to take bills of lading from him in my name. I am satisfied y^t^ whatever y^u^ will and bring 15 l freight and caske . . . I desire y^u^ good brother that it may be good tobacco and that I may not fail of it this retorne of Mr. . . . according as y^u^ have written y^u^ will do and I heartily thank y^u^ for y^r^ pains in it. I hope when it shall please ye Lord to send it to my hands I shalbe in some capacity to send y^u^ and my sister something unto whom I desire y^u^ that both mine and my wife's love may be remembered and to ye rest of your

* The emigrant Epes was Lieut. Col. Francis Epes, who was father of Lieut. Col. Francis Epes (1628-1678), who married Elizabeth (Littleberry?), and was father of Col. Littleberry Epes, of Charles City county.

children. I have spoken to Roger Preston about his tob° and w^t^ he intends to do in it I know not, but howev^r^ for my pt I accept of yor pffer and shall be ready to give y^u^ what discharge y^u^ shall require, if Mr. Bayly doth not. I hope y^u^ have and will do what y^u^ can for me in it and I desire y^u^ to be careful of my sister Mason that she may be satisfied for her debt. I would wish I could heare in w^t^ condicon y^u^ live in, for I fear if these times hold long amongst us, we must be all faine to come to Virginia. Thus wth my desires of all yor good healths and love to all o^r^ friends remembr^d^, for p^r^sent I committ y^u^ to God resting

Yo^r^ Lo: Brother, William Hallam.

Superscr.

To his very loveing Brother Mr. Daniell Llewellin at Shirley Hundred, I pray deliv. in Virginia.

Rec. Sept. 24, 1656.

William Mason to Capt. Llewellin.

Loueing Brother,

It is fallen unto me by reason I marryed wth yor sister-in-law Mrs Margaret Mason to write y^u^ in answ^r^ of a Lre y^t^ y^u^ writt unto her bearing date ffeb^r^ y^e^ + 1647, and whereas y^u^ delvd to her exceptions, as it doth app^r^ by yor Lre, of a Lre y^t^ was writt unto y^u^ by my wife's son, she gaue no such ord^r^ as to write anything y^t^ might iustly discourage but y^t^ I shall entreat y^u^ to pass by as proceeding from a very young man, but these are to give y^u^ to understand that w^th^in this month or 6 weekes at farthest I haue recd for this 3 hds of tobbo of Mr Llewellin is . . . what I could get of them wch was but of small value and I do understand was bad . . . that these were the first three sent ꝑ agreement, one year being neglected since y^u^ sent ou^r^ the first 3 hhds, and therefore yor sister doth entreat y^u^ and I shall also entreat y^u^ likewise that y^u^ will send ou^r^ so much as will make up the number due by agreem^t^ for time passed. I will assure y^u^ that we haue had sev^r^all great losses that haue befallen us and o^r^ charge is greater by reason of ye differences that are in o^r^ kingdom, tradeing is dead y^t^ we must of necessity labor to compass what is abroad . . . if possible. Mr. Bayley can certify y^u^ w^t^ . . . and Mr Lewellin for y^t^ tobb. pray y^u^ be pleased to take ye contents thereof unto yor brotherly consideracon and let us heare from y^u^ as soon

conveniently y^{u} may if possible by ye first retorne. So not doubting, with my kind loue and best respects unto y^{u} and my sister unknown as also my wifes I committ y^{u} and all yo^{rs} to ye ptecon of ye Almighty, and will eu^{r} rest

Yo^{r} Loueing Brother, W. MASON.

London ye 19th of 7^{ber} 1648.

I thought good to acquaint y^{u} and my sister that my little cousin yor son-in-law is very well and prettie scholler I hope y^{u} will haue comfort of him.

Supscr.

To his Loueing Brother Mr Daniell Llewellin liveing in Virginia in Shirley Hundred these p^{r}sent.

Pray Mr Bayley deliv^{r} this wth yor owne hands. Rec. April 14th, 1657.

Louing Brother, yor Lre ℔ Mr Bayley I have rec^{d} dated ye 4th of Mc^{h} 1649 . . . unto me y^{t} you will pay Mr Bayley ffreight at ye rate y^{u} sell it in Virginia . . . 50 l of tob^{o} and caske and yor bushell and the rest. You say you will pay in tobb^{o} and caske according to agreement wch I freely yield to any reasonable motion, but as for . . . I shall be a great loser considering ye great charge that will ev^{ry} way arise upon ye same. I would rather that y^{u} would ℔forme ye agreem^{t} that was made wth Mr. Bayly wch I hope y^{u} may ℔forme Brother y^{u} write of yor hindrances that y^{u} haue had, the truth is both my wife and myselfe are very sorry to hear of it but y^{u} know that we must look for troubles in this world. Man is borne to sorrow as the sparkes fly upwards. Our Sauiour saith y^{t} in the world ye shall haue troubles but in another ye shall haue peace. God giues us a liuely faith to get with Jesus Christ in whom is peace y^{t} passeth all understanding, though we may meet with troubles here yet to learne that lesson that ye apostles hath taught us in all condicons to be content and willingly to beare y^{u} punishment of o^{r} iniquitys laboring to keepe faith and a good conscience in all things. Brother it is not my desirt to presse y^{u} beyond yor abilitie wch is best knowne to yo^{r}selfe only keepe a good conscience wch I hope is yor endeauor the business y^{t} is in difference betweene us cannot be denyed, but it is a due debt from y^{u} to me and my wife and truly there is so many of little children y^{t} claime also a portion in

it and I must informe you y^t o^r trading since o^r troubles began in England is much decayed and since I was married to yor sister there hath been much of ye estate lost that both myselfe and she thought would have beene very good and therefore I would desire you to take this into yor consideration. For my p^t I will reffer this businesse to Mr Bayly and hope y^t y^u p'forme yor first agreement, wch I do confirme by this my Lre, and if of necessity I must come to a new agreement I must and do by this my Lre refer the businesse to Mr Bayly and w^t he and you shall agree on I will stand to and do confirme by this my Lre only I desire that conscience I mean a good conscience may haue a share in this agreement that what shalbe agreed on may be with a good conscience and also p'formed and yor little son-in-law Ro: Hallam is in good health and doth remember his duty to you and my sister his mother he is pleased and set prntice to ye trade of a tailor to my son-in-law Wood that married with my wife's daughter Ann Hallam who is in a fine way of trade and liueth well and is a very honest man Make yor acco^t the boy is provided for and shall not want anything to ye best of my endeauor I beleiue other of his ffreinds beleive he is a very pretty witty boy and well approved of by his M^r and also other of his freinds I have beene somewhat tedious but I hope y^u will excuse me onely wth my kinde loue and my wife's remembr^ces unto y^u and my sister and committing y^u and yo^rs and all that y^u haue unto ye blessing and pteccon of the Almighty Will ev^r rest

Yo^r Lo: brother WILLIAM MASON.

Lond: ye 21st of Aug. 1650.

Superscr.

To his Loueing brother, Mr Daniell Llewellin this in Virginia I pray you.

Mr. Bayly I pray deliuer this Lre with yor owne hands.

Rec. April 14, 1657.

Loving Brother and Sister Lewellin my hearty love and cordial respects presented to you and all o^r cousins how many I know not. I have not rec^d any Lre from you for a long time not this 3 years I am certain, and I therefore know not whether y^u are all liueing or how it hath pleased ye Lord to dispose of y^u. I praise ye Lord y^t I am at p^rsent in good health wth Robert Hallam your sonne who doth rememb^r his duty to you love to all his

sisters and brothers if any, but it hath pleased ye Lord to take away from me my wife twoe yeares since and in my form^r^ Lre I gave y^u^ an acco^t^ of, which I hope y^u^ haue or will receive so that I am as yet a single man and unmarried till it shall please the Lord to ord^r^ it otherwise.

Now brother and sister ye bearer hereof my kinsman Thomas Hallam eldest son of my late brother Thomas Hallam haueing a desire to go beyond sea in regard of a troublesome land that we haue and do liue in, o^r^ trade growing very very bad and haueing great losses at sea whereby that ꝑtion wh^ch^ was left him by his late father is much decayed I thought best with ye advice of his friends to comend him to you desiring of y^u^ brother and sister that as I have beene and am careful to ꝑvide for yours in such a way that if he takes good courses may another day this . . . helpe and comfort to y^u^ and ye reste of his freinds so that . . . as much as in y^u^ lyeth so long as he shall continue with yo be careful ou^r^ him and advise him ye best way y^u^ can whenever . . . his goods. I am ye more bold wth y^u^ not that I doubt of yor brotherly affeccons and loue to me wch I and my wife found whilst we continued in y^r^ lande with wch I do thankfully acknowledge, to have a care ou^r^ this young man in regard y^t^ he is now far from his friends and perhaps the voyage may be somewhat tedious to him not being used to ye sea, therefore I pray let him not want anything that lyeth in yor power to help him and I would desire that ye portion of tobacco wch is due to me from you to pay it ou^r^ to him so that he may haue somewhat to send ou^r^ into England this returne. I shall expect and be very glad to heare from y^u^ by ye first in ye meantime. And my desires to God shalbe for y^r^ health and prservacons committing you and yo^rs^ to y^e^ ꝑtecon of God I shall remain ev^r^

Yo^r^ affectionate Loueing Brother,

WILLIAM HALLAM.

Burnham in Essex, 20th of 7^br^, 1655.

ffor his loueing Brother Mr. Daniel Lewelling at Shirley Hundred these I pray Delv^r^ in Virginia.

Rec^d^ April 13, 1657.

Loueing Brother,

These are to give y^u^ to understand that I rec'd yor Lre dated ye 11th of Aprill, 1655, wherein you do express yor desire to heare from me and y^t^ in regard y^u^ grow auncient that y^u^ are willing to

satisfie y^{t} tobacco that is due unto me I give y^{u} thanks for the same and do not doubt but y^{u} will pforme what y^{u} so freely offer but I shall not send ou^{r} for ye same, it so falling out y^{t} my sonn in law Thomas Hallam is now entering upon a voyage for Virginia and I hope shall deliv^{r} this Lre himselfe into yor hands if ye Lord be pleased to send him a safe passage with it please God so to do I beseech y^{u} and my sister to give him kind entertainment as the sonn of my p^{r} dear bro: Mr. Tho. Hallam; truth it is he hath had crosses both by sea and land and by that means is put besides any calling here and upon sev^{r}all debates between his uncle Wm. Hallam myselfe and my wife and himselfe all did agree the best way was that he should goe for Virginia, himselfe being fully resolved, having some good encouragement that he should come to a loueing uncle and aunt who would well advise him and assist him that so he might be settled in some way for his future good as I have said before so beseech y^{u} again to do him all ye good y^{u} can and myself and my wife shall ev^{r} rest obliged unto you and my sister, who I p'sume will not forgette ye courtesie of prdecessor. as for the tobb^{o} y^{t} is due unto me I do freely give this same to my sonne Tho. Hallam be it more or less for my p^{t} I have so little minded the same of late that I do not know how the acco. doth stand at p'sent, but shall reffer the same to yor owne conscience and upon y^{r} acco^{t} shall wholly discharge you, deliv^{r} over ye sd tobb^{o} to my sonne Thomas Hallam unto whom I do wholly consigne the same, but let him haue that y^{t} is good and well cured and upon the receipt of a lre from y^{u} and my sonn that you have concluded the same, by ye next I will if God p'mitt send you a full and suffic^{t} discharge, my sonn doth come on in the ship called the Adventur^{r}, Mr Young being Capt. and hath p^{d} for his passage six pounds and he hath laded on board one long deale chist with beneficiall things in ye same to pass off in Virginia wch I pray good Brother let him haue yor best advice in and that he may haue good goods for the same he hath also one boxe wth some other necessaries and one bed and 2 blanketts wch I hope wth himselfe will all haue a safe arrivall at his intended haven; and further these are to giue you to understand that if att any time y^{t} you think goode to send here ou^{r} any hhds of good tobb^{o}. I shall be very willing and industrious to putt them off for you and to returne y^{u} goods according to yor ord^{r} and shall as faithfully ℔forme ev^{r}y thing for yor good and upon

as easie tearms as any you shall imploy, so comitting the contents hereof unto yor consideracon, intreating yor fav^r and loue towards my sonn Thomas Hallam in ev^ry p̄t'cular that you are able to do him good in, I take leave wth mine and my wife's kind loue and best respects to you and my sister remembered and should be glad to see you both here in England in ye meantime I rest

Yo^r Loueing brother, WILLIAM MASON.

October ye 5th, 1655.

Supersc.

To his much respected brother Mr Daniel Lewellin.

Rec. June 28, 1656. p̄'sent.

THOMAS HALLAM'S RECEIPT.

Be it known unto all men by these p'sents that I Thomas Hallam salter of London by order from Mr William Mason and his wife my mother both of London afores'd and also by virtue of a Lre of Attorney from William Hallam have remissed, released and quitt claime and always for them myself their or my heires or ass's do by these p^rsents remise release and quit claim unto Daniel Lewellin of Essex in Virginia of and from all and all manner of assons as well reale as psonall debts accompts reckonings bills bonds dues or demands as also of and from one bill of eight thousand seaven hundred fivetie pounds of tobb^o^ and cask due to the estate of my late father Mr Thomas Hallam dec'd and any other matter or thing whatsoever wch they the said Wm Mason and mother or the said Wm Hallam or myselfe or their or my heires exor^s^ admn^rs^ or ass^s^ ev^r^ had now haue or will shall or may hereafter haue against the s^d^ Daniell Lewellin, his heires or ass^s^ for touching any matter cause or thing w^t^soever from the beginning of ye world to this p'sent day. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this 14th day of Aprill, 1656.

Recognit in Cur. June 25, 1656. p̄ Thos. Hallam.

Teste Hoel Pryse, Cl.

Teste James Crewes, John Artes,

Rec. June 28 *seq.*

Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these p'sents that I Wm. Hallam of Burnham in ye com of Essex Salter have constituted ordained and in my

stead and place by these psnts do depute and put my welbeloued cozen Thomas Hallam of ye same towne and com. Salter to be my true and Lawfull Attorney in this behalfe for me and in my name to ask demand and receive all and all manner of such sums and quantities of tobacco as Daniel Llewelling of Shirley Hundred or elsewhere in Virginia as is due unto the sd Wm. Hallam aforesaid. Giueing unto my sd Attorney full power and authority to execute accomplish and pforme all and singular such other lawfull acts and things as shall be expedient and necessarie in and about reconning of ye somes and quantities of tobacco in as large and ample maner as if I myself were there prsent and also upon the receipt of ye sd tobacco to give unto ye sd Daniel Llewelling full discharge of all reckonings and accotts between us whatsoever in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the 20th day of September in ye yeare of o^{r} Lord 1655.

William Hallam, *ye seale.*

Sealed and delr^{d} in ye pr'sence of Edmund Clouer,
ye mk of H S Hugh Sherborn.

Recd Apr 13th 57.

Receipt of Thomas Hallam.

September 23rd 1656.

Recd of Daniell Llewellin ye day and yeare above written two thousand two hundred eighty and four pounds of tobacco and cask whereof four hundred and twenty pounds is upon ye accot of my uncle Wm Hallam in full of all accotts betweene him and ye sd Llewellin and thirteene hundred eighty and four pounds of tobbo upon a debt of 8750 lbs of tobbo and caske due from ye sd Llewellin to my mother Mrs. Margarett Hallam I say recd.

Rec. Apr. 13th 1657.

pr. me Tho. Hallam.

Receipt of Edward Dumminger.

1st Febr. 1650 Recd of Daniel Llewelling upon accot of Wm Hallam of London Salter 1 hd tobbo weighing grosse 4808 I say recd ℔ me by order of Mr. Arthur Baley.

Edward Dumminger.

Rec. Apr. 13, 1657.

LETTER OF WILLIAM H. CABELL* AND JOHN CAMM.†

(Communicated by Alexander Brown, D. C. L.)

RICHMOND, *Jan'y* 23, 1804.

DEAR SIR: Although we have not yet written to you we beg you to be assured that the delay has not arisen from inattention to you, but from a desire when we do write to give you some satisfactory information. The session is now progressed to within eight or ten days of its close, and still we have passed very few laws of a general nature, our time having been heretofore taken up principally with local and unimportant subjects. At the end of the session we shall give you a full account of all the public laws that have passed. We take the present opportunity to inform you that we have passed another general ticket law for the election of electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, by laying off the State into twenty-four districts, upon the same principles with the former general ticket law. As this measure is calculated to give us that weight in the election of President which the State of Virginia is entitled to, we hope it will give satisfaction to our constituents and to the *Republicans* throughout the State.

The bill for the establishment of a bank in Richmond is now before us and we hope will pass both Houses. We flatter ourselves that this law, if it passes, will be productive of great advantages—not only to the merchants, but still more so to the planters and farmers by raising the price of our produce.

As the present revenues of the State are sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, we hope there will be no necessity for raising the taxes. The price of tobacco is much as it has been for some time past—from 36 shillings to 38 shillings, and wheat from 6 shillings 6 pence to 7 shillings. As we have a number of letters to write we hope you will excuse the shortness of this communication, and refer you for farther information to the circular

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* William H. Cabell was at this time a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and became governor and supreme judge.

† John Camm was third son of President John Camm, of William and Mary College. He was born December 2, 1775, studied law, removed in 1794 from Williamsburg to Amherst county, where he was clerk of the court from 1814 to 1818.

letter we shall write at the end of the session And beg you to accept our best wishes for your health and happiness.

We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM H. CABELL,
JOHN CAMM.

To Capt. Joel Franklin, New Glasgow, Amherst county.

SOME MINORS IN VIRGINIA.

BY B. B. MINOR, LL. D.

In the last issue of this magazine was published the first instalment of the history of the descendants of Minor Doodes, of which descendants the distinguished and revered John B. Minor, late professor of Law at the University of Virginia, was one. I have, by request, been favored with a communication from Dr. B. B. Minor, of Richmond (formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*), which gives interesting details of his own family especially.—*Editor.*

The MINERS and MINORS have been regarded by some as of different stocks; the former being Northern and the latter Southern. Mr. Orlin H. Miner (from New England), auditor of the State of Illinois, told me in Springfield that such was his belief, and that his family had always borne the name Miner. Afterwards, in Jerseyville, Ill., his brother Samuel, a lawyer of good standing, told me the same thing; but he invited me to his office to examine some family documents appertaining, as he assured me, to his direct line of descent. It appeared that he had not attended to his own family relics, for one of them was plainly signed "Nath[l] Minor," and dated in early colonial times in Massachusetts. Another was a commission for "Clarence Miner," of the same ilk, as a lieutenant of the minute men of Massachusetts, dated 3d July, 1776.

One of these documents put me in correspondence with Mr. Sidney Miner, of New London, Conn., who was getting up a family genealogy and invited co-operation. Some memoranda were sent him, and I think he admitted that the two modes of spelling embraced the same blood. He is now dead; but his widow (second wife) is carrying on his work. His family came from Massachusetts and are still living on land which his ancestor obtained in the time of Charles I.

Some years ago, in Philadelphia, I examined a history of Litchfield, Conn., and found in it numerous Miners and Minors. I believe that the two modes of spelling are interchangeable. Very recently, in Detroit, Mich., my own name was misprinted.

Mr. Sidney Miner was inclined to credit a tradition that the name Bullman was changed to Miner by Edward III., who, on his way to invade France in 1339, was aided by Henry Bullman from his own iron works, with two hundred fighting men armed with battle-axes made in his forges. The king changed his name and knighted him, and a battle-axe was placed on his coat of arms, of which an impression in wax was sent me.

The high authority, Burke, shows that Myners and Mynors (spelt both ways) were in England from the days of the Norman conquest and Battle Abby. In Thomas Robson's *British Herald,* etc., eight families of Minor are mentioned, with their respective coats of arms, but mostly without any dates, which is a sign of their antiquity.

Mr. Sidney Miner's more definite account is that Lieutenant Thomas Miner, born in England in 1608, came to Massachusetts in 1630, and from him the Miners (and Minors) are descended. He once wrote me that a Thomas Miner, of his family, had migrated to Virginia. The name Thomas has been in my family in Virginia for the past five generations. By her charter Virginia was to have a southern and a northern colony, and though these were not planted as was intended, there was from 1620 a northern colony which held intercourse with Virginia. She was in fact *New* England.

Minor Doodes and Doodes Minor.

Mr. Lucian Minor, who died whilst he was Professor of Law in venerable William and Mary, was the first one who told me about Doodes Minor, and Hening. He thought that he and I might be fifth or sixth cousins; but neither of us could prove it. I became acquainted with his brother Charles first, because he was a physician in Charlottesville whilst I was a student of the University, and, whether he was of any kin to me or not, he was to my stepmother, and had also married her first cousin. All the Minors of Albemarle treated me very cordially. I afterwards became intimate with Dr. Charles' brothers, Lucian and John B., and also knew their sisters and brother Launcelot.

In 2 Hening's Va. Stat. at Lar., p. 308 (Oct., 1673, 25th Charles II.), it was enacted that Minor Doodes, Doodes Minor and four others be naturalized, with all the privileges of natural born Englishmen. This was in pursuance of a general policy adopted by an act of a grand assembly holden at James Cittie, 20 Sept., 1671, by which "any stranger desiring to make this country the place of his constant residence might, upon petition and taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, be admitted to naturalization."

Afterwards, 3 Hening, p. 579 (Oct., 1675, 4th Anne), the naturalization of Minor Doodes, Doodes Minor and twenty-two others, was confirmed. Now this Minor Doodes was never a Minor. In November, 1665, he and his wife made a deed which they signed "Minor Doodes" and "Mary Doodes." His will is dated 13 Dec., 1677, twelve years later, and is signed by "Maindort Doode." Col. R. L. Maury, one of his descendants, has shown me copies of both of these documents. His son bore the name "Doodes Minor," and the conjecture of some is that he (the son) preferred the family cognomen Minor and adopted it. A conjecture has occurred to me, that the worthy old sailor was once known as Meinheer, or Mindort, which became converted into English as "Minor Doodes," by which name he was twice naturalized. It was not very long before the family had a "Minor Minor." When naturalized, Doodes Minor meant Doodes, the Less, or Younger.

Mr. Minor Meriwether's Genealogy.

This gentleman, of St. Louis, Mo., and formerly of Memphis, Tenn., has published a large work on the Minors and Meriwethers. He is descended from Minor Doodes and glories in it, and well he may, for Doodes was a well-behaved, energetic seafaring Hollander, made Virginia his home and amassed here a very comfortable estate. As at present advised, I do not claim from him. Whilst I have not learned how to deny facts, I have not learned how to make or force them. Mr. Meriwether mentions a Thomas Minor, but said Thomas was born August, 1740, and married Mary Dabney. My great-grandfather Thomas Minor married Alice Thomas in March, 1742. But Mr. Meriwether's genealogy of the children of Doodes Minor is not regarded as complete. He does not mention my branch of the family, whose genealogy is as follows:

Ancestry of Dr. B. B. Minor.

I. Benjamin Blake Minor, eldest child of Dr. Hubbard Taylor Minor and Jane Blake, born in Tappahannock, Va., 21 October, 1818. Had two brothers, John Henry and Thomas, and two half-brothers, Oscar Crutchfield and Thomas Jefferson, all of whom died in infancy; had a half-sister, Mrs. Jane Blake Hart, now deceased. Educated in private schools, Bristol College, Pennsylvania, University of Virginia and William and Mary. Married in Columbia, Tenn., 26 May, 1842, Virginia Maury Otey, born 5 Aug., 1822, eldest child of Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., and Eliza D. Pannill. B. B. M. and wife are still living in Richmond, Va. They have had eight sons and three daughters, viz.:

1. Hervey Otey, born in Richmond, 19 Dec., 1843; died in Missouri 5 Jan., 1892.

2. Hubbard Taylor, Jr., born near Spotsylvania Court-house, 7 July, 1845; died in Wytheville, Va., 21 Aug., 1874. Married 12 Dec., 1867, Annie Cazenove Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., who died 12 June, 1870. They left two children, (*a*) Harriet Cazenove, born 13 Sept., 1868; married George Raymond Frost in Buffalo, N. Y., 29 July, 1898; (*b*) Benjamin Lamar, born 8 Jan., 1870.

Hervey and Taylor Minor made very fine records in the Army and Navy of the Southern Confederacy.

3. Benjamin Blake Minor, Jr., M. D., born in Columbia, Tenn., 19 Oct., 1846, married Mollie Hutchinson, of Brenham, Texas, 14 June, 1899.

4. Leonidas Cobbs, born at Virginia Female Institute, in Staunton, Va., 21 Jan., 1848; died 14 Nov., 1859.

5. William Pannill, born in Richmond 10 July, 1849, married in Leadville, Col., 2 Sept., 1889, Viola Simms. Have one child, Virginia Simms, born 3 Jan., 1892. Living in Salt Lake City, Utah.

6. Viola Virginia, born in Richmond, 10 Feb., 1851.

7. Paul Hooker, born in Richmond 27 May, 1852; died in Memphis, Tenn., 13 July, 1899.

8. Thomas Aldridge, born in Richmond 2 May, 1854; died in St. Louis, Mo., 2 Oct., 1876.

9. Jane, born in Richmond 5 Jan., 1856.

10. Washington, born in Richmond 17 Dec., 1859; died in Rhode Island 28 Oct., 1898.

11. Frances Ellen Jackson, born at the University of Missouri 28 Aug., 1861.

B. B. Minor has been lawyer, editor, teacher and professor.

II. Hubbard Taylor Minor, M. D., son of Col. Thomas Minor, of Locust Grove, Spotsylvania county, Va., and Elizabeth Taylor, of Midway, Caroline county, Va., born 1 Aug., 1795, married Jane Blake, of Tappahannock, 2 Dec., 1817; she was born in 1802 and died 29 Feb., 1824. He married (2) Malvina Crutchfield, of Spotsylvania county, 12 July, 1826. Their daughter, Jane Blake, born 7 Nov., 1830, married 1 June, 1848, William Timothy Hart, of Fredericksburg, born 20 Oct., 1822, died 30 March, 1885. They had two sons and three daughters, but have lost them all. Mrs. Hart died in Atlanta, Ga., 16 Feb., 1900; interred in Fredericksburg, Va. Dr. H. T. Minor's other children are mentioned above. He died at his daughter's, in Fredericksburg, 14 Oct., 1875, in the eighty-first year of his age.

He returned from Essex to Spotsylvania in 1831, and became a farmer as well as physician. He was made a justice of the peace, and as such was once high sheriff of the county, which he also served, after the retirement of his brother-in-law, Speaker Crutchfield, in the Legislature for two sessions; but neither he nor his patients would consent for him to try it any longer. He practiced medicine for fifty years and then retired. He sold his land and invested in Confederate bonds; but retained a large and valuable body of slaves, who were liberated. He rendered a short military service during the war of 1812, for which he received a pension. He was a systematic and progressive farmer and was, as such, of good service to the county. He was driven from his home in Fredericksburg by the operations of the war, and his residence was occupied by the medical department of the Union army, who carried off some of his professional books; but most of them were returned after the war.

(To be Continued.)

JAMESON FAMILY.

(Continued from Vol. III., 199, and V., 90.)

It is now time to conclude the article on this family begun some time back. It has been seen that the first of the name from whom a connected record is preserved was James Jameson, of

Essex county, Va., who died in 1736. His wife was Margaret, and he had issue three sons: 1 Thomas, 2 James, 3 David. Each of these have received some notice.

Now, while it is not the intention to trace all the lines, some information may be added for the benefit of some future genealogist. John Jameson (p. 200, Vol. III.), the son of 1 Thomas, was a lieutenant colonel in the Revolution, and married twice. (1) Rachel Bessim, of New York, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. He married (2) Elizabeth Davenport, daughter of Col. Burkett Davenport, by whom he had Mr. Jameson, father of Philip L. Jameson, living in Culpeper county, Va., in 1893. It has been seen that Hon. David Jameson, the third son of James Jameson, left one-half of his property to the above Col. John Jameson and the other half to his two nephews, David Jameson, of Culpeper (son of his brother Thomas), member of the House of Delegates from Culpeper in 1787, and a major on the State line in 1778, and to David Jameson, Jr., of Caroline, son of his brother James.

Thomas Jameson, Jr. (son of James Jameson, second son of James Jameson), was born July 17, 1745, and died in January, 1770. He married Mary Robinson (baptized Feb. 5, 1748-'9; died 1771), daughter of Rev. Thomas Robinson,* master of the Grammar School in William and Mary College, by Edith Tyler (aunt of Gov. John Tyler) his wife. They had issue (1) Dorothea Graham (Dolly), (2) Thomas Robinson. Of these Dolly

* Thomas Robinson was probably the Thomas Robinson, son of John of Stuble Hall, Lancashire, pub., who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, June 30, 1738, age twenty. He qualified as master of the Grammar School at William and Mary College January 25, 1742, and died before 1765. He married Edith Tyler about 1755, and had issue (1) John, baptized October 30, 1746; (2) Mary, baptized February 5, 1748-'9, who married Thomas Jameson, Jr., as above. Mrs. Robinson's sister, Mary Tyler, married Rev. William Preston, professor of Moral Philosophy at William and Mary. After Mr. Preston returned to England, Mrs. Edith (Tyler) Robinson joined him there at Warcop, in Yorkshire, of which place he was rector. I have the fragment of a letter from Mrs. Robinson addressed to Mr. Benjamin Powell, of Williamsburg. It mentions "her cousins John Tyler and his wife," "her dear Dolly and Molly." Says she does not see "a person once in twenty years going to Virginia;" that it would cost six shillings to have a stamp on a power of attorney sent over, etc. The present rector of Warcop is the Rev. Charles Mayes Preston, a descendant of Mary Tyler, of Virginia. (See QUARTERLY, II., 126, III., 139.)

Graham Jameson was born in Yorktown July 27, 1768, and died April 18, 1848, in Danville, Ky. She married Samuel Ayres (born 1766 in Essex county, and died Sept. 6, 1824). They were married on Oct. 3, 1792, and moved to Lexington, Ky., where they lived till May, 1823, and then moved to Danville, Ky. Issue of Samuel Ayres and Dolly Graham his wife: (1) Rebecca, born Nov. 10, 1793, died July 18, 1794-'5; (2) David Jameson, born January 20, 1795, married (i.) his cousin Maria Garnett, (ii.) Elizabeth Adams, of Boston, Mass; (3) Mahala, born Sept. 22, 1796; (4) Martha Thorp, born May 14, 1799; (5) Mary, born December 14, 1801, died 1803; (6) Millinda, born December 17, 1803, married Dr. Edward Hollingsworth, of Virginia; (7) Thomas Robinson Jameson, born Nov. 28, 1805, married Miss Smith, a Northern lady, and have David Jameson Ayres, of Keokuk, Iowa, and Etta Ayres; (8) William Burton, born 12 January, 1808, died 1808; (9) Samuel Ayres, Jr., born 10 June, 1809, father of William Ayres, of Louisville, Ky., and other children; (10) Dolly Aphia Jameson Ayres, born Aug. 23, 1811, married Dr. John Hollingsworth, of Virginia, a cousin of Dr. Edward Hollingsworth. Their two children are Mrs. Martha A. Bowen, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and Mrs. Yeiser.

The following names of Thomas Robinson Jameson's children appear in Orange county, Va., records: 1 Caty, 2 Dolly, 3 Mahala, 4 Sukey.

I owe much of this information to Mr. James M. Bourne, of Owenton, Owen county, Ky., who compiled it from family Bibles and county records. He is a great-grandson of Thomas Jameson and Judith Ball Hackley. Mr. Jameson emigrated from Culpeper county, Va., to what is now Montgomery county, Ky., in 1782, and died Aug. 14, 1827, aged eighty-four years.

Under date of March 5, 1892, Mr. David J. Ayres, of Keokuk, Iowa, writes:

I have an Episcopal prayer-book, given me years ago by my uncle David Jameson Ayres, and in this book is written the name "Mary Jameson, 1768." The book was published in Oxford, England, in 1767. We also have a book in our family in which is written as follows: "Maria Garnett, Liberty Hall, Essex county, Va. Presented to Maria Garnett by her brother John J. Garnett, 2d June, 1811." In another letter dated February 16, 1892, "You will see the enclosed letter addressed to 'Mrs. Robinson.'" We send you an exact copy of that letter, but there was no postmark on it. We have a family cross of hair and the name of

Thomas Robinson and Edith T. Robinson are together. Farther down is the name Mary Robinson Jameson, lower down Mary Jameson Ayres. Books mentioned are as follows: "An help and guide to Christian families," printed in London 1744. "Imprimatur," July 9, 1693. Another, "The Knowledge and Practice of Christianity, printed 1749." "Philotheus," or the Character of a Reverend Learned and Pious Divine, London, 1764. In all of these is written Dolly Graham Jameson, 1787.

There are several letters (1793) extant of David Jameson, Jr., of Caroline, speaking of his uncle David Jameson's estate, of his intention to emigrate to Kentucky, of his daughter "Dolly Ayres," etc. To Mr. Samuel Ayres, then in Kentucky, he wrote, "Sally has sent out, in the care of Garnett, some dryed May cherries and a few damesons. Apphia has sent Dolly flower seeds and roots, and I have sent a few scions of good fruit, and some shrubs, wch be sure to have set out as I may get from them when I come out. I shall conclude with desiring you to give my love to my dear niece and be assured I am, dr. Samuel, your affectionate friend, David Jameson, Jun."

The following letter to Mrs. Edith (Tyler) Robinson in Warcop, Yorkshire, who doubtless never returned to America, deserves to be inserted entire:

VIRGINIA, CAROLINE, *May* 23, 1787.

MY DEAR AND HONORED GRANDMAMMA:

Your kind and agreeble letter, dated May 23, 1786, I did not get until 27 April, 1787, the receipt of it you may be assured gave me great satisfaction, though on reading it, was much affected to hear you were in so low a state of health. I hope with the blessing of God before this date you have received your health, and that this letter will find you enjoying a perfect state of health. The trunk and contents came safe to me, and without being damaged, for which I do most sincerely return you many thanks. Be assured, my dear Grandmamma, I will take the greatest care imaginable of the clothes and other things you sent me for your sake and my dear mamma's. You have put yourself to a great deal of trouble on my account, and I am afraid the distance we are apart will prevent my ever having it in my power to make you amends. I shall certainly wear the apron, ruffles and handkerchiefs with as much pleasure for your sake as you worked them for mine.

The stays fit me very well as also the green silk gown by letting the sleeves out a little. The piece of silk I do not think I shall ever part with, that particularly for your sake I shall keep. I will not part with any of the trinkets that were in the cabinet on any account whatever. I have delivered to my brother the things you sent him, except the teaspoons, and them I will deliver when he wants them. I have the locket you sent me some years ago with some of my dear papa's and mamma's

hair in it, which I intend to keep as long as I live. The stone ring you sent me I do prize above all things, and shall forever keep it as a memorial of you and my dear papa and mamma. I hope, my dear madam, you will not think me so ungrateful as not to thank you for an empty purse; be assured I am not of that disposition, nor would not be for the world. I am very much obliged to you for the books; they are very agreeable companions to me, as I am fond of reading, and shall obey your last commands to read them with the greatest attention.

You accuse me in not writing to you, which I do confess was a neglect in me, though not for want of affection, but for the want of not knowing in what manner I could possibly get a letter to you, not knowing in what manner I could possibly get a letter to you, not knowing where to direct one.

My dear grandmamma, I must now conclude with informing you I enjoy a perfect state of health, and may God Almighty give you grace while I live you shall not want the prayers of your sincere, affectionate and dutiful granddaughter. DOLLY GRAHAM JAMESON.

The original, of which the above is a copy, is in the hands of David Jameson Ayres, 509 and 511 Main Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

The back of the letter was addressed to "Mrs. Robinson," only.

[Mr. Ayres is a grandson of the writer. Mr. D. J. Ayres is a Democratic delegate to the Chicago convention, and would be glad to hear from you. Mrs. Bowen also would be glad to hear from you."

Very truly yours, JAMES M. BOURNE.]

June 4, 1892.

COLLIERS OF YORK COUNTY.

(*Continued from page* 202.)

* Page 202: "Cousin Isaac Collier." *Cousin* was a term generally used for *nephew*. It is probable that Isaac Collier, sr., married the sister of Edward and John Lockey.

* Page 203: "Isaac Collier." He was doubtless eldest son of Charles Collier, whose will was proved August 20, 1722.

Erratum: In thirteenth line from bottom of page, for "Charles names in his will," etc., read, "*Thomas Collier* names in his will proved in 1704," etc.

CHARLES COLLIER (will proved in 1722) had issue three sons and one daughter: (1) Isaac, not mentioned in the will, but *eldest son,* since none of the brothers of Charles Collier left any sons. In 1726 a deed from Henry Cary (son of Henry Cary and Judith Lockey his wife) and Anne his wife, and Lockey Mihill (son of John Mihill and Mary Lockey), and Sarah his wife, to Cole Digges for 200 acres in York county, recites that this is

the land whereof Edward Lockey died seised, and which the said Cary and Mihill lately recovered by judgment of the general court as heirs of said Edward Lockey, deceased, from Isaac Collier and Foliott Power (son of John Power and Mary his wife, widow of John Mihill?). (2) Thomas, (3) Charles, (4) Elizabeth.

Of these Isaac Collier, first named, married Ann Vines, daughter of Thomas Vines, of York county, whose will, proved August 15, 1737, names daughter Anne Collier and her husband Isaac Collier and their children, (1) Thomas, who is said to have gone in 1749 with Lawrence Washington against Porto Bello, and was afterwards second lieutenant in the Second Virginia Regiment. (*Heitman's Register.*) (2) Judith, (3) Vines, (4) Charles, who is said to have accompanied his brother to Porto Bello, and was a captain in the continental line. (*Heitman.*)

Vines Collier removed to Brunswick and was ensign in 1758 during the French and Indian war. (*Hening's Stats.*, VII., 211.)

Judith Collier, his sister, married James Hicks, of Brunswick, and was mother of Anne Vines Hicks Walker, who was living at an advanced age in 1860. She had also a son, Vines Collier Hicks, and in 1881 a nephew of the latter, Vines Hicks Collier, lived near Hickory Flat, in Chambers county, Ala. (*Letter of Prof. Robert A. Hardaway,* Dec. 25, 1897.)

From this family came Lockey Collier, of Elizabeth City county, student at William and Mary in 1756, and ward of Col. John Tabb, of Elizabeth City county. He had by Martha his wife (1) Diana, born April 14, 1768, and by Margaret his wife Mary, born June 8, 1775. (*Pocosin Parish Register.*)

There were other families of Colliers in Virginia. William Collier, "citizen and weaver, of London," came to York county in 1670, and finally settled in New Kent. In 1675 he is named as lieutenant-colonel of the county. From him descended a numerous progeny in King William, New Kent and Charles City. The name Collier appears as a Christian name in many of the local families, Minge, Harrison, etc.

In Surry county John Collier settled before 1668, and left numerous descendants.

NOTE ON VINES AND HILL FAMILIES.—The jury returned a special verdict in a suit in York county September 19, 1726, which shows that Thomas Vines was the son of Thomas Vines and Mary his wife, that she,

Mary, was daughter of Thomas Hill and Eleanor Charles. By a deed dated 21 March, 1693, Thomas Hill said that he was son of John Hill, who made his will December 9, 1670, and that John Hill was son of Thomas Hill. The deed was to Samuel Eaton for 170 acres, a part of 600 acres called "Essex Lodge," first taken up by Capt. William Brocas, a member of the Virginia Council in 1635, and sold by him to Thomas Hill. In 1658, it is stated that Thomas Bushrod purchased goods of Mr. Thomas Barber for Mrs. Mary Hill, of "Essex Lodge." In 1661, there is a deposition that Thomas Bushrod married the relict and executrix of Thomas Hill. In 1657 Thomas Hill patented 500 acres on Potomac due him for emigrants, viz., Capt. Thomas Hill, three times, Mary Bushrod twice, John Hill, George Hill, Thomas Hill, Mary Hill and Francis Hill. From this I infer that Capt. Thomas Hill was the first husband of Mrs. Bushrod, and the other Hills their children, the son Thomas being the patentee.

Abraham Piersey, of the Council of Virginia, who married Frances, the widow of Capt. Nathaniel West, brother of Lord Delaware, left "the best estate that ever was yet known in Virginia" to his daughter Mary who married Capt. Thomas Hill. (*Sainsbury MSS.*, 1638-'9.) Capt. Samuel Mathews married the widow Frances about the same time. (*Neill's Virginia Carolorum.*) I am not certain that this Capt. Thomas Hill was he of "Essex Lodge." Thomas Bushrod lived during his life at "Essex Lodge." His brother, Richard Bushrod, was ancestor of Gen. Washington's nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington. During the siege of Yorktown in 1781, "Essex Lodge," since called "Washington's Lodge," was the headquarters of Gen. Washington.

HOPE FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.*

George Hope, of Hampton, Va., was born in Cumberland, England, March 28, 1749. He came to Virginia from White Haven about 1771, and married Rebecca Meredith Ballard, sister to Capt. Joseph Meredith, who served in the Revolution as captain of the privateer *La Fayette.*

George Hope superintended the construction of gunboats for the Virginia navy during the Revolutionary war at Warwick on the James, "thus assisting in establishing the independence of our country."

George Hope married Rebecca (Meredith) Ballard March 5, 1774. Children: 1 George, born June 5, 1775; 2 Sarah, born July 25, 1777; 3 Meredith, born October 5, 1780; 4 Isaac, born

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* Communicated by Miss Mamie Hope West, quoting Family Bibles, etc.

April 5, 1782; 5 John, born January 25, 1786; 6 Isaac, born August 3, 1787; 7 Joseph, born March 31, 1789; 8 Thomas, born November 27, 1790; 9 William, born November 30, 1792; 10 Wilton, born January 1, 1795.

(1) George[2] (George[1]) married, first, Ann Armistead, dau. of Bailey Armistead. Children: 1 Sarah, born Sept. 23, 1801; 2 George. He married, secondly, Patsy Booker. Children: 1 Martha, died unmarried; 2 Richard; 3 William, now living, unmarried, in Conf. Sol. Home at Richmond, Va.

(2) Sarah[2] (George[1]) married —— Wills.

(5) John[2] (George[1]), the grandfather of Rev. Herbert Meredith Hope, of Petersburg, Dr. Frank S. Hope and William Hope, of Portsmouth, Va.

(9) William[2] (George[1]) married Maria Tabb Smith, of Yorktown, Va., daughter of John Tabb Smith. Children: 1 Janet Meredith Hope, who married Thomas Peek and had William Hope Peek, surgeon C. S. N., George, late judge, Maria Smith Peek, Charles Smith Peek and Dr. Jesse Hope Peek; 2 George William Hope; 3 Dr. Jesse P. Hope, surgeon C. S. A.; 4 Laura E. A. Hope.

(10) Wilton[2] (George[1]) married Miss Jane Barron, dau. of Com. Barron. Capt. James Barron Hope, of Norfolk, Va., the distinguished poet, was their only child.

(1) Sarah[3] (George[2], George[1]) married Rev. Vernon Eskridge, U. S. N., October 30, 1832. Children: 1 George Burdett, born August 8, 1834; 2 Ann McLin, born December 2, 1835; 3 Richard Washington, born July 28, 1838; 4 Sarah Vernon, born January 13, 1841.

(4) Sarah[4] Vernon (Sarah[3], George[2], George[1]) married William Henry White, of Portsmouth, Va. Children: 1 Sarah Eskridge, born March 4, 1860; 2 Mary Henry Hope, born May 28, 1861.

(2) Mary[5] (Sarah[4], Sarah[3], George[2], George[1]) married Henry Litchfield West, of Washington, D. C., July 25, 1882. Children: 1 Marion Litchfield, born June 14, 1883; 2 Vernon Eskridge, born July 24, 1886; 3 Mary Athow, born September 11, 1889.

GALT FAMILY OF WILLIAMSBURG.*

Dr. John M. Galt was the son of Samuel Galt, who was the son of one of the two Covenanters, John and William Galt, who are said to have been banished from Scotland in 1684 on account of their religion. The father of Samuel Galt was in the siege of Londonderry. Samuel Galt married Lucy Clealand, widow of James Clealand and daughter of James Servant, son of Bertrand Servant (or Servienti), a French Huguenot, who came to Virginia in 1659, and who later was prominent in the colony—member of the House of Burgesses from Elizabeth City, etc.

Dr. John M. Galt was born in 1744, and died 1808. He was educated at William and Mary College, and received his medical education in Edinburgh and Paris in 1765-'6-'7. He was for a time surgeon in the Hudson Bay Co., but gave up the position and returned to Williamsburg and began there the practice of medicine. He married Miss Judith Craig, daughter of Mr. Alexander Craig and Marie Maupin his wife. Dr. John M. Galt was attending physician to the Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg (the first hospital exclusively for the insane in the United States). He was a vestryman of Bruton Parish Church, and one of the Board of Directors for William and Mary College. In 1774 he was one of the Committee of Williamsburg. He was a prominent surgeon during the war, and was in the siege of Yorktown; was senior field surgeon of Virginia troops at the end of the war, and had charge of the sick soldiers in the hospitals in and around Williamsburg after the war. He was a philanthropist, and compounded and gave to the patients of the insane hospital all medicines used by them after he was appointed their visiting physician. He had a very large practice in Williamsburg and the adjacent counties. Later on is a list of some of the patients visited by him in the latter part of December, 1782.

Dr. Alexander D. Galt, son of Dr. John M. Galt, was born 1771 in Williamsburg, was educated at William and Mary College and at Oxford, England. He was also private pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and attended the London hospitals 1792-'3-'4. He was associated with his father and succeeded him as physician to the Hospital for the Insane. His private practice was even

* Communicated by Miss Mary M. Galt.

larger than his father's. He too was a philanthropist, and the poor thought he was paid by the State to attend them. He was also one of the Board of Directors of William and Mary College, and was a distinguished surgeon in the war of 1812. He married his cousin, Miss Mary D. Galt.

Dr. John M. Galt, the second, was the son of Dr. Alexander D. Galt and succeeded his father as "superintendent" of the Asylum for the Insane. The Board of Directors waited a number of months until he had graduated to offer him the position, so well was his ability recognized and appreciated. He was educated at William and Mary College and at the Medical Schools of Philadelphia. He too, like his father and grandfather, was a philanthropist. He refused many times to allow his salary to be raised; fed many of the patients from his table, etc. He was a great scholar—spoke and understood more than twenty languages. He searched literature for anything bearing on the insane, and was the first to recognize the value of employment in their treatment. He loved and pitied the insane, and when in May, 1862, the Union troops took possession of the town and hospital and he was not allowed to enter the hospital, his anxiety about the patients was so great that he could neither eat nor sleep for several days and nights, and it is thought that this caused his death. The Hospital for the Insane was in the care of the Galts for nearly a hundred years.

At the annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, which met in Baltimore in 1897, the President, Dr. T. O. Powell, said of Dr. John M. Galt, in his address, "Such a calamity was his death that we yet feel his loss. In the record of the Galts lasting nearly a hundred years we find the only parallel in America to the justly-famous Tukes of England."

Mr. James Galt, oldest brother of Dr. J. M. Galt, Sr., was asked by the Court of Directors to take charge of the Hospital for the Insane. He agreed to do so and took charge of the institution on September 14, 1773, the day it was pronounced finished. He had had the advantages of education and travel and was noted for his integrity and later for his patriotism. He was lieutenant in the Williamsburg militia during the war. The hospital was suspended for lack of funds towards the latter part of the war. When it was reopened after the war, Mr. James Galt was again appointed keeper and superintendent, which position he held

until his death in 1800. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. William T. Galt, who held the position for twenty-six years—to the time of his death. He was mayor of Williamsburg when Lafayette made his second visit to America, and received him officially when he visited the old city.

Patrick Galt was appointed surgeon to the Ninth Virginia Regiment some time in the year 1776, in which capacity he served until he died in the State of New Jersey, at Morris Town, where his regiment was stationed, 13th Feb., 1777. He was a younger brother of Dr. J. M. Galt, Sr.

NAMES OF PERSONS VISITED BY DR. JOHN M. GALT.

(*From his account book.*)

Williamsburg, Dec. 17, 1782.—Mr. Samuel Crawley, Mr. S. Slater, Major Southall, Mr. Wm. Keene, Rev. Wm. Bland, Mr. Pride, Mr. James Taylor, Jr., Mr. Hugh Nelson, Wm. Nelson, Esq., Mr. Samuel Crawley, Mr. Richard Bray, Dr. Wm. Pasteur.

December 19*th.*—Capt. F. Bright, Mrs. Tazewell, Mr. Wm. Keene, The College, Mr. Wm. Edloe, Dr. Pasteur, Lee's Estate, Mr. George Reid, Mr. Hunny, Mr. Phill. Moody, Mr. Giles, Mr. Wm. Nelson, Mr. Samuel Crawley, Mr. George Wythe, Rev. William Bland, Mr. Hunny, Addison Lewis, Esq.

December 20, 1782.—Mr. Thomas Gale at King's Mill, Aug. Moore, Esq., Hugh Nelson, Esq., Mr. Crawley, Col. Innis, Mr. Wm. Rowsay, Mr. H. Burt, Mr. Stith Hardyman, Thomas Gale, Mr. Phil. Moody, Bruton Parish (for Molly Hopkins), Mr. Valentine (negroes at Green Spring), Mr. Penny.

Williamsburg, Dec. 22, 1782.—Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Plume, Samuel Beall, Mr. Giles, Colonel Nat. Burwell, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Henry Nicholson, Mr. Samuel Crawley, Mr. Plume, Mr. Jo. Prentis, Mrs. Mary Byrd, Mr. Riddle, Colonel Diggs, Mr. Richard Bray.

Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1782.—Mr. Wm. Moody, Thomas Gale, Mr. Valentine (your negroes at Green Spring), Capt. Crawley.

25*th.*—Mr. Jo. Prentis, Mr. Riddle.

26*th.*—Mr. Deane, Mr. James Anderson, (Rountree dressed apprentice's leg), Mr. Pitt, Major Southall, Paradise's Estate.

27*th.*—Colonel Innis, Mr. Pitt (visit wife), Mr. George Reid, Mr. Wm. Allen, Paradise's Estate, Mr. Henry Nicholson (wife).

December 27, 1782.—Capt. Robinson, Mr. Pitt, Mrs. Tazewell, Paradise's Estate, Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, Samuel Beall, Esq., Capt. Kilby, Capt. Crawley (wife), Mr. Deane, Mr. Phil. Moody, Col. Digges.

December 29*th*.—Mr. Pitt, Mr. Thomas Cowles, Mr. Giles, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Reynolds, Esq.

30*th*.—Mrs. Finnie, Capt. Massonburg, Mr. James Craig, Jo. Prentis, Esq., Mr. Honey, Mr. Wm. Cole, Mr. Wm. Mallory, Mr. Honey.

ALEXANDER FAMILY.

This family claims descent from Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, but the claim has not yet been substantiated. The ancestor of the family in Virginia was 1 JOHN[1] ALEXANDER, who in company with Littleton Scarburgh and Tabitha Smart, children of Col. Edmund Scarburgh, obtained a grant for 1,500 acres in Northampton county on March 24, 1659. In 1664 John Alexander obtained a grant for 1,450 acres formerly granted to John Bagnall and John Walter, and by them assigned to Edmund Scarburgh 13 Aug., 1656, and by Scarburgh assigned to John Alexander March 10, 1659. In 1664, as John Alexander, Sr., he patented land in Westmoreland on Attopin Creek. He had issue 2 John[2] Alexander, Jr., mentioned in a patent March 3, 1664, for land in Westmoreland to "Robert Alexander, John Alexander, Jr., and Christopher" (*Lunn*). He appears to have died without issue. 3 *Robert*[2], of whom hereafter; 4 *Philip*[2], of whom hereafter. (*Birch* v. *Alexander*, Washington's Reports.)

It would seem as if John Alexander was a connection of Col. Scarburgh. The following letter to John Alexander, Jr., is recorded in Accomac court:

LETTER TO MR. JOHN ALEXANDER.

Exon this 18th of September, 1663.

Mr John Alexander and Loueing ffreind our kind Respects to you and yors wee reed ℔ Mr Samuel Stokes ye Tobb. you sent vs in ye shipp Samuell, as also twenty hhds ℔ Mr Thomas Sheppard, though far worse than ye former, wth letters of Incouragement from ye Coll * for a future trade, what trade you finde wee know

* Was not Col. Scarburgh meant?

not, but here it hath proved so bad this yeare that wee are Resolved unlesse ye trade do mend to desert and to that end have sent ye shipp another way, otherwise should have answered ye Collonells desires and yours Therefore what goods you have left in ye country you may send either to Plymouth or Topsham as you can best fraight with ye planters of y^r^ Accompt, and either charge bills on vs, for what shall be more du or order what goods y^u^ will have sent and by whome, and it shall bee honestly paid or sent upon receipt of yor acco^t^, wee would have sent some goods now: But haueing noe order by what shipp we doe omitt it, likewise their was a Bill charged upon vs of twenty pounds by ye Coll payable to Mr Tapley wee did not pay it for want of an order from you, haveing no dealings wth him, but offered ye money with Mr Tapley provided hee would give vs a discharge as from you wch I hope hee will inform you of, when hee speakes wth you who parted from Buy the ford about five weekes since. Likewise wee entreat you as from vs to give yor ffather our harty thanks wth sattisfaction for his charge and trouble, and charge it likewise on vs in ye accompt when you send ye particulers, and if wee may any way prove serviceable to him here, hee may freely comand vs. Tobacco here this yeare was worth from 3^d^ to 4^d^½ best. Duty being paid and freight, you may conceive what Encouragem^t^ wee haue. However nothing shall hinder but that wee are

Yo^r^ assured Lo: ffrinds,

EDWARD HICKMAN,
SAMUELL CALLE,
JOHN MANNINGTON.

ffor Mr John Alexander, M^r^chant.
These p^r^sent at Potomack in Virginia.
Recorded ye 16th of April, 1664.
℔ Mr. Robt Hutchinson Cl Cur Co: Accom^k^.

(To be Continued.)

RANDOLPH FAMILY.

(Continued.)

Issue of Thomas and Jane (Cary) Randolph: 1 Archbald Cary, captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, 1812, resigned; married Susan, daughter of Nat. Burwell, of Carter Hall, Clarke Co. 2

Isham, of Richmond, married —— Copeland, of Richmond; 3 Mary, married Randolph Harrison, of Clifton; 4 Thomas, of Dungeness, and of Amelia county; married, first, Mary, daughter of Henry Skipwith, and had Elizabeth, married E. S. Symington, of Indianapolis, Ind.; married, secondly, Catherine Lawrence; was delegate for Amelia, 1804-'5-'6; was killed at the battle of Tippacannoe.

Issue of Archibald C. and Susan (Burwell) Randolph: 1 Dr. Philip Grymes, surgeon U. S. N.; resigned 1829; married —— Neale, and had Mary, who married Major Beverley Randolph, of Clarke county, and Henrietta, married Rev. W. H. Pendleton; 2 Dr. Robert Carter, surgeon U. S. N.; resigned 1824; married Lucy Nelson, daughter of Wm. Wellford; 3 Susan Grymes, married Dr. Robert Page; 4 Mary, married Dr. Matthew Page; 5 Lucy, married Edward Hutchinson.

Issue of Dr. Robert C. and Lucy (Wellford) Randolph: 1 Archibald; 2 Betty, married Warren Smith; 3 William Wellford; member of the Virginia Legislature; colonel C. S. A., and killed at the battle of the Wilderness; married Ada Stuart, and had a son William; 4 Susan, married Edward Randolph; 5 Robert, C. S. A.; killed in battle; 6 Thomas, married Page Burwell; 7 Isham; 8 Mary.

Issue of Isham and —— (Copeland) Randolph: 1 Julia, married, 1827, Thomas N. Page, of Shelly; 2 Jane; 3 Fannie P., married, 1827, Wm. N. Page, of Caira, Cumberland county; 4 D. Copeland, married, 1857, Harriet R. Page, of Union Hill, Cumberland, and had Mary A.; D. Copeland, and B. Heth.

Issue of Sir John and Susan (Beverley) Randolph: 1 John, born, 1728; attorney general of Virginia, and a lawyer of great eloquence and ability; went to England at the beginning of the Revolution, and died there January 31, 1784. By his own request, his remains were brought back to Virginia and interred in the chapel of William and Mary College. He married Arianna, daughter of Edmund Jenings, attorney general of Maryland. 2 Peyton, born 1722; studied law at the Temple; appointed attorney general of Virginia 1748; member of the House of Burgesses soon afterwards; speaker of the House 1766, when he resigned his place as attorney general and held the office until 1774; chairman of the committee of correspondence 1773; elected to Congress 1774, and unanimously chosen its

president on September 3d; again in Congress, and died during the session at Philadelphia Oct. 22, 1775; married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, and had no issue; 3 Beverley, of Gloucester county, married —— Wormeley; 4 Mary, married Philip Grymes, of Brandon, Middlesex.

Issue of John and Arianna (Jenings) Randolph: 1 Edmund, born Aug. 10, 1753; died in Frederick county, September 12, 1812; differed from his father in politics, and in 1775 became aide to Washington; member of convention 1776; first attorney general of the State of Virginia, 1776; clerk of the House of Delegates; member of Congress 1779-'82; House of Delegates 1782-'5; governor 1786-'88; a leading member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and of the Virginia Convention of 1788 that ratified; attorney general United States 1789-'90; secretary of state United States 1794-'5; married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas. 2 Susan, married John Randolph Grymes; 3 Marianna, married James Wormeley, and was the mother of Rear Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, of the English Navy.

Issue of Edmund and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Randolph: 1 Peyton, of Richmond, prominent lawyer, author of "Randolph's Reports"; died December 26, 1828; married Maria, daughter of Benjamin Ward, Jr., of Winterpock, Chesterfield county; 2 Susan, married Bennet Taylor, of Albemarle county; 3 Edmonia, married John L. Preston; 4 Lucy, married Judge Peter V. Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court.

(*To be Continued.*)

CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

(*Continued from Volume VIII., p.* 128.)

12 HENRY BENSKIN[3] CHRISTIAN (1 *William*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Lebanon," in Charles City. Married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Christian,* of New Kent, second, Mrs.

* This William Christian must not be confounded with any of those who have been already mentioned. "I know all about the family residence of the William whose daughter Elizabeth married Henry Benskin Christian, as it adjoined 'Roxbury,' the old residence of my great-grandfather John, and was just across the road from my father's residence 'Cool Well,' where I was born. I went to school with his grandchildren,

Letitia Turner, née Bradley. By his first wife he had: 66 Margaret[4], married Hiram Harris, of New York. By his second wife he had: 67 Annie M.[4], married Dr. Peter Gay, and has descendants (untraced); 68 Bettie Collier[4], married her cousin John B. Hendren (*see Ante, under* 11 *Robert*[3] *Christian*); 69 William, never married.

13 MAJOR EDMUND[3] CHRISTIAN (1 *William*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Craigton," Henrico Co. Married Judith Bray Minge, daughter of David Minge and his wife Christiana Shields,* and had: 70 Christiana[4], married her cousin Dr. Oliver Christian (*see* 57 *Dr. Oliver, post.*); 71 Dr. *William Albert*[4]; 72 Edmonia[4], married John D. Warren, no issue; 73 John Henry, never married; 74 Caroline Louisa.†

14 CAPT. JONES RIVERS[3] CHRISTIAN ‡ (1 *William*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Sycamore Spring," New Kent county. Married his cousin, Caroline Christian, daughter of Dr. Collier

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the children of his son Gideon who made the deed to which you refer; I also know all about the place called 'Scruggs,' which the deed conveys; it adjoined this Gideon's residence. . . . All these places I am perfectly familiar with, as they are in the immediate neighborhood of my own residence, 'Belle Isle.'"—*Dr. Samuel P. Christian to James C. Lamb*, Apl. 5, 1899.

The deed above referred to is dated June 7, 1810, and is between Gideon Christian, of New Kent Co., and Henry B. Christian and Elizabeth, his wife; it recites that William Christian, of New Kent Co., then deceased, had conveyed to Henry B. Christian and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of said Wm. C., 146½ acres called "Scruggs," and that said Wm. C. had devised to Gideon and Elizabeth 407 acres in Charles City, which had not been divided; and Henry B. and his wife convey "Scruggs" to Gideon in exchange for Gideon's part of the 407 acres. (*Charles City Records.*)

* She was sister of Ann Shields who married Robert Armistead, of York county, the father of Mary Marot Armistead, who was the mother of President John Tyler.

† 74 Caroline Louisa Christian married Dr. George Gilmer Minor, of Albemarle County, and had: 1 Edmund Christian Minor, Judge of the Law and Equity Court of Richmond, who married Kate Pleasants, and has issue; 2 George Gilmer Minor, who married Ophelia Yarbrough, and has issue; 3 Caroline Louisa Minor, unmarried; 4 John Henry Minor, who married Evelyn Harrison Gilliam; 5 Susan Watson Minor, died in infancy.

‡ He was captain of the New Kent Cavalry in the War of 1812, and his son, of the same name (78 *Jones Rivers, post.*), was captain of the same company in the war between the States.

Christian (*see post., under* 26 *Dr. Collier*^{3},) and had issue: 75 William Collier^{4}, married Ann Terrell and had issue (untraced); 76 Edmund Fleming, died in 1898, married, but had no issue; 77 Dr. Henry B.^{4}, living in Staunton, married a Mrs. Pence (née Shrikehise) and has issue; 78 Jones Rivers, died unmarried and without issue; 79 John Henry, died young.

15 JOHN^{3} CHRISTIAN, called in the records "of Charles City," (1 *William*^{2}, 57 *William*^{1}). Will, dated March 21, 1811, recorded in Charles City Co. Married ——— Warren, and had issue: 80 John, died without issue; 81 Louisa Collier^{4}, married Dr. Smith and had Jacqueline Ambler Smith; 82 William Henry (untraced).

18 THOMAS^{3} CHRISTIAN (1 *William*^{2}, 57 *William*^{1}). Married Nancy Lacy, sister of Richmond T. Lacy, late of New Kent Co., and had issue: 83 Mary Rivers, died in infancy; 84 *William Henry*^{4}; 85 Sally Ann, died in infancy; 86 Edmund, died in infancy; 87 Thomas, never married; 88 Lucy Allen, died in 1889;* 89 Richmond Lacy^{4} (living, unmarried); 90 Frederick (never married); 91 Ellen (never married); 92 Louisa^{4}, living, married her cousin Thomas L. Christian, (*see post., under* 48 *Llewellyn Armistead*^{3}), no issue; 93 Fanny (never married).

23 WYATT^{3} CHRISTIAN (1 *William*^{2}, 57 *William*^{1}). Lived in Memphis, Tenn. Married a Mrs. Cocke, and had issue: 94 Mary, who married ——— Wells, of Memphis, and died leaving one child, Ella, who married ——— Cod, of New York; 95 Fanny, who married, first, ——— Ethridge (no issue), and second, ——— Farmer (no issue); 96 Caroline, who married ——— Wells (widower of 94 Mary), no issue.

24 FREDERICK^{3} CHRISTIAN (1 *William*^{2}, 57 *William*^{1}). Went to Memphis, Tenn. Married and had issue: 97 Sally, (untraced).

26 DR. COLLIER^{3} CHRISTIAN (2 *John*^{2}, 57 *William*^{1}). Lived at "Cool Well," New Kent. Married Ann Bates, and had: 98 *Dr. John Fleming*^{4}; 99 Caroline^{4}, married her cousin Jones Rivers Christian (*see* 14 *Jones Rivers*^{3}, *ante*); 100 Dr. Jordan Collier^{4} (lived at "Green Yard," Charles City), married his cousin Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Jane Christian and Edward Warren (*see ante, under* 1 *William*^{2} *Christian, note*), issue

* 88 LUCY ALLEN CHRISTIAN married Wm. H. Davies, and had issue: 1 Thomas Christian, (living); 2 Mary, died in infancy.

untraced; 101 Archibald Hunt[4], married Sarah Pierce (untraced).

27 ARCHIBALD[3] CHRISTIAN (2 *John*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Married Fanny Warren, sister of Dr. Michael Warren, of "Warrenton," James City, and had: 102 Mary[4] *; 103 Jane[4], married, first, Samuel Parker, second, Philip Buffin (untraced); 104 John Archer, never married; 105 Thomas, never married; 106 Elizabeth[4], married John Bankhead, grandson of Thomas Jefferson (untraced); 107 Ann Collier.†

28 GEORGE[3] CHRISTIAN (2 *John*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Lived at "Mountain View," in Appomattox county, Va., formerly a part of Buckingham county. Married Joyce Diuguid, sister of the wife of 10 William Christian (*see ante, under* 1 *William*[2]), and had: 108 *Dr. William Duiguid*[4], and a daughter, Mildred Collier, who died in infancy.

29 COL. JOHN HUNT[3] CHRISTIAN (2 *John*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Born September 1, 1774. Lived at "Roxbury," (now "Mountcastles"), New Kent Co. Married a widow, ——— Bates (née Miller), and had: 109 Mildred Collier[4], married ———Webb, no issue; 110 *Heath Jones*[4]; 111 George Fleming[4], went West, and has not been heard of since about 1860; 112 *Dr. John Miller*[4]; 113 Caroline Constance, married James Walker, no issue.

32 HENRY ASBURY[3] CHRISTIAN (5 *Henry*[2], 57 *William*[1]). married, first, Lucy Wood Dunscomb,‡ and had issue: 114 *An-*

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* 102 MARY[4] CHRISTIAN is still living in Charlottesville, Va., more than 90 years of age. She married Isaac White and had Elizabeth, who married, first, Joseph Kent, of Montgomery Co., Va.; second, Judge E. R. Watson, of Charlottesville.

† 107 ANN COLLIER CHRISTIAN married William Bacon Wilkinson, of New Kent, and had nine children: 1 George Archer, died of wounds received in battle in the war between the States; 2 Susan; 3 Mary; 4 Martha; 5 Fannie; 6 Southey, killed in battle in the war between the States; 7 John; 8 Thomas; 9 William Collier, now living in Richmond.

NOTE: The descendants of the Christian family who served in the Confederate armies in the war between the States are almost innumerable. It has been said that no one of them failed to bear himself with credit, while many of them were conspicuous for gallantry and devotion to duty. It has not been possible to notice such matters in this article, but it is especially worthy of remark that William Bacon Wilkinson and six sons (five of them by this marriage) and two grandsons served together in the Virginia regiments.

‡ Lucy Wood Dunscomb was the daughter of Major Andrew Dunscomb and Philadelphia Duval, who was the daughter of Samuel Duval,

drew H.[4]; 115 Martha Philadelphia Frances;* 116 Samuel Bedloe[4] (untraced); 117 *Philip Daniel*[4]; 118 William Asbury, died

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of Henrico County. Major Andrew Dunscomb was the son of Daniel Dunscomb, of New York City. Daniel Dunscomb was chosen a member of the General Committee of Safety for New York City and county on May 1st, 1775. (See American Archives, Vol. 2, 4th Series, page 459.) Daniel Dunscomb in his will dated 1795 and a codicil dated 1802, filed in the Surrogates Court in New York City, mentions as his sons Andrew, Edward, Samuel Bedloe, and Daniel Dunscomb.

Major Andrew Dunscomb served in the Revolutionary Army, and after the close of the war was appointed by the United States Government to settle the accounts of the United States with the State of Virginia. This led to his settling in Richmond, Va. He was Mayor of Richmond in 1795, and was one of the original incorporators of the old Mutual Insurance Company of Virginia, and was its first Cashier-General. (See *Calendar of Virginia State Papers, passim; Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser* of May 1st and 8th, 1802; *Examiner* of May 5th and June 5th, 1802; Mordecai's *Richmond in By-gone Days*, pages 85 and 87; Brown's *The Cabells and Their Kin*, page 277.)

Samuel Duval, father of Lucy Wood Dunscomb, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Henrico County for many years; was a member of the first Virginia Convention, which assembled in Williamsburg on August 1st, 1774, and also of the second Virginia Convention, which assembled in Richmond on March the 20th, 1775. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence for Henrico County, elected in November, 1774, pursuant to a resolve of the General Congress, and also of the Committee for Henrico County, elected in 1775, pursuant to an ordinance of the second Virginia Convention of 1775. (See *American Archives*, 4th Series, Vol. 1, pages 550, 985 and 1037; Id., Vol. 3, page 1371; Id., 5th Series, Vol. 2, page 1062. He was also a member of the committee appointed by the General Assembly in 1780 to locate and lay off the Capitol Square in Richmond and for other purposes. (See 10th Hening's *Statutes at Large*, page 317, Chapter 37; Mordecai's *By-gone Days*, pages 14 and 15.) He was also named as one of the trustees of the town of Richmond by an act of Assembly passed in 1752, and again in 1773. (See 6th Hening's *Statutes at Large*, page 281; and 8th Id., page 656.)

Samuel Duval is said to have married Lucy Claiborne, daughter of William Claiborne. One of his sons was Major William Duval, an officer in the Revolution and a prominent lawyer of Richmond, and one of its early mayors. The will of Samuel Duval, proved March 1st, 1784, in Henrico County Court, may be found in Will Book No. 1, page 122.

*115 MARTHA PHILADELPHIA FRANCES CHRISTIAN married, first, Dr. Jeffrey Daniel Palmer, and had Lucy Frances (who married Algernon S. Parham); she married, second, Richard H. Toler, formerly editor of the *Whig*, newspaper, and had Bettie Campbell, who died unmarried.

without issue; 119 *Edward Dunscomb*[4]; 120 Jonathan, died in infancy.

Henry Asbury Christian married, second, Mrs. Susan Fuqua, née Palmer, daughter of Elias Palmer, of Halifax Co., and had issue: 121 *Marcellus Palmer*[4]; 122 Camillus[4], living, married Mary Davis, and has issue; 123 *Aurelius*[4]; 124 Horace, died in infancy.

33 SAMUEL PATTESON[3] CHRISTIAN (5 *Henry*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Married Ann Patteson, and had issue: 125 George[4], who married, first, Martha Chapman, and second, Sophonia Shannon (untraced); 126 Samuel P.[4], who married Miss Winn (untraced); 127 Elizabeth Augusta;* 128 John[4] (untraced); 129 Jonathan[4] (untraced); 130 William Duval[4] (untraced); 131 Alfred[4] (untraced); 132 Patty[4] (untraced); 133 Edward[4], who married Matilda Horst (untraced).

39 ROBERT WALKER[2] CHRISTIAN (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). He was for about thirty years clerk of Charles City Co. He married a widow, Elizabeth Jones (née Irby), and had issue: 134 Virginia[4], who married Col. James M. Willcox, of Charles City Co., living, and has issue; 135 Robert Walker, Jr., never married; 136 Augustus, never married; 137 Elizabeth[4], married her cousin Dr. Edmund Oliver Christian (*see post., under* 57 *Dr. Oliver*[4]); 138 Richard, married Martha S. Batte, and died without issue; 139 Philip, never married; 140 Mary Lightfoot, never married.

42 WILLIAM BROWNE[3] CHRISTIAN (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Married, first, ——— Armistead (no issue); second, Mary Watkins, and had issue: 141 Robert Walker[4], living and has issue; 142 Edward, never married; 143 Eliza Jordan[4], married ——— Royall, and died leaving issue (untraced); 144 Frank A.[4], living and has issue.

43 JOHN DOUGLAS[3] CHRISTIAN (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). He was for about thirty years clerk of New Kent Co. Married

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* 127 ELIZABETH AUGUSTA CHRISTIAN married Robert Henry Glass, of Lynchburg, and had issue: 1 Edward Christian Glass, living in Lynchburg Va., married Sue G. Carter, and has issue; 2 Nannie Patteson Glass; 3 Robert Henry Glass; 4 George Carter Glass, at present a member of the Virginia State Senate, living in Lynchburg, married Aurelia Caldwell, and has issue; 5 Paulus Powell Glass.

Octavia Dandridge,* and had issue: 145 *Bartholomew Dandridge*[4]; 146 Turner (never married); 147 John Douglas[4], married Miss Meanley, and had a son, John St. Clair, of Chicago, and others (untraced); 148 William (never married); 149 James Stamper, killed at Boonesboro, in the war between the States (never married); 150 Elizabeth Whiting (never married); 151 Octavia, married Dr. Burke, of Texas (untraced); 152 Armistead (never married); 153 Augustine (never married).

44 TURNER[3] CHRISTIAN, *Junior* (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). He was clerk of James City Co., and the city of Williamsburg. Married Susan Marston Ware (widow, née Williams), and had issue: 154 *William Brown Thompson*[4]; 155 Elizabeth, never married; 156 Emily, a noted beauty, who married Joseph Carr, and had issue (untraced); 157 Christopher, died in youth; 158 Turner, died in youth.

47 HENRY SPOTSWOOD[3] CHRISTIAN (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). He was a student of William and Mary College in 1826-'27 and 1829-'30. Went to Greensburg, Ind., in 1838, where he married Mary E. Woodfill, and had five children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: J. H. Christian and Mrs. J. P. Long, a widow.

48 LLEWELLYN ARMISTEAD[3] CHRISTIAN (9 *Turner*[2], 57 *William*[1]). Married Elizabeth Armistead Graves, daughter of Edmund Valentine Graves, and had issue: 159 Edmonia, never married; 160 Jordan Collier, married Rosa Depp, living, and has issue; 161 Thomas Llewellyn, married his cousin Louisa Christian (*see ante, under* 18 *Thomas*[3]), living, no issue.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL NOTES.

(*Communicated by Dr. B. W. Green.*)

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,—Whereas the rev. William Dawson, Master of Arts and sometime fellow of Queen's College, in our University, having been regularly admitted to that degree in Easter term, 1728, was soon after appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Tutor to the College of Williamsburgh, in Virginia, where, having constantly resided in that

* Daughter of Bartholomew Dandridge, clerk of New Kent, who was a grandson of Bartholomew Dandridge, who was a brother of Mrs. George Washington.

capacity from the year 1729, he was chosen President of that College about three years ago, and has since been appointed Commissary of Virginia, and member of the Council or Higher House of Assemblies in that colony; which several offices requiring his constant attendance at so very great a distance from hence, will not allow him to perform the statutable exercises and to proceed in the usual method to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and whereas I am informed the University has received ample testimonials of his sound principles in religion and exemplary behaviour in life, by letters from the Honourable Sir William Gooch, baronet, the very worthy Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, strongly recommending him as deserving of such a mark of our esteem; I do, therefore, give my consent that the degree of Doctor in Divinity be conferred on him by diploma, upon payment of the fees for the said degree; and am,

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

ARRAN.

Grosvenor Street, January 31, 1746.

The diploma was granted on February 16, 1746-'47.

Notes and Queries, 7th Vol., Ser. V., June 2, 1888, p. 422.

On May 21, 1778, the degree of B. A. was allowed to Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, of Jesus College, who had been ordained priest by the Bishop of London in 1767, "and appointed by him to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of William and Mary in Williamsburgh, in the province of Virginia, in which office he continued from the year 1769 to 1775," but had now returned to the University, and proposed to proceed regularly to the degree of M. A.

Notes and Queries, 7th Vol., Ser., VI., July 28, 1888, p. 62.

THE REV. GORONWY OWEN, a clergyman of the Church of England, and the premier poet of Wales, set sail from Spithead for America in December, 1757. He was classical master at William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, for three years, and was afterward the minister of St. Andrews, a parish in Brunswick Co., in the State of Virginia, whence his last letter is dated July, 1767.

Mr. Owen died in 1769.

Notes and Queries, 7th Vol., Ser. V., p. 267, p. 435.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

MANUFACTURES IN VIRGINIA: Very good ships built there of three hundred tons and upwards, but the cordage, iron and smith's work is brought thither; very good leather made and shipped to New England; laboring men's shoes made there worth half a crown, and will last much better than ordinary sole shoes received from England. They only make raw cloth like cotton not fulled, though the wool would make as good as that of England. (*Major Wilson's testimony before the Board of Trade, September* 1, 1697.)

WEROWOCOMOCO: This place is located by Dr. Brown, on the authority of Robert Tindall's map, at Portan Bay (Poetan, Powhatan), in Gloucester county. This view is confirmed by a sentence in William Strachey's *Virginia Britannia,* which states that Werowocomoco was distant ten or twelve miles from Kiskiack, the last being just above Yorktown.

SERVANTS: Some modern historians speak of the servants in the colonies as *slaves,* but the terms of the indentures were only such as were common in England. Minutes of the Committee of Trade and Plantations in reference to the laws of Jamaica and the acts for the good government of Christian servants, May 30, 1676: "Their lordships were not pleased with the word *servitude,* being a mark of bondage and slavery, and think fit rather to use the word *service,* since those servants are only apprentices for years." In Bullock's *History of Virginia* (1649) is this paragraph: "Malitious tongues have impaired it (Virginia) much—for it hath been a constant report among the ordinary sort of people that all those servants who are sent to Virginia are sold in slavery; whereas the truth is that the merchants who send servants and have no plantations of their own doe not only transferre their time over to others, but the servants serve no longer than the time they themselves agreed for in England; and *this is the ordinary course in England,* and no prejudice or hurt to the servant."

CONVICTS: Answer of Micajah Perry, merchant, refusing to take fifty convict women to Virginia; sent instead to the Leeward Island. (*Sainsbury MSS.,* 1697.)

MR. CLAY AND MR. SEWARD: The following reminiscence was given by Mr. Foote in a speech at Vicksburg in 1859: One day in

the Senate Mr. Foote's colleague got up and read Seward's higher-law speech, delivered at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Clay leaned across to Mr. Seward and said with eyes of surprise, and indignation blushing along his majestic face: "Sir, in the name of God, did you make such a speech as that?" Seward, with husky accents, depressed visage and almost with alarm, confessed that he did. Mr. Foote said that he would never forget the expression of indignation that he then saw in Mr. Clay's face. He left the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Foote walked with him down the hall. Said he to Foote, "Sir, Seward is an execrable man, and that is an execrable doctrine." (*DeBow's Review.*)

JAMESTOWN CHURCH SERVICE: In addition to the sacred vessels mentioned in Vol. III., p. 172, as belonging to the old church at Jamestown, there is preserved at the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, a silver plate, being part of a communion service, presented to the church at Jamestown by Sir Edmund Andros, in the year 1694. It was rescued many years ago by Mr. Hugh Monroe, of Mobile, from a lot of old silver purchased by a jeweller in a southern city for the purpose of being worked over again (*Meade,* I., p. 96). I have a pencil rubbing of the plate. On the rim is inscribed: In Uum Ecclesiæ Jacobolis, Ex Dono D^ni^ Edmundi Andros, Equitis, Virginæ Gubernatoris, Anno Dom. MDCXCIV. In the centre of the plate are the arms of a noble family—supporters, dexter a unicorn, and sinister a dog (probably a greyhound). The shield contains a chevron and cross counterchanged in the first and third quarters, and a field ermine cheque and chevron counterchanged in the second and fourth.

NIMMO FAMILY: James Nimmo emigrated from Linlithgow, Scotland, about 1723; was king's attorney for Princess Anne county, where his residence was "Shenstone Green." He married Mary daughter of Jacob Johnson, Jr., of Princess Anne county, and his will was proved April 17, 1753 (*Norfolk County Antiquary,* No. 1, p. 89.) Issue: (1) *William,* (2) Gershom, (3) Jacob, (4) James. His wife married, secondly, Jacob Hunter. William Nimmo, attorney-at-law, son of James Nimmo, married Elizabeth McClennahan May 15, 1753. His will was proved September 5, 1791, and names children, (1) *James,* (2) William, (3) Joseph, (4) Elizabeth, married Ghiselin, and four granddaughters: Mary Darnal, Elizabeth McClenahan, Nancy

and Peggy Nimmo Ghiselin. James Nimmo (lawyer), son of William and grandson of James, married in 1775 Elizabeth Thorowgood (daughter of Argall Thorowgood and Elizabeth Keeling). He died January 1, 1833. She died January 23, 1808. Issue: (1) John, married Anne Archdeacon, (2) Margaret Keeling, married Charles Ellis, of Richmond, brother of Powhatan Ellis, Senator United States; (3) William T. Nimmo, member House of Delegates, etc., married Anne Brodie; (4) Col. James Robinson Nimmo (born 1787; died December 31, 1841), who married Elizabeth Tunstall McCandlish, daughter of Robert McCandlish and Elizabeth Coleman (daughter of Thomas Coleman and Mildred Richards).

William Nimmo, nephew of James Nimmo, the emigrant first named, was a distinguished attorney-at-law, and his will was proved in 1748 (QUARTERLY, V., p. 135). He gave all his law books to his cousin, William, son of James; one of these, being "A Collection of Laws of Virginia," printed at London in 1728, and bearing their names on the fly-leaf, is in the Virginia State Library (QUARTERLY, VI., p. 123).

MEAD: Col. William Mead, of Bedford county, served in the French and Indian war, lived ten miles from Lynchburg, deputy surveyor to Richard Stith, served in the Revolutionary war. He married (1) Ann Hail, by whom four sons: John, Samuel, Nicholas and William. He married (2) Martha, daughter of Col. William Cowles, of Charles City (and widow of William Stith, of Charles City), by whom Cowles Mead, third son, born in Bedford county, October 18, 1776, elected to Congress from Georgia in 1805, and the same year appointed by Jefferson secretary to the first governor of Mississippi territory.—*X.*

MILLS: Luke Mills, born in Virginia June 20, 1713, settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and died 1764. His son Eligood Mills, born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 1744, died in Waterboro, Me., January 1, 1832. Luke Mills is supposed to have been a grandson of Mark Mills, who is said to have come to Jamestown in 1636, and to have married Mary Elligood. Wanted information of Mills and Elligood.—*Mrs. Mary H. Curran, Librarian Bangor Public Library, Maine.* [Mills and Elligood were families in Lower Norfolk county from an early date.—EDITOR.]

EPPES: Surveyed for Francis Eppes (mace-bearer) 110 acres which, with 186 acres granted to Thomas Williams, his father-in-

law, are situated in Bedford county (*Original Surveys, November,* 1756). Martha Eppes chooses in court Nathaniel Nance as guardian (*Bedford County Order Book*, 1771).

ROBINSON: William Robinson, of Spotsylvania county, gent., aged forty-three, deposed that John Taliaferro, of the said county, deceased, on 25 December, 1750, called his brother Francis to him and desired him to let his sister, Brooke, have the two hundred pounds that Christopher Robinson, at Urbanna, owed him, together with one hundred pounds to be raised by said Francis, but that said Francis should have all the rest of his property. Recorded September 3, 1751. William Robinson married Agatha Beverley in 1738 (*Spotsylvania County Records*). William Robinson married, in 1758, Agnes Smith (*Orange County Records*). His deed of gift to his son John 1754. His will was proved May 5, 1792, and names sons Benjamin, Samuel and Francis, and daughters Lucy Nelson, Elizabeth Nelson and Agnes Robinson.

ROBINSON: Anthony Robinson died at Gloucester, England, October 5, 1641, leaving six sons, namely, Robert, Anthony, John, Henry, William and Samuel; the said Robert was his son and next heir, and was then aged thirty and more. Said Samuel was his youngest son, and was then aged eleven years two months and two weeks. Anthony Robinson, Sr., married Hester Brown, daughter of Hester Goldsborough. He was son of Robert Robinson, to whom William Cook devised for one hundred years three tenements on Watringe street, in the Parish of St. Oswald, *alias* St. Catherine (*Gloucestershire Inquisitions post mortem, Charles I., issued by British Record Society*). John Robinson died in New Pocosin Parish, York county, March 1, 1688, and was founder of a prominent Virginia family. His eldest son was Anthony Robinson, born May 1, 1662, died November 11, 1727 (*see Hayden's Virginia Genealogies*). John Robinson, aged nineteen, embarked for Virginia June 6, 1635. John Robinson, aged thirty-two, embarked for Virginia June 23, 1635. John Robinson was living in Virginia at Elizabeth City, in 1625. He came in 1622, then aged twenty-one.

WALKER: The undersigned is very anxious to obtain some information of General William Walker, known as "The Filibuster." He was born in Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1824. His father, James Walker, was a Scotchman. He was first a merchant,

then president of the Commercial Insurance Company at Nashville; and his mother's name, Norvell, would indicate that she also was Scotch. Would like to know William Walker's grandfather's name, who he married, place of residence, etc. Also names of William Walker's brothers and sisters, whether he was married or not, and if so, were there children. The data is wanted for a genealogical history of the Walker family soon to be published.

Would like also to know names of ancestors of William Walker, who was stolen from his home in Rockbridge county, Va., by the Indians about 1781, he being then eleven years old. Was adopted and raised by the Wyandotte Indians, took an active part in the mission work at Upper Sandusky, and was always honorable and upright in all his dealings with his adopted people; also with the white people in that vicinity. His son William married and raised a large and respectable family, and was also instrumental in establishing missions wherever the wanderings of his tribe found them located for any length of time. He was for some time secretary to General Lewis Cass. Was made governor of Kansas Territory in 1853. The Territory then embraced what is now Kansas and Nebraska. He died in 1874.—*Mrs. J. B. White,* 630 *Humboldt Avenue, Kansas City. Mo.*

SHERIFFS IN 1705: Henrico, John Bolling; Charles City, Richard Bradford; Prince George, Francis Mallory; Surry, Thomas Holt; Isle of Wight, Nath. Ridley; Warwick, Tho. Haines; York, William Barber; James City, David Bray; New Kent, Roger Thompson; King William, Martin Palmer; King and Queen, John Walker; Nansemond, Luke Haveild; Norfolk, Matt Sperie; Princess Ann, Henry Chapman; Elizabeth City, Francis Ballard; Middlesex, Matthew Kemp; Gloucester, Conqt. Wyat; Essex, Tho. Meriweather; Richmond, William Tayloe; Lancaster, John Turberville; Northumberland, Richard Hainie; Westmoreland, William Allerton; Stafford, George Mason.—*Virginia Council Book.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

EARLY SETTLERS OF ALABAMA. By *Col. James Edmonds Saunders*, Lawrence county, Alabama. With Notes and Genealogies by his granddaughter Elizabeth Saunders Blair Stubbs, New Orleans, La. In two parts. 1899.

Mrs. Stubbs has made a most valuable contribution to Southern history by this handsome volume. She has been tireless in getting material, and has shown much skill and erudition in arranging the infinite details which enter in the work. There are pedigrees more or less complete of over 58 families.

SOME NOTES ON THE FIRST RECORDED VISIT OF WHITE MEN TO THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. By *Robert Lee Traylor*, of Richmond, Va. 1899.

This is a tasteful little monograph by one of the best-informed men in Virginia on Virginia books and Virginia history.

OVERWHARTON PARISH REGISTER; 1720 to 1760, Stafford county, Va. By *Wm. F. Boogher*, Washington, D. C. 1899.

This book is invaluable to genealogists.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. Published quarterly by the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C. Vol. I., No. 1, January, 1900. N. S. Salley, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

No State has a more interesting history than South Carolina, and the editor warmly welcomes this opening number, which does credit to its editor.

WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER sends his interesting paper upon "The Adopted Algonquin term Poquosin," reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*, (N. S.), Vol. I., January, 1899.

ALBERT S. GATSCHEL sends his interesting papers on "Real," "True," or "Genuine" in Indian Languages, reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*. January, 1899.

FAMILY OF ARMISTEAD OF VIRGINIA, printed for William S. Appleton, Boston, Mass. 1899.

The compiler says, "Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of the College of William and Mary, has lately prepared and printed in the WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY a better history of the Family of Armistead of Virginia than one would have thought possible. The reason of my own interest in the family appears in the sixth generation.

I have, therefore, arranged, in simple genealogical shape, so much of the matter in the QUARTERLY as was necessary for the purpose."

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE QUATRE LETTRES D'UN BOURGEOIS DE NEW HAVEN, published in Mazzei's *Recherches Historiques*, etc. By *Simeon Baldwin, LL. D.* New Haven. 1900.

This pamphlet gives us a very interesting account of Philip Mazzei, an Italian, who before the Revolution was an intimate acquaintance and admirer of Jefferson. He came to Virginia in 1773, bringing with him a dozen Italian laborers with the purpose of introducing the culture of the olives, lemons and grapes of his native country. He wrote in Italian a history of the United States, which was translated and published in French. Dr. Baldwin thinks that the real author of the "Four Letters" which Mazzei publishes in his work as proceeding from "one of the greatest men of the age" was Condorcet. The career of Mazzei, who eventually became "Privy Councillor to the King of Poland," hardly justifies Dr. Baldwin in apparently referring to him in his opening paragraph as "an insignificant man." Among those who appear to have come with Mazzei to Virginia was Charles Bellini, the first professor of Modern Languages in America.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. January. 1900.

This number is full of good things. Mr. Stanard, the editor, maintains a high standard of work.

THE LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY ANTIQUARY. Edward W. James, editor.

This is the first part of Vol. III. The people of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk county and Princess Anne owe Mr. James many thanks for the good work that he is doing for them and their posterity. He is singularly accurate and painstaking.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, January, 1900, reflects great credit upon its editor, W. R. Garrett, Ph. D. Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH GENERAL TYLER FAMILY GATHERING, September 13, 1899, at Washington, D. C. By *W. I. Tyler Brigham.*

This is an excellent work. The paper of Mr. Brigham, the Family Historian, on the various branches of the Tyler Family in the South is very instructive. The paper of Mrs. Georgia Tyler Kent on the wives of President John Tyler and that of Col. Mason W. Tyler on the President himself are in excellent taste and very valuable.

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Additional data concerning above families, not already in possession of Compiler, is desired.

The edition will be limited and issued to subscribers only.

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WM. ARMSTRONG CROZIER, B. A., L. Th.,
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[*Titles of articles printed in* SMALL CAPITALS.]

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